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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 1st January 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Threshing commenced. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	14	
Katwa	...	...	...	16	
Raniganj	...	...	...	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* going on. Sugarcane and *rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura and Vishnupur 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Bishnupur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	16	
Tamluk	...	...	...	15	
Ghatal	...	...	...	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects good. *Rabi* progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	13	per rupee.
Barasat	... ...	17¼	
Basirhat	... ...	16	
Diamond Harbour	... ...	16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Some cattle-disease reported from Meherpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* continues. Sowing of *rabi* finished. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Cowpox reported from thana Barwan. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	... ...	17½	
Kandi	... ...	17	

Jessore.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	17	per rupee.
Jhenida	... ...	18	
Magura	... ...	17	
Narail	... ...	16	
Bangaon	... ...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* still going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	... ...	16	
Satkhira	... ...	18	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crop good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Panchupur thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Plenty of fodder and water. Rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy going on. Tobacco and mustard doing well. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Harvesting of *phaphar* going on, and that of *bara marua* completed; wheat, barley, potatoes and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; potatoes and mustard doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Hills	... ...	10	per rupee.
Terai	... ...	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and Kalimpong 21 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Reaping of winter rice and transplantation of tobacco going on. Standing crops progressing well. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at $16\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and *rabi* sowings continue. Cultivation for jute and *aus* commenced. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at 15 seers $13\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Common rice selling at $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Health of cattle good.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 13 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly completed *Rabi* crops doing well. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* and cultivation of lands for *rabi* continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* and reaping of *aman* in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Sky clear in the night. Poppy plants flourishing. *Rabi* crops hopeful. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells in the Patna City market at $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain Harvesting of paddy continues. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Common rice selling at $14\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Paddy harvesting continues. Prospects of tanding crops good. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice at Sadar 13 to 16 seers a rupee. Ninety-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram.

Saran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Threshing of paddy almost finished. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice sells at $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *makai* 15 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Some rain much wanted Prospects continue favourable. *Rabi* and poppy being weeded. Prices unchanged.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Prices are—Common rice $14\frac{3}{4}$ seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* $16\frac{1}{4}$ seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cool. Paddy harvesting almost completed. Threshing continues. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	17	
Madhubani	...	...	...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects fair. *Rabi* crops promising well. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	9	per rupee.
Beguserai	...	...	...	16		
Jamui	...	...	...	16		

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* crops doing well No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Mustard plants in flower. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	17	per rupee.
Kishanganj	... ...	19	
Araria	... ...	19	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice not yet finished *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Rice harvest nearly completed. *Rabi* crops doing well. Average price of rice 15 seers and of maize 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. *Arhar* and sugarcane being cut, and *dalua* and tobacco being transplanted. Condition of men and cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	... ...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	17	1	
Kendrapara	... ...	19	11	
Banki	... ...	17	9	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. *Rabi* crops in flower. Cattle-disease reported from Basudebpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 17 1/4, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in the interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of *rabi* and sugarcane in progress. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 to 10 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops poor. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sirguja* still continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 13½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Later sown *rabi* not good. *Rahar* injured to some extent from frost. Sugarcane being pressed. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11 seers 13 chitaks, gram 15¾ seers, barley 16 seers 14 chitaks, *makai* 13½ seers, wheat 12 seers 6 chitaks, and *mahua* 30½ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Jhalda, Baghmandi, and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 14 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 15 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being rapidly completed. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, are doing well except in parts of Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is being pressed. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 20 districts and fallen in 6 only: it is stationary in the remainder. Fodder is generally sufficient, and the condition of cattle is good. Cases of cattle-disease are reported from a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 2nd January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th December 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	24th	128·6	7·3	30·039	62·5	77·5	26·3	51·2	58·2	0·437	55·2	78	Calm and variable	18	Nil	Clear,
„	25th	127·4	4·7	·026	65·7	79·2	20·8	58·4	62·5	·525	60·3	85	WNW and calm	16	„	Partially cloudy, ,
„	26th	128·6	5·3	·050	66·0	80·0	24·3	55·7	61·4	·488	58·3	79	WNW and calm	32	„	Partially cloudy, ,
„	27th	129·6	7·1	·024	64·7	79·3	24·5	54·8	60·2	·465	56·9	78	WSW and calm ..	33	„	Clear,
„	28th	127·9	6·1	·071	61·4	77·5	22·3	55·2	59·0	·429	54·7	71	NNW and calm ..	31	„	Clear, ,
„	29th	125·6	8·3	·018	61·3	77·2	23·0	54·2	58·9	·427	54·5	71	NNW and calm...	38	„	Chiefly clear,
„	30th	129·1	7·9	29·998	65·3	79·4	25·1	54·0	60·2	·456	56·1	7[illegible]	WSW and calm ...	42	„	Chiefly clear,

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·037
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·036
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	46·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·0
The mean temperature of the seven days	64·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·1
The extreme variation of temperature	28·8
The maximum temperature	80·0
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th December 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 30th December 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's fo[illegible]

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of [illegible]ley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

, dew; , fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 1st January 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd of December 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD DECEMBER 1899.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH DECEMBER 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,110	1,11,600	1,634	963	1,38,050	2,091
Jute	132	64,800	912	269	1,20,825	1,912
Firewood	59	43,950	672	67	59,375	1,021
Other articles	805	1,93,700	2,560	697	1,70,130	2,498
Total ...	2,106	4,14,050	5,808	1,996	4,88,380	7,522

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of December 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER 1899.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,196	1,64,975	2,584	1,415	1,65,480	2,479
Jute	196	91,860	1,506	216	1,00,175	1,548
Firewood	83	75,570	1,133	58	52,850	778
Other articles	611	1,35,325	1,831	867	2,25,375	2,925
Total ...	2,086	4,67,650	7,053	2,656	5,43,880	7,780

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	201,260	1,09,440 0 0	9,18,460 0	2,07,100 0 0	12,430 0 0	3,28,970 0 0	36,142	43,546	79,688
Or per mile of railway	241	131 0 0	1,177 0	248 0 0	1 0 0	*380 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	4,937,443	23,53,955 0 0	2,58,96,020 0	55,23,559 0 0	4,34,567 0 0	83,12,081 0 0	861,499	1,055,559	1,917,058
Total for 25 weeks ..	5,138,703	24,63,395 0 0	2,68,77,420 0	57,30,659 0 0	4,46,997 0 0	86,41,051 0 0	897,641	1,099,105	1,996,746
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	196,505	1,07,886 0 0	7,93,152 0	1,33,903 0 0	9,074 0 0	2,50,863 0 0	34,383	32,124	66,507
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	131 0 0	961 0	162 0 0	1 0 0	294 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,856,597	22,67,198 0 0	2,44,56,472 0	48,97,372 0 0	4,48,577 0 0	76,13,127 0 0	863,872	963,039	1,826,911

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 28th October 1899.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,270	8,190 0 0	40,650 0	3,890 0 0	160 0 0	12,240 0 0	2,430	2,206	4,636
Or per mile of railway	282	95 0 0	473 0	45 0 0	2 0 0	142 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	579,030	1,87,055 0 0	10,03,182 0	92,103 0 0	11,779 0 0	2,90,937 0 0	60,355	43,375	103,730
Total for 25 weeks ...	603,300	1,95,245 0 0	10,43,832 0	95,993 0 0	11,939 0 0	3,03,177 0 0	62,785	45,581	108,366
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,780	9,253 0 0	23,792 0	2,411 0 0	73 0 0	11,767 0 0	2,398	1,500	3,898
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	300	108 0 0	277 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	598,184	1,86,863 0 0	9,17,701 0	83,607 0 0	4,526 0 0	2,74,996 0 0	60,343	54,289	114,632

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,540	1,840 0 0	11,240 0	650 0 0	20 0 0	2,510 0 0	1,060	424	1,484
Or per mile of railway	140	34 0 0	208 0	12 0 0	......	46 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	102,907	23,057 0 0	1,60,530 0	9,606 0 0	188 0 0	32,851 0 0	16,126	10,478	26,604
Total for 25 weeks ...	110,447	24,897 0 0	1,71,770 0	10,256 0 0	208 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	17,186	10,902	28,088
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,331	514 0 0	3,106 0	161 0 0	......	[illegible]	194	268	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71	16 0 0	94 0	5 0 0	......	21 [illegible] 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,671	4,521 0 0	61,852 0	2,697 0 0	9 0 0	7,227 0 0	1,616	3,040	4,656

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,740	520 0 0	11,480 0	500 0 0	20 0 0	1,130 0 0	185	645	a 830
Or per mile of railway	70	21 0 0	464 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	46 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	37,521	11,187 0 0	1,92,116 0	9,617 0 0	813 0 0	21,617 0 0	4,928	15,489	20,417
Total for 25 weeks ...	39,261	11,707 0 0	2,03,596 0	10,207 0 0	833 0 0	22,747 0 0	5,113	16,134	21,247
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.
a Includes ballast train-miles 480.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,390	510 0 0	13,020 0	1,790 0 0	90 0 0	2,390 0 0	165	851	(a)1,016
Or per mile of railway	43	15 0 0	392 0	54 0 0	......	*69 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	49,993	17,439 0 0	2,14,525 0	21,855 0 0	2,009 0 0	41,903 0 0	8,177	20,078	28,255
Total for 25 weeks ...	51,383	17,949 0 0	2,27,545 0	23,645 0 0	2,099 0 0	44,293 0 0	8,342	20,929	29,271
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,393	527 0 0	7,959 0	831 0 0	151 0 0	1,509 0 0	176	496	672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	63	24 0 0	360 0	38 0 0	......	62 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,986	12,176 0 0	1,75,635 0	17,956 0 0	2,918 0 0	53,050 0 0	3,924	13,852	17,776

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 28th October 1899.
(a) Includes ballast train-miles 450.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,568	15,719 0 0	68,419 0	4,695 0 0	168 0 0	20,582 0 0	4,550	2,914	7,464
Or per mile of railway	258	†121 0 0	492 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	156 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	745,686	3,01,745 0 0	19,71,775 0	2,12,761 0 0	21,367 0 0	5,35,873 0 0	107,582	86,696	194,278
Total for 24 weeks ...	779,254	3,[illegible],464 0 0	20,40,194 0	2,17,456 0 0	21,535 0 0	5,56,455 0 0	112,132	89,616	201,742
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,[illegible]	14,552 0 0	66,417 0	4,690 0 0	71 0 0	19,313 0 0	4,454	2,028	6,482
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	[illegible]	116 0 0	531 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	155 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7[illegible]	3,04,068 0 0	18,07,644 0	1,38,706 0 0	7,973 0 0	4,50,747 0 0	100,706	78,135	178,841

* Audited up to week ending 4th November 1899.
Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th December 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open ...	163,550	74,880	6,66,200	93,240	15,550	(a)1,83,670	29,396	(b)29,601	58,997
Or per mile of railway ...	150·73	69·01	614·06	85·94	14·33	169·28	......	......	...
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year (c) ...	3,025,129	11,57,056	1,41,62,784	15,50,506	3,28,133	30,35 695	602,983	629,353	1,232,336
Total for 24½ weeks ...	3,188,679	12,31,936	1,48,29,044	16,43,746	3,43,683	32 19,365	632,379	658,954	1,291,333
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	110,472	47,612	4,22,289	60,113	14,447	1,22,172	22,112	(d)16,063	38,175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	119·43	51·47	456·53	64·99	15·62	132 08	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,746,241	10,41,483	97,62,730	12,17,414	3,13,728	25,72,657	532,614	500,644	1,033,258

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,770 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " audited figures up to week ending 28th October 1899.
(d) " —3,208 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 23rd December 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open ...	160,370	71,680	6,05,330	77,960	14,080	(a)1,63,120	28,394	(b)27,797	56,791
Or per mile of railway ...	147·81	65·51	557·91	71·85	12·98	150·34	......	......	......
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year (c) ...	3,178,890	12,16,180	1,47,27,482	16,43,911	3,34,567	31,04,667	632,583	658,630	1,291,213
Total for 25½ weeks ...	3,339,260	12,87,260	1,53,32,812	17,21,871	3,48,647	33,67,787	661,577	686,427	1,348,004
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	119,832	53,680	5,06,093	66,789	22,303	1,42,780	21,153	(d)24,037	45,240
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	129·55	58·04	548·10	72·21	24·11	154·36	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,866,073	10,95,174	1,02,69,723	12,84,233	3,36,030	27,15,457	553,797	524,701	1,078,498

(a) Increase is due partly to *melas* at ghats on account of lunar eclipse, and increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,422 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " audited figures up to week ending 11th November 1899
(d) " 2,352 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 16th December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open ...	1,813	352	4,776	299	66	717	205	65	270
Or per mile of railway ...	100·72	19·55	265·33	16·61	3·67	39·83	......	......	...
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year (a) ...	5,579	1,753	78,360	2,593	140	4,486	1,145	619	1,764
Total for 8½ weeks ...	7,392	2,105	83,136	2,892	206	5,203	1,350	684	2,034
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st October 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 23rd December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open.	1,129	203	5,073	310	17	520	206	46	252
Or per mile of railway ...	62·72	16·28	281·83	11·07	0·94	28·89	......	......	...
For previous 8¾ weeks of half-year. (a)	7,685	1,967	82,027	2,779	206	4,952	1,338	678	2,016
Total for 9¾ weeks ...	8,814	2,260 0 0	87,100	2,989	223	5,472	1,544	724	2,268
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 11th November 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 28th October 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	518	113 14 8	7,269	209 1 0	14 14 0	(a)337 13 8	129	69	198
Or per mile of railway	28 78	6 5 3	403·83	11 9 10	0 13 3	18 12 4	......	... ..	......
For previous ¾ weeks of half-year	51	76 7 5	4,533	236 1 0	59 2 0	371 10 5	36	......	36
Total for 1¾ weeks ...	569	190 6 1	11,802	445 2 0	74 0 0	709 8 1	165	69	234
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......

(a) Includes Rs. 6-11-2 on account of small amounts collected during the time the line was closed for traffic.
N. B.—The line has been re-opened for coaching traffic from 23rd October 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 4th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	641	[illegible]1 2 3	16,852	340 15 0	2 12 0	(a)463 13 3	133	119	252
Or per mile of railway	35·61	6 2 10	936·22	19 7 1	0 2 5	25 12 4	......	......	...
For previous 1¾ weeks of half-year	569	190 6 1	11,802	445 2 0	74 0 0	709 8 1	163	69	234
Total for 2¾ weeks ...	1,210	801 8 4	28,654	795 1 0	76 12 0	1,173 5 4	296	188	486
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) The decrease of Rs. 183 compared with the approximate return is due to overestimate.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,186	18,626 0 0	2,05,517 0	12,674 0 0	388 0 0	31,688 0 0	3,368	7,281	10,649
Or per mile of railway	74·75	49·41	517·68	31·92	0·98	82·31	8·93	18 34	27 27
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	543,797	3,30,120 0 0	53,96,453 0	3,16,399 0 0	18,031 0 0	6,04,550 0 0	76,620	180,118	256,738
Total for 24 weeks ...	571,977	3,48,746 0 0	56,01,970 0	3,29,073 0 0	18,419 0 0	6,96,238 0 0	79,988	187,399	267, 387
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	23,546	13,290 0 0	2,31,289 0	10,475 0 0	661 0 0	24,426 0 0	2,444	7,250	9,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	82 99	46·80	758·32	34·34	2·17	83·31	8·61	23 77	32·38
Total to corresponding date of previous year	491,047	2,80,628 0 0	59,39,191 0	2,77,438 0 0	15,828 0 0	5,73,894 0 0	66,105	139,096	205,201

* Includes audited figures for week ended 4th November 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 16th December 1899.			Receipts for week ending 17th December 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 16th December 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 17th December 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	31,688	82·31	305	24,426	83·31	397	10,80,230	......	305	9,12,831	......	1,67 399	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd December 1899	9,282	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	15,798	0	0
Decrease	6,516	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd December 1899	182	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	309	12	3
Decrease	127	12	3
Receipts from 1st July to 23rd December 1899	3,08,000	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	3,75,957	0	0
Decrease	67,957	0	0

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THE MONSOON OF 1899.

THE following report is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 8th January 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONSOON PERIOD OF 1899.

THE following remarks are intended to form the usual brief introduction to the rainfall tables which give full information regarding the rainfall measured during the south-west monsoon months in all parts of the province. Only the more important features of the general atmospheric conditions are discussed, and these only when they show a tendency favourable or unfavourable to rainfall.

Cold-weather storms had begun earlier than usual, [illegible] result that weather in January was more unsettled than in February, [illegible] reverse being of most frequent occurrence. The unsettled weather which was a noticeable feature in December of the previous year continued during the first two weeks

of January, one depression following another at short intervals of one or two days with more or less general rainfall. This period of disturbance was followed by fine and exceptionally cold weather, which continued with but one small interruption till the end of the month.

Rainfall was heavier than usual in January, but there was a considerable falling off during February in all parts of the province, except East Bengal, which received nearly double the normal amount.

Following the settled and comparatively warm weather in February, well marked hot-weather conditions prevailed during March. The pressure distribution was at times very uniform with light winds, and there were only two occasions when southerly winds became strong in the north of the Bay and in Bengal. The strong winds were due to a steep pressure gradient resulting from a rapid fall of pressure over the province. Rainfall was much lighter than usual in the western and central districts. But in Assam there was heavy rain, a fact which may be partly accounted for by the rainfall commencing in the north-east and extending south-westwards. Sibsagar received 5·88, Silchar 5·48, Dhubri 2·16, and on an average North Bengal 1·36 inches.

Weather was more unsettled than usual during the greater part of April, the daily changes of the various meteorological elements showing the irregularity which accompanies the establishment of pre-monsoon conditions. These pre-monsoon conditions had probably commenced in Assam as early as some time in March, and they became well defined in April both in Assam and East Bengal. Further, they extended westward more over the province than in ordinary years.

The chief result of this exceptional development was noticeable in there being more cloudy rainy weather than usual in all parts of the province, except North Bengal, with continued low temperature. A further sign of the early advance of monsoon weather in the east of the Bay was the formation of a small cyclonic storm over the Andaman sea towards the end of April, a most exceptional occurrence so early in the year.

Usually in April rainfall is caused by the passage westward over the province of shallow depressions, which, causing quick changes in the wind circulation, are accompanied by thunderstorms. It is not difficult in such cases to follow the changes of pressure and winds and the resulting rainfall distribution, but during the past year the changes of pressure, though at times large, were so irregular that the connection, so far as could be gathered from observations taken over so limited an area as Bengal, were difficult to reconcile with the usual easterly motion of a widespread shallow depression. The rainfall also was difficult to account for, as it began in the north-east and extended south-westward.

It appears probable that a pressure change occurred which has been noticed at times in former years. When a depression is approaching the province from the west and is beginning to be felt in the western districts, a rapid rise of pressure at times begins in the north-east in Assam and North Bengal, and spreading westward and south-westward checks the eastward movement of the depression. Some such change as this was observed at the beginning of the period of rainy weather in the second week of April. Pressure was falling over the province on the 5th and 6th, and a shallow depression was shown over Chota Nagpur. On the 6th pressure was rising at Sibsagar, on the 7th there was a rapid rise over the province, and the depression had become diffused over the south-western districts and the west of the Bay. Simultaneously with the rise of pressure rain began to fall in Assam, the rainfall area extending south-westward, till on the 10th it included the whole province.

It will be seen from the above that at the beginning of May weather conditions were very exceptional, and that from the point of view of the south-west monsoon they were considerably in advance of their usual time of development.

These exceptional features continued well marked during May, as for at least half of that month weather, such as occurs in the south-west monsoon season, prevailed with at times heavy rain. After the cyclonic storm in the south-east of the Bay, which caused strong winds in that area at the end of April and for a day or two in May, and later in the eastern parts of the

province, two shallow depressions of the south-west monsoon type formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. The first of these began about the 13th and moved westward across Orissa, causing heavy rain during its passage and practically general rainfall in all parts of the Province. The second shallow depression began on the 19th near Gopalpur. Moving north-eastward, it was well defined near Saugor Island on the 20th, and on the following day over East and North Bengal, with a centre between Bogra and Sirajganj. Though causing little increase in wind force, the disturbance was everywhere accompanied by heavy rainfall. On the 20th Saugor Island reported 6 inches, and in the course of 24 hours partly in the 20th, and partly in the 21st, the same amount fell at Calcutta. Many stations in Bengal Proper received heavy falls on the 21st, and even in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, notwithstanding the easterly movement of the depression, rain fell in considerable quantity.

The area of heavy rainfall in May included the north of Orissa, the greater part of South-West Bengal, the whole of East Bengal, and a large portion of the northern half of North Bengal. East Bengal and Orissa received considerably more than the normal fall for the month.

The comparatively dry weather which prevailed over the west of the province in the early part of June was more of the nature of a break in the rains, and it came to an end in consequence of the formation of a shallow land depression about the 10th, such as not unfrequently forms in July and August in ordinary monsoon seasons. Though the depression filled up soon after its first appearance, it caused the showery weather which had been continuous in the eastern districts to extend westward over the province, and from about the 13th ordinary monsoon weather became established in the central districts, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur.

No cyclonic disturbance occurred over the Bay throughout June, but towards the end of that month a shallow depression formed in the north-east over Assam and North Bengal. The depression was too shallow to cause a regular cyclonic circulation of winds, which, however, being light, were readily affected by small changes of pressure. Such changes as followed were of an oscillatory character, upwards in the east, downwards in the west, and *vice versâ* and being followed by frequent shifts of winds, heavy general rain fell in all parts of the province except the south-west.

The rainfall was due to local disturbances, irregular in distribution, and in places much above the normal amounts. The heaviest falls during June, relative to the normal, were in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and Orissa was the only division which received less than the normal amount.

Weather during July possessed the same remarkable features as in June, especially in the non-occurrence of cyclonic storms over the Bay and the continuous low pressure over the province, Assam, and Burma. As no depression of any depth passed inland from the sea, the variations of pressure were never more than moderate in amount; but as the defect was continuous and westerly winds prevailed over the western districts, the moist southerly winds from the Bay, which were quite up to average strength, failed to obtain the usual outlet north-westward up to the Gangetic plain. The result was general heavy rainfall over the greater part of the province, especially in Bihar, with a more irregular distribution than in ordinary years.

The part of the province where deficient falls occurred was naturally in the south-west, where the drier south-westerly land winds prevailed. The deficiency was, however, in nearly all cases small, as may be seen from Orissa receiving on an average for the whole division 99 per cent. of the normal, and Chota Nagpur 110 per cent., the excess in the latter being due to the heavier falls in the north of the Division.

A very noticeable peculiarity in the rainfall distribution in that month was that in submontane districts, whether in the east or north of the province, and probably over the lower ranges of the hills, falls were i[illegible] all cases in slight defect, whereas at higher levels, as in the Darjeeling [illegible], there was a fairly large excess. A marked contrast was shown betw[illegible] Baxa and Darjeeling, at the former of which there was defect of 16 inches, and at the latter excess of 11 inches.

The slight deficiency extended along the foot of the Himalayas as far as Darbhanga, but from there excess steadily increased, and was greatest in Champaran and Bettiah.

Though no cyclonic storm occurred over the Bay in July, land depressions were not wanting, as in the previous month. Two such disturbances developed in the early part of the month, and moving westward caused heavy rain during their passage; and after the middle of the month a slight depression formed over the north-west of the province, with a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds. The monsoon winds from the Bay were not so strong as in the early part of the month, but the cyclonic circulation and a slight oscillatory movement of the area of lowest pressure were sufficient to maintain continuous rainfall in all except the south-western districts for some days. A rapid fall of pressure towards the end of the month was followed by another slight depression about the 25th, and further heavy rain fell in Bihar, after which high pressure was restored and became an important feature of the weather conditions, not only for the remaining days of July, but well into August. In consequence of this higher pressure in the north, such depressions as formed in August began over the Bay, and instead of moving northwards across Lower Bengal, they first moved westward into Central India, and recurving there, they entered the province in the north-west. The result of the course taken by these disturbances, two in number—one about the middle and the other towards the end of the month—was less rain in the south-western districts and continued heavy falls in the northern districts.

The depression which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week of August caused squally weather over a wide sea area between the 10th and 12th. It crossed Orissa and recurved in Central India, approaching the western boundary of Bihar about the 15th. Between the 15th and 18th the depression moved slowly eastwards, causing heavy rainfall, which was not, however, so regular in its distribution as usual. The heavier falls were to the north of the area of lowest pressure. South Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur received much less rain than North Bihar, and even in North Bengal the contrast was well marked till the disturbance broke up, when, as usually happens, thunderstorms became more general, with numerous heavy falls.

Except during the two periods of disturbance rainfall was not heavy or general, but no well marked break occurred during August. Rainfall was lighter and more local in the early part of the month, and again for a few days about the end of the third week. The total fall for the month was in large excess in Bihar and North and East Bengal and in large defect in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Two depressions formed over the Bay in September, and like all the others during the present season they ultimately filled up in the north of the province.

The first crossed the coast of the Circars in a westerly direction. Recurving, it moved northwards till it reached the North-West Provinces, after which its motion was eastward. Though by the time it affected weather conditions in Bihar the depression had become very shallow, still it caused, during its eastward advance across Bihar and North Bengal, heavy general rainfall for several days. Practically the only rainfall which was received during September in the extreme west of Bihar was due to this disturbance. Between the 15th and 18th there occurred the greater part of the total fall for the month in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, amounting on an average to 5 inches.

The second disturbance began about the 18th, probably in the south of the Bay, and moving northwards developed into a cyclonic storm of moderate severity before the centre crossed the Bengal coast near Saugor Island. Inland the depression remained well defined till the centre was near Malda at 8 A.M. on the morning of the 24th, after which it rapidly filled up and had entirely disappeared on the following day.

The most noteworthy features of the disturbance were connected with the rainfall—

(1) in its being unusually heavy in parts of the track of the central area, more especially in the phenomenal fall in the Darjeeling Hills, on

approaching which the disturbance broke up and in a few hours ceased to exist;

(2) in the area of heavy rain being much further north than the area of low pressure, as shown by the cyclonic circulation of winds and the pressure distribution.

The rainfall which began on Saturday, the 23rd, in Lower Bengal was maintained during the 24th and part of the 25th in the Himalayas in consequence of the disturbance reaching the hilly region as a well defined depression of moderate depth, and thereafter breaking up in an exceptionally short time, an occurrence which is invariably attended by heavy rainfall, generally over a much wider area than that immediately under the influence of the cyclonic wind circulation.

As in August, the south western districts received less than the usual amount and North and East Bengal and Bihar more, though not to the same extent as in the previous month. Excess in Bihar was only 2 per cent.

Weather during the greater part of October was of the kind usual at the end of the monsoon season, with pressure above the normal and northerly winds fairly frequent and continuous, especially in the eastern districts. Temperature differed but little from the normal, and the sky was generally cloudless or lightly clouded, with an almost complete absence of rainfall, the only exception being fairly numerous light showers in North Bengal. In the western districts exceptionally dry weather prevailed, so that over a wide area, including Chota Nagpur and the greater part of Bihar, the rainfall for October was largely below the normal. On an average for these two divisions only 34 per cent. of the usual fall was received.

There were two occasions of disturbed weather, which continued for about three days each time. The first was in the middle of the month, the second towards the end, and they were both due to depressions, which beginning in the south of the Bay moved northwards or north-eastwards and passed over Southern and Eastern Bengal. Cloudy rainy weather obtained during these periods of disturbance over a great part of the Province and heavy rainfall over considerable tracts of country, chiefly in Orissa, East Bengal, and Arakan.

In both storms the most marked features were the light winds in the north of the Bay and the very heavy rainfall, which was irregularly distributed with regard to the central area of the depressions—features which were noticeable in the case of the previous disturbance, which caused the heavy rainfall in the Darjeeling Hills towards the end of September.

In consequence of the continued tendency for the cyclonic disturbances to move towards the north or north-east, the distribution of rainfall was more irregular than usual in October. Over a great part of Chota Nagpur less than 1 inch fell, and the average for the Division was 1 inch as compared with the normal fall of 2·94 inches. In the west of Bihar falls were generally less than half an inch, and only a few stations in any part of the Division received more than 1 inch. These were mostly in the Hajipur and Tajpur districts, where heavy falls of more than 2 inches were general on the 28th. The average fall for the whole of Bihar for October was slightly under 1 inch and about one-third of the normal fall.

Towards the south east of the Province falls increased considerably in amount, especially in East Bengal, in the southern part of which they varied from 10 to more than 25 inches. In the north-east also heavy rain fell, the heaviest being 19 inches at Buxa and 14 inches at Bhagalpur.

The chief features of the past monsoon season are—

(1) Weather has been unusually settled over the north of the Bay throughout the season. When depressions occurred, winds never increased to the strength usual on such occasions.

(2) Typical monsoon weather began much earlier than usual, and prevailed over the Province during a considerable part of May.

(3) During the early part of the usual monsoon season, that is, in June and July, pressure remained low in the north and east of the Province, and partly owing to shallow land depressions and

irregular pressure oscillations with light variable winds, heavy rain was general except in Orissa.

(4) During the latter half depressions forming in the Bay moved almost without exception northward or north-eastward before filling up, and caused heavy rainfall over considerable parts of the Province, chiefly in the north and east. On one occasion heavy rain fell in Orissa in October.

(5) Excessive rainfall occurred throughout the season in East and North Bengal and part of Bihar:—

Actual Rainfall in inches during 1899.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1899.
South-West Bengal.	6·64	12·78	18·68	10·07	7·90	3·61	59·68
North Bengal	7·89	21·93	20·61	19·37	15·88	2·69	88·37
East „ ...	13·95	17·37	21·88	17·96	12·41	10·57	94·14
Bihar ...	2·75	11·22	21·70	15·39	8·74	0·97	60·77
Orissa ...	6·43	8·55	11·54	9·68	5·82	8·59	50·61
Chota Nagpur	2·36	12·43	15·18	7·15	4·60	1·00	42·72

Variation of actual Rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal.	+ 0·92	+ 2·32	+ 6·55	— 1·83	— 0·72	— 0·39	+ 6·85
North Bengal	— 1·36	+ 4·65	+ 3·87	+ 4·84	+ 2·47	— 1·59	+ 12·88
East „ ...	+ 3·79	+ 0·68	+ 4·32	+ 2·20	+ 1·72	+ 5·12	+ 17·83
Bihar ...	+ 0·03	+ 3·36	+ 8·68	+ 3·31	+ 0·15	— 1·87	+ 13·66
Orissa ..	+ 1·97	— 0·65	— 0·13	— 2·30	— 4·90	+ 2·74	— 3·27
Chota Nagpur...	— 0·42	+ 4·35	+ 1·35	— 6·20	— 8·52	— 1·94	— 6·38

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal.	+ 16	+ 22	+ 54	— 15	— 8	— 10	+ 13
North Bengal	— 15	+ 27	+ 23	+ 33	+ 18	— 37	+ 17
East „ ...	+ 37	+ 4	+ 25	+ 14	+ 16	+ 94	+ 23
Bihar ...	+ 1	+ 43	+ 67	+ 27	+ 2	— 66	+ 29
Orissa ...	+ 44	— 7	— 1	— 18	— 46	+ 47	— 6
Chota Nagpur	— 16	+ 54	+ 10	— 47	— 43	— 66	— 13

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 15th December 1899.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE I.

Actual monthly Rainfall of districts in Bengal for the months of May to October 1899.

[*N.B.*—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the subdivisional stations.]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	4·84	11·10	22 75	9·44	6·42	2·80	57·35
		Birbhum ...	3·57	12·17	17·23	7 22	7·11	3 08	50·38
		Bankura ...	2·95	12·92	14·70	6·81	6·70	3·33	47·41
		Midnapore ...	6·94	14·86	21·81	12·29	11·40	4·23	71·53
		Hooghly ...	10·77	13·48	23 98	7·88	8·20	2·97	67·28
		Howrah ...	9·16	14·69	21·08	11·95	9·49	3·42	69·79
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	9·01	14·01	20·27	11·74	9·30	4·46	68·79
		Calcutta ...	9·65	16 94	21·47	8·90	8·94	3·02	68·92
		Nadia ...	9·99	9·77	18·98	8·54	4·17	3·14	54·59
		Murshidabad ...	4·41	11·49	16·20	14·67	9·02	3·91	59·70
		Jessore ...	9·32	14·03	17·98	8·92	7·93	3·37	61·55
		Khulna ...	10·16	12·29	17·63	11·18	6·02	5·12	62·35
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	7·04	13·88	16·83	13·27	8·22	3·24	62·48
		Dinajpur ...	4·89	18·16	26·21	21·86	16·47	0·96	88·55
		Jalpaiguri ...	8·83	39·47	25·90	24·14	22·22	2·15	122·71
		Darjeeling ...	13·35	28·01	32·22	31·67	24·17	7 02	136·44
		Cooch Behar ...	8·81	40·08	22·01	24·43	22·63	1·96	119·92
		Rangpur ...	11·18	16·24	15·28	20·44	21·31	3·05	87·50
		Bogra ...	7·54	12·53	20·37	17·94	11·55	3·89	73·82
		Pabna ...	7·28	13·14	16·52	13·18	6 78	3·66	60·56
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	11·45	15·58	16·11	13·32	8·13	3·85	68·44
		Mymensingh ...	15·86	17·86	22·13	20·97	15·12	6·16	98·10
		Faridpur ...	12·37	16·67	14·70	9·61	7·67	6·35	67·37
		Backergunge ...	15·90	13 50	20·46	17·09	9·62	15·45	92·02
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	12·14	14·37	16·13	13·32	9·65	6·01	71·62
		Noakhali ...	15·60	22·17	35·34	27·79	17·01	14·79	132·70
		Chittagong ...	15·68	27·92	35·20	26·19	13·29	23·82	142·10
		South Lushai Hills ...	14·04	16·52	17 67	15·28	13·10	13·67	90·28
Bihar ...	Patna.	Patna ...	1·66	10·52	21·35	11·16	5·70	1·48	51·87
		Gaya ...	1·39	12·40	19·74	10·46	3·30	0·61	47·90
		Shahabad ...	1·12	11·43	20·43	10·69	3·72	1 01	48·40
		Saran ...	4·00	6·99	21·52	20·43	6·22	0·46	59·62
		Champaran ...	4·37	12·39	24·51	19·15	6·25	0·34	67·01
		Muzaffarpur ...	3·45	9·33	20·09	20·13	7·51	1·95	62·46
		Darbhanga ...	2·59	9·28	22·70	21·76	7·31	2·74	66·41
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	1·50	9·32	24·98	13·15	7·93	0·58	57·46
		Bhagalpur ...	2·63	9·77	23·54	15·15	16·63	0·63	68·35
		Purnea ...	4·95	19·41	23·80	25·11	20·18	0·33	93·78
		Malda ...	4·18	14·36	20·39	15·49	10·80	1·45	66·67
		Sonthal Parganas ...	3·17	11·95	22·89	9·36	9·91	1·08	58·36
Orissa ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	6·88	8·84	9.59	9·41	4·72	9·00	47·94
		Balasore ...	7·54	11·39	14·93	[illegible]·58	7·94	7·50	58·88
		Puri ...	4·15	4·26	9·98	9·[illegible]7	4·59	9·85	42·20
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	2·65	13·34	19·82	6·[illegible]	2·69	0·28	45·00
		Lohardaga ...	1·80	11·82	12·11	6·4[illegible]	2·58	0·27	34·99
		Palamau ...	0 61	14·08	15·05	7·91	1·51	0·53	39·69
		Manbhum ...	3 09	11·98	15·00	6·17	9·02	1·01	46·27
		Singhbhum ...	3 43	11·17	10·95	9 00	5·55	2·86	42·96

TABLE II.

Variation of the average district actual monthly Rainfall from the normal average for the months of May to October 1899.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	— 0·18	+ 1·89	+ 10·74	— 2·21	— 1·34	— 0·49	+ 8·41
		Birbhum ...	— 0·59	+ 1·44	+ 4·52	— 4·87	— 2·79	— 0·25	— 2·54
		Bankura ...	— 1·85	+ 2·48	+ 2·03	— 5·61	— 1·45	+ 0·17	— 4·23
		Midnapore ...	+ 1·65	+ 5·06	+ 9·39	— 0·89	+ 2·36	— 0·20	+ 17·37
		Hooghly ...	+ 5·48	+ 3·78	+ 11·96	— 4·58	+ 0·14	— 1·14	+ 15·64
		Howrah ...	+ 3·70	+ 4·45	+ 9·12	— 0·34	+ 1·42	— 0 33	+ 18·02
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	+ 3·56	+ 3 39	+ 7·74	— 1·47	+ 0·20	— 0·82	+ 12·60
		Calcutta ...	+ 4·22	+ 6·20	+ 9·01	— 4·05	— 0 39	— 1·37	+ 13·62
		Nadia ...	+ 3·50	+ 0·05	+ 8·48	— 2·75	— 3·95	— 0·98	+ 4 35
		Murshidabad* ...	— 0·96	+ 1·89	+ 5·09	+ 4·56	0	+ 0·23	+ 10·81
		Jessore ...	+ 2·26	+ 0·74	+ 7 57	— 1·83	+ 0·20	— 0·97	+ 9·97
		Khulna ...	+ 3·67	— 0·36	+ 4·81	— 0·65	— 2·83	+ 0·18	+ 4·82
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	+ 0·84	+ 4·10	+ 5·11	+ 2·82	— 2·14	— 0·23	+ 10·50
		Dinajpur ...	— 1 05	+ 5·56	+ 12·28	+ 10·25	+ 5·11	— 2·79	+ 29·36
		Jalpaiguri ...	— 3·44	+ 13·91	— 2·18	+ 0·65	+ 3·18	— 2·27	+ 9·85
		Darjeeling ...	+ 1·97	+ 0·79	— 3·25	+ 3·69	+ 4·64	+ 0·86	+ 8·70
		Cooch Behar ...	— 5·20	+ 10·64	— 2·02	+ 2·06	+ 3·25	— 3·53	+ 5·20
		Rangpur ...	+ 0·11	— 3·27	+ 0·05	+ 8·39	+ 7·98	— 1·65	+ 11·61
		Bogra ...	— 0·40	+ 0·04	+ 7·80	+ 6·41	+ 0·95	— 0·35	+ 14·45
		Pabna ...	— 0·47	+ 2·29	+ 5·39	+ 2·01	— 2·56	— 0·48	+ 6·18
East Bengal	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 1·80	+ 2 86	+ 2·65	+ 0·68	— 0·56	— 0 37	+ 7·06
		Mymensingh ...	+ 4·81	— 0·05	+ 5·96	+ 6·09	+ 2·78	+ 1·11	+ 20·70
		Faridpur ...	+ 3 87	+ 4·42	+ 2·85	— 1·90	— 0·39	+ 2·04	+ 10·89
		Backergunge ...	+ 7·80	+ 2·75	+ 1·81	+ 1·81	— 0·95	+ 9·52	+ 17·24
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 1·82	+ 0·32	+ 3·16	+ 0·47	+ 0·42	+ 1·82	+ 7·51
		Noakhali ...	+ 4·67	+ 0·63	+ 10·68	+ 3 19	+ 3·03	+ 7·06	+ 29·26
		Chittagong ...	+ 4·14	+ 5·41	+ 6 82	+ 5·01	+ 1·65	+ 17·08	+ 40·11
		South Lushai Hills ...	+ 2·66	— 1·35	— 0·91	— 2·75	+ 1·60	+ 7·13	+ 6·38
Bihar ...	Patna.	Patna ...	— 0·34	+ 3·54	+ 9·15	— 0·11	— 1·16	— 1·47	+ 9·61
		Gaya ...	— 0·06	+ 6 80	+ 7·63	— 1·38	— 3·15	— 1·70	+ 8·14
		Shahabad ...	+ 0·09	+ 5·96	+ 8·74	— 1·57	— 3·11	— 1·86	+ 8·2[illegible]
		Saran ...	+ 2·23	+ 0·05	+ 9·38	+ 9·54	— 1·88	— 3·03	+ 16·7[illegible]
		Champaran ...	+ 1·71	+ 2·24	+ 10·75	+ 5·93	— 3·25	— 2·97	+ 14·4[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur ...	+ 1·22	+ 1·93	+ 7·70	+ 8·87	— 0 06	— 0·69	+ 18·9[illegible]
		Darbhanga ...	+ 0·06	+ 1·87	+ 10·23	+ 8·85	— 2·57	+ 0·64	+ 19·0[illegible]
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	— 1·10	+ 2·41	+ 11·76	+ 1·27	— 0·06	— 1·78	+ 12·5[illegible]
		Bhagalpur ...	— 0·88	+ 1·26	+ 10·42	+ 3·47	+ 7·36	— 1·96	+ 19·6[illegible]
		Purnea ...	— 0·71	+ 6·33	+ 6·98	+ 9·33	+ 7·26	— 2·75	+ 25·5[illegible]
		Malda ...	— 0·51	+ 4·63	+ 6·99	+ 4·31	— 0·39	— 2·00	+ 13·0[illegible]
		Southal Parganas ...	— 0·48	+ 3·20	+ 9·72	— 2·03	+ 9·74	— 2·49	+ 8·6[illegible]
Orissa ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	+ 2·31	— 1·58	— 2·18	— 2·93	— 5·54	+ 3·15	— 6·7[illegible]
		Balasore ...	+ 2·42	+ 2·42	+ 2·84	— 1·92	— 3·28	+ 2·41	+ 4·8[illegible]
		Puri ...	+ 0·80	— 4·10	— 0·96	— 2·71	— 6·15	+ 2·94	— 10·1[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazari[illegible]gh ...	— 0·06	+ 5·76	+ 5·46	— 7·23	— 5·82	— 3·16	— 5·0[illegible]
		[illegible]ga ...	— 1·01	+ 3 71	— 1·52	— 7·26	— 6·18	— 2·15	— 14·4[illegible]
		P[illegible] ...	— 0·61	+ 7·64	+ 0·90	— 6·14	— 6·31	— 2·25	— 6·7[illegible]
		Ma[illegible]um ...	— 0·04	+ 3·05	+ 1·63	— 7·08	+ 1·28	— 1·61	— 2·[illegible]
		Singhbhum ...	— 0·46	+ 1·99	— 2·42	— 3·41	— 2·31	— 0·11	— 6·7[illegible]

TABLE III.

The variation of the average district monthly Rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the months of May to October 1899.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	— 4	+ 22	+ 90	—19	— 17	— 15	+17
		Birbhum ...	— 14	+ 13	+ 36	—40	— 28	— 8	— 5
		Bankura ...	— 39	+ 24	+ 16	—45	— 18	+ 5	— 8
		Midnapore ...	+ 31	+ 52	+ 76	— 7	+ 26	— 5	+32
		Hooghly ...	+104	+ 39	+100	—37	+ 2	— 28	+30
		Howrah ...	+ 68	+ 43	+ 76	— 3	+ 18	— 9	+35
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	+ 65	+ 32	+ 62	—11	+ 2	— 15	+22
		Calcutta ...	+ 78	+ 58	+ 72	—31	— 4	— 31	+25
		Nadia ...	+ 54	+ 1	+ 81	—24	— 49	— 24	+ 9
		Murshidabad ...	— 18	+ 20	+ 46	+45	0	+ 7	+22
		Jessore ...	+ 32	+ 24	+ 73	—17	+ 3	— 22	+19
		Khulna ...	+ 57	— 3	+ 38	— 6	— 32	+ 4	+ 8
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	+ 14	+ 42	+ 44	+27	— 21	— 7	+20
		Dinajpur ...	— 18	+ 44	+ 88	+88	+ 45	— 74	+50
		Jalpaiguri ...	— 28	+ 54	— 8	+ 3	+ 17	— 51	+ 9
		Darjeeling ...	+ 17	+ 3	— 9	+13	+ 24	+ 14	+ 7
		Cooch Behar ...	— 37	+ 36	— 8	+ 9	+ 17	— 64	+ 5
		Rangpur ...	+ 1	— 18	+ 1	+70	+ 60	— 35	+15
		Bogra ...	— 5	+ 1	+ 62	+56	+ 9	— 8	+24
		Pabna ...	— 6	+ 21	+ 48	+18	— 27	— 12	+11
East Bengal	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 19	+ 22	+ 20	+ 5	— 6	— 9	+11
		Mymensingh ...	+ 44	— 1	+ 37	+41	+ 23	+ 22	+27
		Faridpur ...	+ 46	+ 36	+ 24	—17	— 5	+ 47	+19
		Backergunge ...	+ 96	— 17	+ 10	+12	— 9	+161	+23
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 18	+ 2	+ 25	+ 4	+ 5	+ 28	+12
		Noakhali ...	+ 48	+ 3	+ 43	+13	+ 22	+ 91	+28
		Chittagong ...	+ 36	+ 24	+ 24	+24	+ 14	+253	+39
		South Lushai Hills ...	+ 23	— 8	— 5	—15	+ 14	+109	+ 8
Bihar ...	Patna.	Patna ...	— 17	+ 51	+ 75	— 1	— 17	— 50	+23
		Gaya ...	— 4	+121	+ 63	—12	— 49	— 74	+20
		Shahabad ...	+ 9	+109	+ 75	—18	— 45	— 65	+21
		Saran ...	+126	+ 1	+ 77	+88	— 18	— 87	+39
		Champaran ...	+ 65	+ 22	+ 78	+45	— 34	— 90	+27
		Muzaffarpur ...	+ 55	+ 26	+ 62	+79	— 1	— 26	+44
		Darbhanga ...	+ 2	+ 25	+ 82	+69	— 26	+ 30	+40
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	— 43	+ 35	+ 89	+11	— 1	— 75	+28
		Bhagalpur ...	— 25	+ 15	+ 79	+30	+ 79	— 76	+40
		Purnea ...	— 13	+ 48	+ 34	+59	+ 56	— 89	+37
		Malda ...	— 11	+ 48	+ 52	+39	— 3	— 58	+24
		Sonthal Parganas ...	— 13	+ 37	+ 74	—18	+ 8	— 70	+17
Orissa ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	+ 50	— 16	— 19	—24	— 54	+ 54	—12
		Balasore ...	+ 47	+ 28	+ 23	—17	— 29	+ 47	+ 9
		Puri ...	+ 24	— 49	— 9	—22	— 57	+ 43	—19
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	— 2	+ 76	+ 38	—54	— 68	— 92	—10
		Lohardaga ...	— 36	+ 46	— 11	[illegible]	— 8	— 89	—29
		Palamau ...	— 50	+119	+ 6	[illegible]	— 81	— 81	—15
		Manbhum ...	— 1	+ 34	+ 12	[illegible]	+ 16	— 61	— 6
		Singhbhum ...	— 12	+ 22	— 18	—27	— 29	— 4	—14

TABLE IV.

Monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-recording stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1899.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	8·73	14·53	24·57	10·08	5·42	2·48	65·81
			Burdwan ...	3·16	11·51	24·03	10·19	8·96	3·66	61·51
			Katwa ...	4·54	10·85	24·90	9·65	4·80	2·65	57·89
			Raniganj ...	3·91	4·46	16·91	4·96	4·64	2·25	37·13
			Mankur ...	3·84	14·15	23·36	12·33	8·27	2·94	64·89
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	3·93	16·19	24·11	6·30	5·66	3·30	59·49
			Hetampur ...	3·60	10·15	17·63	8·33	4·12	2·90	47·03
			Rampur Hát ...	3·86	11·37	12·70	6·03	8·37	3·69	46·02
			Bolpur ...	2·87	10·98	14·48	8·22	9·99	2·43	48·97
			Murari ...	5·07	14·43	25·97	8·93	10·27	3·61	68·28
			Labpur ...	4·84	12·61	21·61	5·83	12·56	2·25	59·70
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	3·57	10·46	16·65	7·23	5·40	3·12	46·43
			Vishnupur ...	5·79	15·46	12·36	8·37	7·27	4·81	54·06
			Maliara ...	2·64	6·89	14·87	5·01	4·86	2·70	36·97
			Khatra ...	2·63	16·78	12·92	7·02	6·03	3·73	49·11
			Indas ...	0·71	14·07	16·22	6·68	9·93	2·56	50·17
			Kotalpur ...	0·61	11·28	13·57	6·74	8·33	1·15	41·68
			Onda ...	5·90	18·41	13·21	5·10	5·32	2·35	50·29
			Gangajalghati ...	2·99	9·96	15·41	7·99	5·86	3·18	45·39
			Raipur ...	4·36	14·97	12·37	5·76	7·73	4·41	49·60
			Sonamukhi ...	0·25	10·87	19·43	8·22	6·22	5·24	50·23
		Midnapore	Contai ...	7·24	16·38	34·59	14·09	9·52	4·15	85·97
			Tamluk ...	7·52	13·66	22·09	15·48	15·90	5·03	79·68
			Midnapore ...	6·34	13·25	21·28	9·40	11·47	3·52	65·26
			Ghatal ...	5·27	18·70	19·71	14·26	7·84	3·32	69·10
			Kukrahaty ...	9·55	12·18	21·33	11·06	13·52	4·53	72·17
			Garhbeta ...	5·72	14·99	11·86	9·45	10·14	4·85	57·01
			Panskura ...	7·36	13·19	21·80	10·95	12·17	4·22	69·69
			Dantoon ...	7·39	7·97	17·99	7·04	7·51	4·28	52·18
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	14·68	12·69	26·77	10·91	9·21	2·77	77·03
			Hooghly ...	11·95	12·49	23·61	5·26	10·65	3·04	67·00
			Jahanabad ...	5·69	15·25	21·57	7·48	4·75	3·10	57·84
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	10·72	17·42	19·72	7·72	8·25	2·43	66·26
			Mohesreka ...	7·59	11·96	22·43	16·17	10·72	4·40	73·27
			Ulubaria ...	8·12	11·11	20·02	9·63	10·01	2·76	61·65
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	14·43	9·76	15·05	16·91	13·35	7·84	77·34
			Diamond Harbour	10·61	12·48	22·74	18·15	15·23	5·57	84·78
			Canning Town...	8·35	12·94	16·40	11·20	5·95	4·65	59·49
			Alipore (Observatory).	9·65	16·94	21·47	8·90	8·94	3·02	68·92
			Barrackpore ...	8·92	13·16	24·18	10·75	9·08	2·66	68·75
			Dum-Dum ...	6·64	19·22	26·78	7·42	6·57	4·25	70·88
			Barasat ...	6·98	21·11	23·84	9·33	9·47	3·23	73·96
			Basirhat ...	7·15	9·41	12·92	8·45	5·47	3·02	46·42
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	10·10	11·26	20·00	9·22	4·85	3·01	58·44
			Krishnagar ...	10·77	10·61	23·16	5·90	5·01	2·79	58·24
			Chuadanga ...	11·92	10·42	15·99	7·05	2·59	3·64	51·61
			Meherpur ...	8·53	5·83	17·41	9·62	3·93	3·11	48·43
			Kushtia ...	8·62	10·72	18·34	10·89	4·49	3·13	56·19
		Murshidabad.	Kandi ...	2·49	12·57	19·26	8·35	10·70	4·13	57·50
			Berhampore ...	2·94	10·18	13·36	10·48	9·94	3·29	50·19
			Lalbag ...	5·43	6·19	15·41	16·89	7·39	3·05	54·36
			Azimganj ...	4·47	5·68	14·10	14·21	8·18	4·47	51·11
			Jangipur ...	4·50	14·13	15·04	15·71	10·49	3·74	63·61
			Lalgola ...	2·90	20·90	26·40	21·95	10·90	5·80	88·85
			Akhriganj ...	7·55	10·49	12·97	13·28	7·67	2·62	54·58
			Patkabari ...							
			Dumkal ...	5·03	11·76	13·10	16·47	6·88	4·20	57·44

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore	Narail	11·45	12·16	17·93	10·97	9·42	3·27	65·20
			Jessore	9·43	11·69	20·64	12·46	7·63	3·68	65·53
			Jhenidah	5·44	10·44	16·57	6·24	4·48	2·93	46·10
			Magura	9·16	16·67	16·85	7·12	11·01	4·48	65·29
			Bangaon	11·10	18·21	17·92	7·83	7·11	2·51	65·68
		Khulna	Satkhira	6·62	7·65	18·84	8·70	6·38	4·81	53·00
			Bagerhat	13·75	11·69	13·65	15·20	4·92	6·34	65·55
			Khulna	10·11	17·53	20·41	9·50	6·75	4·20	68·50
			Kaliganj	15·30	14·59	18·60	5·73	8·26	4·90	67·47
			Nakipur	12 24	17·72	13·52	7·57	7·05	4·72	62·82
			Dumuria	9·99	17·65	23·45	6·38	5·14	5·36	67·97
			Rampal	14·29	Rejected			5·41	6·68	26·38?
			Kalaroa	9 71	10·98	18·50	9·52	8·14	3·16	60·01
			Paikgacha	14·52	12·60	20·92	17·12	9·97	4·65	79·78
			Mollahat	9·18	35·20	40·86	41·23	14·51	6·39	147·37
			Morellganj	19 39	12·14	20·11	17·65	9·10	13·45	91·84
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	8·80	12·41	11·33	11·71	8·34	3·09	55·68
			Nator	6·81	15·60	16·04	11·35	5·21	3·15	58·16
			Naugaon	7·53	15·51	21·79	18·86	9·41	3·59	76·69
			Lalpur	8·08	10·83	13·24	11·30	7·83	4·00	55·28
			Manda	4·00	15·03	21·75	10·58	8·40	2·30	62·06
			Mahadebpur	5·77	14·02	27·23	15·83	10·15	3·30	76·30
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*	3 60	12·33	25·61	11·98	11·22	2·05	66·79
			Nawabganj	5·16	8·46	23·90	19·90	15·71	2·35	75·48
			Gangarampur	3·09	15·44	18·94	19·10	21·36	2·20	80·13
			Churaman	4·91	15·59	32·23	21·92	18·52	0·72	93·89
			Raiganj	4·89	15·82	20·20	20·11	13 89	0·65	75·56
			Dinajpur	5·74	18·22	27·50	31·27	23·54	1·34	107·61
			Balughat	3·12	27·14	23·88	14·15	9·92	1·11	79·32
			Thakurgaon	5·13	13·96	20·44	18·52	20·06	0 10	78·21
			Setabganj	5·66	25·23	13·51	24·94	17 31	0·84	87·49
			Ramganj	6·01	21·07	15·25	18·13	16·16	0·34	76·96
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	11·43	24·89	26·24	28·56	20·05	1·79	112·96
			Alipur Duar	9·89	56·29	28·73	31·19	21·77	3·69	151·56
			Fallacotta	6·24	45·61	26·82	19·71	24·72	2·12	125·22
			Debiganj	7·76	31·10	21·81	17·09	22·36	1·01	101·13
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	17·18	22·12	24·14	37·37	21·56	14·02	136·39
			Kalchini	14·43	45·66	23·73	37·22	27·69	7·32	156·65
		Darjeeling	Buxa	17·71	42·22	34 89	49·89	18·55	18·90	182·16
			Siliguri	17·58	25·40	22·99	33·90	15·32	6·34	121·53
			Darjeeling	12·78	27·47	43·40	23·72	36·42	1·32	145·11
			Kalimpong	5·34	16·96	27·58	19·15	26·40	1·53	96·96
			Mungpoo	16·77	27·89	42·93	27·35	29·89	2·94	147·77
			Kurseong	26·05	30·11	43·49	42·22	33·08	4·66	179·61
			Pedong	12·13	18·90	26·32	18·92	20·21	2·17	98·65
		Tibet	*Yatung*	4·92	9·94	11·68	9·30	6·89	1·28	44·01
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	14·08	31·92	20·16	33·63	28·01	2·05	129·85
			Cooch Behar	8·42	42·54	25·53	22·65	21·99	2 59	123·72
			Mickliganj	7·01	37·79	20·56	19·54	20·69	1·00	106·59
			Mathabhanga	5·72	48·05	21·77	21·88	19·84	2·21	119·47
			Fulbari	8·55	45·54	15·81	31·01	29·94	1·70	132·55
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	9·58	11·60	13·08	17·53	10·83	3·90	66·52
			Rangpur	8·11	9·36	13·85	21·31	23·59	1·96	78·18
			Peerganj	7·01	10·60	15·72	19·68	13·37	1·33	67·71
			Kurigaon	17·46	20·96	14·61	20·99	21·85	3·37	99·24
			Gobindganj	7·98	12·48	23·07	20·65	9·65	4·28	78·11
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	5·04	19·00	23·70	21·21	32·34	1·00	102·29
			Ulipur	15·70	20·30	11·15	21·17	[illegible]	5·02	91·30
			Sunderganj	9·92	12·40	13·12	29·18	[illegible]	5·72	92·57
		Bogra	Sherpur	10·06	8·62	16·53	14·20	8·06	3·10	60·57
			Nowkhilla	6·13	8·54	15·65	15·47	14·92	3·47	64·18
			Bogra	9·02	13·74	21·57	18·13	13·30	5·24	81·00
			Panchbibi	4·94	19·23	27·74	23·96	9·91	3·76	89·54
		Pabna	Pabna	8·20	11·27	16·25	10·15	3·90	8·20	52·97
			Sirajganj	6·36	15·00	16·78	16·20	9·67	4·12	68·13

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	14·15	15·10	12·78	8·32	9·51	5·07	64·93
			Dacca ...	12·09	18·10	16·22	16·90	5·61	4·04	72·96
			Narayanganj ...	12·38	15·72	15·74	12·66	8·78	3·55	68·83
			Manikganj ...	7·38	12·46	13·60	13·62	7·07	4·37	58·50
			Jaydebpur ...	11·23	16·53	22·23	15·09	9·67	2·20	76·95
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	17·33	17·36	18·81	14·31	16·26	6·65	90·72
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	9·37	17·43	14·14	11·34	6·39	5·96	64·63
			Mymensingh ...	11·32	12·32	23·16	17·71	19·72	5·03	89·26
			Jamalpur ...	11·23	10·37	21·61	14·20	10·35	7·16	74·92
			Netrakona ...	21·34	30·53	26·84	27·15	17·15	5·66	128·67
			Subarnakhali ...	Rejected			Rejected			
			Durgapur ...	25·30	21·30	31·80	39·80	18·40	8·80	145·40
			Sherpur Town ...	7·69	10·65	20·94	18·03	16·93	7·17	81·41
			Diwanganj ...	15·14	15·68	18·55	22·27	17·55	3·83	93·02
			Nalitabari ...	7·52	10·33	19·09	19·91	18·34	5·15	80·34
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	13·38	18·50	11·92	7·48	6·52	7·10	64·90
			Faridpur ...	8·42	17·52	15·09	11·56	9·89	6·37	68·85
			Goalundo ...	15·80	14·00	17·09	9·78	6·60	5·57	68·34
		Backergunge.	Patuakhali ...	15·90	13·13	25·00	23·84	10·35	21·64	109·86
			Pirojpur ...	17·81	9·80	16·80	18·01	7·98	10·71	81·11
			Barisal ...	12·46	17·25	21·47	9·31	8·59	12·97	82·05
			Gaurnadi ...	11·20	14·61	21·94	10·82	9·35	6·95	74·87
			Bhola ...	16·92	14·04	17·82	22·43	10·29	14·34	95·84
			Daulatkhan ...	15·31	19·45	27·10	23·71	9·26	17·97	112·80
			Bauphal ...	21·13	12·14	19·70	18·11	11·15	26·07	108·30
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	7·76	11·36	10·84	9·03	6·49	9·05	54·53
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	12·67	14·76	15·39	19·64	15·70	6·17	84·33
			Chandpur ...	10·21	14·18	18·72	11·52	10·00	8·25	72·88
			Brahmanbaria ...	14·53	10·39	9·70	7·55	9·88	5·11	57·16
			Ramchandrapur	6·80	15·54	17·92	13·13	9·09	2·42	64·90
			Nasirnagar ...	1[illegible]·34	24·69	12·61	9·78	10·36	5·90	75·68
			Daudkandi ..	16·67	19·12	26·17	18·38	7·32	2·42	90·08
			Kasba ...	13·83	10·89	10·56	9·59	8·73	5·33	58·93
			Laksam ...	14·39	8·44	23·27	21·25	9·25	9·43	86·03
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	17·66	14·94	41·31	34·26	17·69	18·89	144·75
			Fenny ...	17·65	29·85	41·36	26·38	18·46	10·69	144·39
			Harishpur ...	14·41	29·35	34·65	29·77	18·45	16·89	143·52
			Ramganj ...	12·66	14·55	24·06	20·78	18·43	12·69	98·17
			Chhagalnaya ...	18·51	20·34	45·74	19·77	14·79	10·75	129·90
			Hatya ...	17·73	24·43	36·99	34·54	14·20	16·24	144·13
			Lakhipur ...	12·09	13·45	24·34	21·16	11·57	11·30	93·91
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	15·95	37·94	58·96	29·12	18·81	27·11	187·89
			Chittagong ...	14·29	30·99	28·10	17·97	12·49	24·35	128·19
			Kutubdia ...	17·61	27·49	36·58	35·45	10·58	28·02	155·73
			Satkanya ...	13·87	20·31	24·15	20·61	7·88	20·97	113·79
			Kodala ...	16·68	22·86	28·23	21·80	16·70	18·63	124·90
			Fenoa ...	13·15	23·64	22·96	20·62	15·77	23·51	119·65
			Mirsarai ...	12·59	23·87	32·66	30·27	18·32	17·91	135·62
		Chittagong Hill tracts.	Rangamatia ...	14·04	16·52	17·67	15·28	13·10	13·67	90·28
			Bundarban ...	20·89	22·43	14·90	21·13	16·65	17·88	113·88
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	2·45	11·94	19·21	10·96	4·18	1·93	50·67
			Dinapore ...	2·19	13·16	20·87	12·70	6·08	1·05	56·05
			Bihar ...	0·90	9·27	21·24	8·98	6·14	1·27	47·80
			Barh ...	0·97	8·16	25·13	15·79	5·82	1·10	56·97
			Bikram ...	0·95	12·19	16·92	10·62	4·90	2·38	47·96
			Hilsa ...	2·50	8·40	24·72	7·90	7·10	1·15	51·77
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	0·91	18·58	15·34	7·80	2·96	0·32	45·91
			Gaya ...	1·22	11·54	24·28	10·78	3·68	0·42	51·92
			Nawadah ...	2·40	10·07	21·29	11·28	3·51	0·16	48·66
			Jahanabad ...	1·82	8·27	13·67	12·98	4·99	0·94	42·67
			Arwal ...	0·91	11·96	20·14	12·72	5·37	0·94	52·04
			Daudnagar ...	0·43	17·40	19·34	9·75	1·77	1·82	50·51
			Sherghati ...	2·05	14·82	14·04	5·53	0·93	0·60	37·97
			Rajauli ...	1·40	9·65	24·81	16·22	3·21	Nil.	55·29
			Pakri Barawan	1·40	9·27	24·71	7·13	3·41	0·25	46·17

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—*contd.*	Patna—*contd.*	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·41	11·17	20·53	10·75	1·44	0·86	45·16
			Dehri ...	0·67	14·14	16·20	10·96	2·62	1·09	45·68
			Bhabhua ...	0·11	9·46	22·01	11·39	2·92	0·05	45·94
			Sasaram ...	1·43	14·67	22·13	10·14	4·24	0 53	53·14
			Arrah ...	2·99	7·71	21·29	10·22	7·40	2·51	52·12
			Mohanea ...	Nil.	19·51	44·76	19·74	Nil.	Nil.	84·01
			Khiri ...	Nil.	13·88	25·68	6·67	4·85	0·33	51·41
			Ageaon ...	1·45	14·02	21·60	13·00	8·14	1·90	60·11
			Ramgar ...	1·34	13·00	23·65	15·69	2 50	0·32	56·50
			Koath ...	0·18	11·20	24·50	11·47	2·56	0·25	50·16
			Sikroul ...	0·92	7·27	21·11	13·20	4·18	1·07	47·75
			Bassowan ...	0·54	12·45	24·45	10·10	2 10	Nil.	49·64
			Monaharpur ...	0·16	12·97	25·34	12·68	3·93	0·20	55·28
			Chausa ...	Nil.	13·15	23·23	10·08	2·64	0·33	48·43
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	6·52	3·94	19·48	22·25	7·88	0·30	60·37
			Siwan ...	4·25	9·25	18·76	22·67	5·18	0·62	60 73
			Ekma ...	1·80	7·63	19·14	16·83	7·73	0 81	53·94
			Chapra ...	1·24	7·79	26·33	16·37	5·59	0·45	57·77
			Hathwa ...	4·29	8·77	26·22	21·94	11·76	0·23	73·21
			Amnour ...	2·19	7·12	23·67	25·88	9·89	1·97	70·72
			Basantpur ...	2·81	4·43	24·93	21·62	5·94	0·61	60·34
			Darowlee ...	1·40	8·11	24·53	13·19	3·38	0 42	51·03
			Bhoreh ...	2·39	8·90	21·02	23·06	3·97	0·14	59·48
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	3·60	8·77	19·21	11·51	8·57	0·10	51·76
			Bettiah ...	5·31	13·67	32·06	19·96	5·41	0·15	76·56
			Bagaha ...	3·64	18·74	25·71	20·33	5·62	0·88	74·92
			Burhurwa ...	4·93	8·37	21·04	24·81	5·38	0·21	64·74
			Ramnagar ...	6·51	6·60	18·24	19·48	2·64	0·67	54·14
		Muzaffarpur ...	Sitamarhi ...	2·08	9·40	17·56	13·22	4·02	0·28	46·56
			Muzaffarpur ...	6·96	12·03	25·13	24·60	6·95	1·62	77·29
			Hajipur ...	4·17	12·75	22·23	16·08	6·81	4·05	66·09
			Paru ...	3·59	7·82	28·43	24·56	6·13	2·70	73·23
			Mahuwa ...	3·56	10·47	21·40	22·16	17·09	4 00	78·68
			Shiuhar ...	2·28	2·40	14·05	19·47	7·51	0·34	46·05
			Pupri ...	1·49	10·46	11·82	20·81	4·07	0·66	49·31
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	5·26	7·33	25·17	23·17	5·88	3·70	70·51
			Darbhanga ...	2·68	9·63	17·06	21·19	6·58	3 14	60·28
			Madhubani ...	0·58	9·61	23·03	22·10	6·08	1·43	62·83
			Bahera ...	0·28	10·02	25·05	23·10	6·81	2·98	68 24
			Rosera ...	4·14	9·79	23·18	19·26	11·34	2·44	70·15
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	2·83	7·68	24·11	15·39	5·41	0 96	56·38
			Monghyr ...	0·64	13·64	28·43	13·83	8·70	0 73	65·97
			Jamui ...	1·39	8·76	30·15	16·47	8·17	0·85	65 79
			Gogri ...	2·04	12·23	21·44	9 60	13·28	Nil.	58 59
			Jamalpur ...	2·22	14·28	29·19	11·31	9·63	0·43	67·06
			Shaikhpura ...	0·60	4·31	20·79	10·45	4 11	0·35	40·61
			Chakai Bamda ...	2·92	9 92	25·54	8·24	7·36	0 32	54·30
			Chupreon ...	1·13	15·11	17·15	20·50	11·26	1·29	66·44
			Gidhour ...	1·84	9·86	25·57	9·79	7·91	0·46	55·43
			Khargpur ...	0·80	9·97	24·89	14·17	12·86	1·30	63·99
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	3·14	12·66	20·65	22·13	17·38	0·37	76·33
			Bangaon (*Syfabad*).	2·38	13·06	20·29	17·84	13·08	2·11	68·76
			Supaul ...	1·50	9·92	22·42	19·63	18·30	1·25	73·02
			Pratapganj ...	2·05	12·60	15·75	11·64	16·45	1·65	60·14
			Bhagalpur ...	3·06	8·08	28·34	13·69	17·02	0·10	70·29
			Banka ...	2·51	6·13	30·88	8·59	17·09	0·47	65·67
			Colgong ...	3·54	9·20	23·22	15·[illegible]0	13·52	Nil.	64·68
			Bansil ...	1·90	7·43	20·80	8·[illegible]	[illegible]6·64	0·43	55·98
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	4·70	22·81	21·06	21·[illegible]	27·84	0·06	98·29
			Araria ...	8·66	19·93	24·59	20·5[illegible]	20·02	0·06	93·84
			Purnea ...	3·15	13·99	23·97	28·94	17·99	0·12	88·16
			Gondwara (*Korah*)	3·79	13·10	18·00	20·85	15·59	Nil.	71·33
			Barsoe ...	3·78	8·97	23·31	43·00	16·00	Nil.	95·06
			Forbesganj ...	2·65	13·44	19·95	13·35	27·30	0·35	77·04
			Kaliaganj ...	4·45	27·23	31·40	33·34	19·47	1·40	117·29

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concld.*	Malda	Malda ...	3·33	17·51	19·52	12·30	6·97	2·13	61·76
			Chanchal ..	3·48	14·41	27·41	21·33	15·15	0·60	82·38
			Gajol ...	3·09	11·15	17·65	18·81	8·68	1·54	60·92
			Sibganj ...	6·81	14·36	16·99	9·51	12·40	1·54	61·61
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	3·89	13·04	20·45	13·95	10·36	0·80	62·49
			Godda ...	2·40	9·25	20·35	10·95	18·23	0·36	61·54
			Pakaur ...	5·17	12·20	17·24	8·91	11·24	2·12	56·88
			Naya Dumka ...	2·43	18·79	25·70	8·22	10·65	1·43	67·22
			Deoghur ...	4·63	11·12	29·53	10·85	9·78	0·87	66·78
			Jamtara ...	1·60	9·85	20·45	8·51	3·40	0·99	44·80
			Mohagama ...	1·11	3·61	21·06	12·59	21·59	0·50	60·46
			Nanihat	2·07	9·43	26·51	4·10	5·70	1·00	48·81
			Assenboni ...	4·92	8·26	19·18	5·61	9·20	1·56	48·73
			Katikund ...	3·60	11·26	25·71	9·14	10·09	3·74	63·54
			Madhupur ...	4·05	16·04	19·34	14·97	5·43	0·67	60·50
			Sarwan ...	0·40	?	20·19	8·24	10·56	0·42	39·81 ?
			Sarath ...	3·41	9·69	26·80	6·71	8·88	0·67	56·16
			Barkope ..	0·49	10·04	17·54	15·23	21·14	Nil.	64·44
			Bhagya ...	3·08	13·48	16·03	11·24	17·65		
			Mohespore ...	5·05	10·32	24·50	10·65	6·53	3·98	61·03
			Barharwa ...	2·39	12·77	15·68	11·95	16·18	2·05	61·02
			Sahibganj	2·47	18·77	18·87	13·44	12·12	0·15	65·82
			Bario ...	2·50	11·23	24·59	11·48	11·22	0·51	61·53
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur ...	7·81	4·88	11·93	13·01	2·21	7·72	47·56
			Banki ...	1·79	5·23	6·60	12·23	3·40	7·51	36·76
			Cuttack ...	5·47	11·53	10·95	5·55	6·82	10·55	50·87
			False Point ...	6·55	9·18	7·43	12·54	5·12	8·01	48·83
			Kendrapara ...	7·54	7·19	9·95	8·01	5·27	9·83	47·79
			Jajpur ...	10·50	8·24	7·89	11·41	4·80	11·39	54·23
			Dharmsala ...	6·66	10·39	11·68	5·87	5·56	6·76	46·92
			Salipore ...	8·74	10·07	10·32	6·63	4·67	10·16	50·59
			Pal Lahara ..	1·19	14·19	24·45	11·00	1·39	3·11	55·33
		Balasore	Akhyapada ...	11·81	8·83	7·80	9·45	4·31	11·37	53·57
			Chandbali ...	8·97	9·30	11·62	5·07	4·59	8·80	48·35
			Bhadrak ...	6·81	9·96	9·35	13·13	8·48	8·97	56·73
			Soro ...	5·76	7·98	18·02	9·18	6·92	6·90	54·76
			Balasore ...	7·84	14·38	15·99	9·52	11·46	5·66	64·85
			Jellasore ...	6·20	6·51	21·39	11·52	11·40	4·72	61·74
			Baripada ...	5·34	22·78	20·34	9·21	8·39	6·05	72·11
		Puri	Puri ...	2·59	3·44	5·65	9·57	3·69	8·73	33·67
			Khurda ...	3·31	4·59	12·52	6·72	4·52	9·87	41·53
			Bhanpur ...	3·39	5·48	11·78	13·09	3·97	10·32	48·03
			Gop ...	5·92	3·69	8·75	11·26	4·86	11·36	45·84
			Satpara ...	4·82	8·99	3·66	8·38	1·98	13·25	41·08
			Pipli ...	5·53	4·12	11·20	6·23	5·90	8·97	41·95
			Nayagarh ...	3·15	6·39	12·69	9·47	2·70	9·93	44·33
			Ranpur ...	3·67	9·18	13·04	13·20	7·32	12·15	58·56
			Kanas ...	1·91	6·34	8·48	11·77	4·75	8·86	42·11
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	2·80	12·15	17·71	6·02	3·03	0·35	42·06
			Hazaribagh ...	3·24	14·84	17·64	6·33	1·40	0·34	43·79
			Barhi ...	0·97	12·06	18·86	5·80	2·81	0·22	40·78
			Chatra ...	1·19	13·37	25·53	4·66	1·16	0·38	46·29
			Karangdeha ...	5·06	14·30	24·20	3·68	4·50	Nil.	51·74
			Ramgar ...	Rejected		14·95	10·74	3·22	0·37	29·28 ?
		Ranchi	Lohardaga ...	1·73	14·18	12·86	4·97	1·60	0·03	35·37
			Ranchi ...	1·18	11·87	12·81	5·87	2·77	0·17	34·67
			Lilli ...	2·50	9·41	10·66	8·39	3·36	0·62	34·94
			Palkot ...	2·10	13·04	21·05	11·09	2·33	Nil.	49·61
			Tamar ...	1·93	17·84	15·43	6·98	3·46	0·85	46·49
			Chainpur ...	0·90	10·57	14·83	7·00	0·76	Nil.	34·06
			Sirguja ...	Nil.	13·20	28·51	7·80	1·80	Nil.	51·31
			Jashpur ...	1·04	10·10	13·99	13·07	3·11	Nil.	41·31
			Gangpur ...	2·49	10·44	19·96	12·00	3·20	Nil.	48·09

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR—*concld.*	Chota Nagpur—*concld.*	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	0·51	9·24	14·66	4·70	0·74	0·01	29·86
			Balumath ...	1·50	18·05	10·66	7·87	Nil.	Nil	38·08
			Husainabad ...	0·05	16·51	22·33	6·92	4·60	2·00	52·41
			Mahuadand ...	1·80	6·25	11·73	9·01	0·80	Nil.	29·59
			Garhwa ...	0·38	12·50	12·54	12·14	0·68	0·10	38·84
			Panki ..	0 98	12·51	17·40	10·09	0·80	Nil	41·78
			Latehar ...	1·36	12·51	14·19	7·33	2·12	Nil	37·51
			Nagaruntari ...	0·30	10·52	13·99	14·08	0·50	0·18	39·57
			Ranka ...	0·79	6·62	14·53	10·61	0·60	0·45	33·60
			Chatterpore ...	2·37	11·86	15·39	9·40	1·03	0·99	41·04
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	3·57	14·70	16·57	7·45	15·87	0·76	58·92
			Gobindpur ...	3·57	11·85	13·66	4·17	6·53	0·97	40·75
			Raghunathpur ...	2·21	11·15	15·46	8·24	7·05	1·20	45·31
			Barahbhum ...	4·23	13·78	16·68	6·16	13·17	1·17	55·19
			Jhalda ...	2·14	10·73	13·75	9·08	4·16	0 92	40·78
			Chas ...	2·83	9·69	13·90	1·92	7·33	1·04	36·71
			Pandra ...	2·20	10·78	14·25	8·35	5·64	1·05	42·27
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	2·82	7·51	10·41	12·63	2·74	1·74	37·85
			Chakardharpur ...	4·89	10·16	8·06	9·49	1·71	1·45	35·76
			Ghatsila ...	1·71	12·10	10·97	6·44	7·30	4·69	43·21
			Baharagura ...	4·30	14·92	14·37	7·45	10·45	3·56	55·05
			Gailkura ...	0·33	5·67	12·16	13·31	1·40	1·24	34·11
			Kalikapur ...	5·80	15·50	13·07	11·72	7·60	3·07	56·76
			Monahorpur ...	Nil.	15·07	23·00	21·64	0·58	0·87	61·16
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	3·25	10·61	13·60	5·41	1·81	6·72	41·40
			Anandpur ...	4·08	10·42	9·26	7·80	3·24	5·70	40·50
			Talchar ...	1·89	14·70	10·16	9·45	3·60	6·35	46·15
			Narsingpur ...	2·75	6·60	7·61	8·52	4·01	13·91	43·40
			Angul ...	1·94	7·58	7·99	5·29	2·34	6·18	31 32
			Dhenkanal ..	4·01	15·19	7·32	4·54	3·21	9·19	43·46
			Bisipara ...	2·35	3·55	8·59	5·05	3·25	4·09	26·88
			Kunjabongarh ...	2·89	7·26	5·62	11·47	3·18	7·25	37·67
			Baramba ...	6·33	10·14	9·17	12·83	2·14	8·68	49·29
			Baisinga ...	1·40	8·45	5·39	3·97	3·01	6·30	28·52

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11
East Bengal—concld.	Dacca —*concld.*	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	+ 4·76	+ 5·97	+ 0·01	— 4·24	— 1·16	+2·51	+ 7·85
			Faridpur ...	— 0·32	+ 5·14	+ 2·88	— 0·67	+ 0·94	+2·28	+10·25
			Goalundo ...	+ 7·16	+ 2·15	+ 5·66	— 0·80	— 0·94	+1·31	+14·54
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	+ 7·71	— 6·74	— 4·90	+ 6·30	— 1·69	+15·39	+16·07
			Pirojpur ...	+10·49	— 6·13	+ 0·99	+ 4·23	— 2·65	+4·84	+11·77
			Barisal ...	+ 4·37	+ 1·23	+ 5·71	— 3·22	— 2·20	+7·36	+13·25
			Gaurnadi ...	+ 2·96	+ 1·56	+ 8·76	— 0·98	+ 2·00	+2·20	+16·50
			Bhola ...	+ 9·33	— 4·16	+ 0·25	+ 5·23	— 0·68	+8·27	+18·24
			Bauphal ...	+11·96	— 2·31	+ 0·05	— 0·72	— 0·47	+19·03	+27·54
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	— 3·67	— 3·07	— 0·75	— 2·73	— 3·56	+3·97	— 9·81
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	+ 1·21	— 2·89	— 0·99	+ 3·24	+ 5·19	+0·97	+ 6·73
			Chandpur ...	+ 0·27	— 2·10	+ 4·02	— 6·43	— 0·55	+2·12	— 2·67
			Brahmanbaria ...	+ 2·93	— 4·75	— 1·57	— 4·78	— 0·89	+0·17	— 8·89
			Ramchandrapur	— 2·11	+ 4·38	+ 5·41	+ 2·79	+ 1·57	—2·31	+ 9·73
			Nasirnagar ...	+ 0·29	+13·18	+ 4·05	— 1·69	+ 0·89	+1·25	+17·97
			Daudkandi ...	+ 7·84	+ 7·01	+14·85	+ 8·45	+ 0·76	—0·79	+38.12
			Kasba ...	+ 3·85	— 3·45	— 1·04	— 0·50	+ 0·24	+1·28	+ 0·38
			Laksam ...	+ 5·69	— 5·39	+ 4·44	+ 5·91	+ 0·06	+5·24	+15·95
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	+ 7·35	— 9·25	+17·57	+ 9·27	+ 1·92	+11·19	+38·05
			Fenny ...	+ 6·37	+ 5·43	+16·89	+ 2·66	+ 5·05	+4·19	+40·59
			Harishpur ...	+ 2·04	+ 7·82	+ 1·97	— 2·18	+ 1·24	+6·63	+17·52
			Ramganj ...	+ 2·90	— 1·45	+ 6·33	+ 3·06	+ 3·90	+6·22	+20·96
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	+4·62	+ 6·37	+18·45	+ 1·75	+ 4·47	+19·16	+54·82
			Chittagong ...	+3·81	+ 8·30	+ 4·90	— 1·79	— 0·42	+18·11	+32·91
			Kutubdia ...	+5·48	+ 6·40	+ 2·87	+10·78	— 0·30	+20·51	+45·74
			Satkanya ...	+2·81	+ 0·33	— 2·41	+ 9·86	— 2·30	+14·88	+23·17
			Kodala ...	+3·98	+ 5·66	+10·31	+ 4·45	+ 6·00	+12·70	+43·10
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	+2·66	— 1·35	— 0·91	— 2·75	+ 1·60	+7·13	+ 6·38
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	+0·48	+ 4·60	+ 7·46	— 0·34	— 3·22	—1·33	+ 7·65
			Dinapore ...	+0·55	+ 6·21	+ 8·78	+ 0·87	— 1·17	—2·28	+12·96
			Bihar ...	—1·20	+ 2·46	+ 8·29	— 2·44	— 0·33	—1·34	+ 5·44
			Barh ...	—1·11	+ 2·43	+13·01	+ 5·58	— 1·73	—1·45	+16·73
			Bikram ...	—1·11	+ 5·42	+ 4·01	— 0·59	— 1·88	—1·16	+ 4·69
			Hilsa ...	+0·37	+ 0·11	+13·33	— 3·74	+ 1·41	—1·27	+10·21
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	—0·47	+13·09	+ 2·59	— 5·63	— 3·84	—2·15	+ 3·59
			Gaya ...	—0·11	+ 4·98	+11·18	— 1·72	— 3·21	—1·85	+ 9·27
			Nawadah ...	+0·64	+ 3·79	+ 9·58	— 0·27	— 2·92	—2·05	+ 8·77
			Jahanabad ...	+0·36	+ 2·63	+ 1·07	+ 0·38	— 0·88	—1·93	+ 1·63
			Arwal ...	—0·97	+ 7·27	+ 6·40	+ 2·51	— 1·56	—1·60	+12·05
			Daudnagar ...	—0·72	+12·54	+ 7·62	— 1·56	— 4·30	+0·19	+13·77
			Sherghati ...	+1·23	+10·04	+ 4·38	— 5·92	— 6·56	—2·49	+ 0·68
			Rajauli ...	—0·30	+ 3·51	+13·25	+ 5·04	— 2·76	—2·33	+16·41
			Pakri Barawan...	—0·13	+ 3·32	+12·54	— 5·25	— 2·20	—1·16	+ 7·12
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	—0·50	+ 5·97	+ 8·85	— 0·58	— 5·73	—2·40	+ 5·61
			Dehri ...	—0·31	+ 8·23	+ 4·47	— 1·66	— 4·19	—1·54	+ 5·00
			Bhabhua ...	—0·86	+ 4·27	+ 9·79	— 0·81	— 3·99	—2·88	+ 5·52
			Sasaram ...	+0·38	+ 9·37	+11·07	— 2·13	— 2·52	—2·52	+13·65
			Arrah ...	+1·36	+ 1·57	+ 9·18	— 1·29	+ 0·21	—0·48	+10·55
			Mohanea ...	—0·61	+14·45	+33·45	+ 6·10	— 6·12	—2·38	+44·89
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	+4·26	— 3·33	+ 7·05	+11·48	+ 0·60	—3·68	+16·38
			Siwan ...	+2·65	+ 1·99	+ 6·82	+11·13	— 3·39	—2·79	+16·41
			C[illegible]apra ...	—0·21	+ 1·51	+14·27	+ 6·00	— 1·35	—2·63	+17·59
		Champaran	[illegible]tihari ...	+0·79	— 0·41	+ 5·82	— 0·68	— 0·88	—3·29	+ 1·35
			[illegible]ettiah ...	+2·66	+ 4·56	+18·28	+ 7·66	— 4·17	—3·24	+25·70
			Bagaha ...	+0·44	+ 5·60	+ 9·80	+ 4·44	— 5·37	—2·85	+11·56
			Burhurwa ...	+2·94	— 0·81	+ 9·62	+12·32	— 2·60	—2·50	+18·97

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—concld.	Patna—concld.	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	—0·47	+ 0·73	+ 4·94	+ 3·09	— 4·95	—2·52	+ 0·82
			Muzaffarpur ...	+4·61	+ 4·38	+12·67	+14·32	— 1·97	—1·49	+32·52
			Hajipur ...	+2·35	+ 5·87	+10·04	+ 5·66	— 0·67	+0·52	+23·79
			Paru ...	+1·64	+ 1·56	+16·72	+11·42	— 2·14	+0·86	+30·06
			Mahuwa ...	+1·49	+ 3·31	+ 8·86	+10·41	+10·97	+1·39	+36·44
			Shiuhar ...	+0·36	— 4·67	+ 2·87	+ 8·27	+ 0·09	—2·95	+ 3·97
			Pupri ...	—1·44	+ 2·30	— 2·18	+ 8·92	— 1·77	—0·64	+ 5·19
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	+3·09	— 0·31	+12·65	+12·66	— 2·22	+1·09	+26·96
			Darbhanga ...	+0·16	+ 2·07	+ 4·67	+ 8·72	— 2·36	+0·30	+13·56
			Madhubani ...	—2·42	+ 1·23	+10·98	+10·20	— 3·44	—1·00	+15·55
			Bahera ...	—2·40	+ 2·62	+12·00	+ 7·79	— 5·28	+1·80	+16·53
			Rosera ...	+1·85	+ 3·71	+10·83	+ 4·92	+ 0·44	+0·99	+22·74
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	+0·75	+ 1·13	+12·28	+ 5·05	— 2·15	—1·78	+15·28
			Monghyr ...	—1·90	+ 7·00	+15·02	+ 1·52	— 0·15	—2·29	+19·20
			Jamui ...	—0·60	+ 1·39	+17·09	+ 5·00	+ 1·28	—1·48	+22·68
			Gogri ...	—2·16	+ 5·33	+ 5·54	— 3·72	+ 3·33	—1·50	+ 7·02
			Shaikhpura ...	—1·59	— 2·99	+ 8·88	— 1·51	— 2·57	—1·87	— 1·65
		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	—0·74	+ 4·37	+ 7·56	+10·08	+ 7·16	—2·92	+25·51
			Supaul ...	—1·97	+ 1·35	+10·14	+ 6·85	+ 8·71	—1·23	+23·85
			Pratapganj ...	—2·36	+ 1·92	— 0·37	— 1·65	+ 5·41	—0·08	+ 2·87
			Bhagalpur ...	+0·25	+ 0·54	+15·61	+ 2·89	+ 9·65	—2·70	+26·24
			Banka ...	—0·16	— 1·82	+19·25	— 2·00	+ 8·73	—2·71	+21·29
			Colgong ...	—0·28	+ 1·15	+10·34	+ 4·61	+ 4·51	—2·06	+18·27
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	—1·33	+ 7·45	+ 2·35	+ 5·17	+13·80	—3·30	+24·14
			Araria ...	+3·19	+ 6·56	+ 7·49	+ 5·73	+ 6·57	—3·14	+26·40
			Purnea ...	—1·34	+ 3·28	+ 8·85	+15·04	+ 4·71	—3·45	+27·09
			Gondwara (*Korah*)	—1·63	+ 3·91	+ 3·50	+ 8·78	+ 6·53	—2·22	+18·87
			Kaliaganj ...	—2·42	+10·28	+ 8·22	+11·91	+ 4·71	—1·64	+31·06
		Malda ...	Malda ...	—0·75	+ 7·17	+ 7·57	+ 1·95	—3·88	—2·29	+ 9·77
			Chanchal ...	—1·09	+ 2·84	+12·67	+ 9·25	+4·65	—2·12	+26·20
			Gajol ...	—0·77	+ 3·18	+ 2·67	+ 6·71	—4·10	—1·07	+ 6·62
			Sibganj ...	+0·56	+ 5·33	+ 5·06	— 0·66	+1·78	—2·51	+ 9·56
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	—0·74	+ 3·28	+ 7·75	+ 3·76	—0·77	—2·46	+10·82
			Godda ...	—1·21	+ 1·72	+ 8·12	+ 0·23	+9·36	—2·51	+15·71
			Pakaur ...	+0·38	+ 1·55	+ 3·65	— 3·09	—1·04	—2·87	— 1·42
			Naya Dumka ...	—1·16	+ 9·57	+11·99	— 5·41	+1·12	—2·79	+13·32
			Deoghur ...	+1·78	+ 2·79	+15·63	— 1·27	+1·55	—2·94	+17·54
			Jamtara ...	—1·89	+ 0·49	+ 5·96	— 4·21	—4·29	—2·88	— 6·82
			Nanihat ...	—0·49	+ 3·04	+14·93	— 4·24	—0·75	—0·96	+11·53
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	+4·12	— 2·87	+ 0·27	+ 1·68	—7·97	+1·18	— 3·59
			Banki ...	—1·12	— 5·02	— 4·38	+ 1·39	—6·32	+2·71	—12·74
			Cuttack ...	+1·06	0	— 1·96	— 6·82	—4·25	+4·91	— 7·06
			False Point ...	+1·72	— 0·19	— 5·98	— 1·02	—6·44	—1·18	—13·09
			Kendrapara ...	+2·64	— 2·21	— 1·93	— 4·70	—4·78	+3·74	— 7·24
			Jajpur ...	+5·03	— 1·56	— 4·87	— 0·09	—5·00	+6·32	— 0·17
			Dharmsala ...	+0·91	— 0·04	+ 1·11	— 6·85	—4·39	+2·01	— 7·25
			Salipore ...	+4·16	— 0·76	+ 0·33	— 7·06	—5·05	+5·48	— 2·90
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	+7·10	— 0·32	— 2·25	— 3·45	—5·83	+7·38	+ 2·63
			Chandbali ...	+3·61	+ 1·58	— 0·16	— 6·40	—6·77	+3·04	— 5·10
			Bhadrak ...	+1·16	+ 0·58	— 2·57	+ 2·13	—1·96	+4·05	+ 3·39
			Soro ...	+0·11	— 0·04	+ 6·80	— 1·26	—3·96	+1·78	+ 3·43
			Balasore ...	+2·48	+ 5·31	+ 2·95	— 2·47	—1·49	—1·08	+ 5·70
			Jellasore ...	+2·02	— 2·12	+ 7·79	+ 0·81	+0·24	+0·25	+ 8·99
			Baripada ...	+0·41	+11·96	+ 7·32	— 2·[illegible]	—3·25	+1·45	+15·14
		Puri ...	Puri ...	—0·43	— 4·62	— 4·15	— 0·8[illegible]	—6·67	—0·17	—16·85
			Khurda ...	—0·12	— 5·25	— 0·31	— 5·82	—6·40	+3·28	—14·62
			Bhanpur ...	+1·05	— 2·45	+ 1·17	+ 1·25	—6·19	+3·77	— 1·40
			Gop ...	+1·52	— 4·12	— 1·78	— 0·80	—6·79	+4·44	— 7·53
			Pipli ...	+1·97	— 4·05	+ 0·28	— 7·35	—4·69	+3·37	—10·47

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	+0·21	+ 3·35	+5·01	—6·39	— 5·39	—2·90	— 6·11
			Hazaribagh ...	+0·98	+ 7·21	+3·48	—6 78	— 7·36	—3·07	— 5·54
			Barhi ...	—1·07	+ 6·13	+5 65	—7·49	— 4·98	—2·94	— 4·70
			Chatra ...	—2·38	+ 6·87	+9·33	—7·84	— 6·96	—2·53	— 3·51
			Karagdeha ...	+2·43	+ 5·65	+8·93	—10·53	— 4 96	—3·11	— 1·59
			Ramgar ...	?	?	+0·34	—4·40	— 5·29	—4·46	—18·81?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	—0·30	+ 6·05	— 0·03	— 8·12	—7·85	—2·55	—12·80
			Ranchi ...	—1·71	+ 3·39	— 1·49	— 7·97	—6·85	—2·78	—17·41
			Silli ...	—1·00	+ 1·68	— 3·05	— 5·69	—3·86	—1·12	—13 04
			Sirguja ...	—0 82	+ 3·63	+10·90	—14·19	—5 60	—1·75	— 7·83
			Jashpur .	—0·71	— 1·78	— 2·25	— 2·94	—7·28	—4·23	—19·19
			Gangpur ...	+1·46	+ 0·78	+ 3·22	— 3·62	—5·38	—2·44	— 5·98
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	—0·64	+ 3·21	+ 1·74	—7·66	—7·05	—2·49	—12·89
			Balumath ...	+0·32	+10·17	— 4·53	—7·00	—9·43	—3·07	—13·54
			Husainabad ...	—1·07	+10·37	+ 6·72	—6·21	—2·60	—0·49	+ 6 72
			Garhwa ...	—1·05	+ 6·78	— 0·32	—3·70	—6·18	—2·95	— 7·42
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	+0·08	+ 5·17	+ 3 47	— 5·70	+7·83	—2·07	+ 8·78
			Gobindpur ...	+0·86	+ 2·41	— 1·02	— 7·79	—0·89	—2 29	— 8·72
			Raghunathpur ...	—1·56	+ 3·24	+ 1·07	— 5·66	—0·69	—0·74	— 4·34
			Barabhum ...	+1·21	+ 4·46	+ 4 06	— 5·24	+6·28	—0·98	+ 9·79
			Jhalda ...	—0·57	+ 1·49	+ 1·50	— 6·58	—3·49	—1·83	— 9·48
			Chas ...	—0·26	+ 1·58	+ 0·72	—11·51	—1·64	—1·77	—12·88
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	—1·04	— 1·02	— 3·07	—0·41	—5·31	—0·98	—11·83
			Chakradharpur...	+1·74	+ 2·22	— 6·21	—1·78	—3·80	—1·38	— 9·21
			Ghatsila ...	—2·42	+ 2·39	— 2·94	—8 02	—1·31	+1·28	—11·02
			Baharagura ...	—0·11	— 4·39	+ 2·57	—3·43	+1·18	+0·64	+ 5·24
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	+1·12	+ 5·26	+ 3·93	— 0·48	—4·55	+4·32	+ 9·60
			Talchar ...	—0·55	+ 5·43	— 3·85	— 0 98	—5·28	+3·61	— 1·62
			Narsingpur ...	+0·83	— 3·23	— 1·97	— 0·31	—4·40	+9·74	+ 06·6
			Angul ...	—0·63	— 2·83	— 3·22	— 4·87	—6 78	+1·62	—16·71
			Dhenkanal ...	+1·08	+ 4·55	— 6·67	— 7·63	—7·25	+5·06	—10·86
			Bisipara ...	+0·48	— 6 72	— 5·66	— 5·29	—7·73	—0·86	—25·78
			Kunjabangarh ...	—0·48	— 1·77	— 6·13	+ 1·81	—7 61	+1·75	—12·43

TABLE VI.

Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-registering stations in Bengal from the normal average Rainfall for the months of May to October 1899.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	+ 67	+ 60	+121	— 9	—19	— 29	+41
			Burdwan ..	— 46	+ 29	+105	— 10	+11	+ 1	+25
			Katwa ...	— 14	+ 10	+137	— 15	—39	— 29	+18
			Raniganj ...	+ 6	— 52	+ 28	— 63	—37	— 32	—26
			Mankur ...	— 26	+ 59	+ 73	+ 10	— 6	+ 29	+30
		Birbhum	Suri ...	+ 4	+ 43	+ 84	— 53	—43	— 5	+ 8
			Hetampur ...	— 4	— 8	+ 34	— 32	—54	— 5	—11
			Rampur Hát ...	— 4	+ 14	+ 8	— 50	—23	— 2	—12
			Bolpur ...	— 44	+ 4	+ 13	— 23	+ 9	— 19	— 4
		Bankura	Bankura ...	— 19	+ 5	+ 31	— 44	—33	— 18	—10
			Vishnupur ...	+ 6	+ 45	+ 1	— 36	—19	+ 52	+ 1
			Maliara ...	— 29	— 35	+ 13	— 59	—27	— 13	—25
			Khatra ...	— 40	+ 43	— 8	— 44	—31	— 1	—11
			Indas ...	— 89	+ 47	+ 30	— 32	+18	— 2	+ 2
			Kotalpur ...	— 87	+ 7	— 3	— 46	+28	— 66	—19
			Onda ...	+ 73	+113	+ 22	— 58	—41	— 12	+ 8
			Gangajalghati ...	— 29	— 14	+ 17	— 39	—31	+ 45	—14
			Raipur ...	— 27	+ 35	— 5	— 63	—12	— 1	—16
			Sonamukhi ...	— 95	+ 8	+ 72	— 22	—20	+115	+ 6
		Midnapore	Contai ..	+ 48	+ 70	+149	+ 8	—13	— 47	+43
			Tamluk ...	+ 45	+ 43	+ 86	+ 15	+88	+ 16	+51
			Midnapore ...	+ 25	+ 41	+ 83	— 24	+50	— 18	+29
			Ghatal ...	— 10	+ 88	+ 56	+ 2	—15	+ 3	+26
			Kukrahaty ...	+ 72	+ 25	+ 84	— 12	+50	+ 7	+37
			Garhbeta ...	+ 11	+ 43	— 9	— 31	+15	+ 82	+ 6
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	+191	+ 30	+118	— 8	+14	— 38	+50
			Hooghly ...	+120	+ 34	+108	— 53	+45	— 24	+38
			Jahanabad ...	+ 5	+ 52	+ 74	— 48	—46	— 20	+ 6
		Howrah	Howrah ...	+114	+ 61	+ 67	— 35	+ 2	— 42	+29
			Mohesreka ...	+ 28	+ 21	+ 85	+ 27	+33	+ 34	+41
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	+212	— 1	— 2	+ 11	+19	— 14	+18
			Diamond Harbour	+ 95	+ 22	+ 58	+ 28	+49	+ 11	+43
			Canning Town...	+ 43	+ 7	+ 44	— 28	—32	— 6	+ 1
			Alipore (Observatory).	+ 78	+ 58	+ 72	— 31	— 4	— 31	+25
			Barrackpore ...	+ 75	+ 29	+106	— 7	+17	— 32	+37
			Dum-Dum ...	+ 19	+ 80	+135	— 40	—27	— 7	+32
			Barasat ...	+ 24	+115	+122	— 18	+12	— 29	+46
			Basirhat ...	+ 20	— 18	+ 1	— 31	—34	— 37	—16
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	+ 83	+ 15	+ 87	— 21	—32	— 21	+20
			Krishnagar ...	+ 87	+ 14	+118	— 44	—31	— 34	+22
			Chuadanga ...	+ 57	+ 17	+ 57	— 38	—71	— 13	+ 1
			Meherpur ...	+ 43	— 40	+ 71	— 19	—60	— 22	— 2
			Kushtia ...	+ 13	— 2	+ 70	0	—52	— 29	+ 4
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	— 44	+ 32	+ 58	— [illegible]	+17	+ 12	+17
			Berhampore ...	— 45	+ 9	+ 25	— [illegible]	— 2	— 14	— 2
			Lalbag ...	— 3	— 31	+ 33	+ [illegible]	—25	— 27	+ 6
			Azimganj ...	— 15	— 39	+ 28	+ 29	—11	+ 5	+ 2
			Jangipur ...	— 8	+ 51	+ 37	+ 45	+ 4	+ 14	+29
			Lalgola ...	— 49	+115	+129	+105	+ 6	+ 45	+71
			Akhriganj ...	+ 20	+ 1	+ 8	+ 58	—13	— 20	+11
			Patkabari ...							
			Dumkal ...	— 12	+ 15	+ 24	+ 55	—17	+ 19	+17

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore ...	Narail ...	+ 70	+ 14	+ 89	+ 10	+ 43	—18	+37
			Jessore ...	+ 24	— 6	+ 84	+ 10	— 6	—19	+18
			Jhenidah ...	— 20	— 12	+ 63	— 45	— 48	—35	—13
			Magura ...	+ 12	+ 43	+ 62	— 24	+ 50	+17	+29
			Bangaon ...	+ 86	+ 96	+ 66	— 33	— 12	—48	+28
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	+ 9	— 35	+ 52	— 25	— 22	— 1	— 4
			Bagerhat ...	+103	— 17	— 6	+ 24	— 46	+18	+ 6
			Khulna ...	+ 53	+ 45	+ 76	— 17	— 27	— 8	+23
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	+ 68	+ 25	— 2	+ 6	— 20	—25	+ 7
			Nator ...	— 9	+ 47	+ 26	— 2	— 53	—23	+ 1
			Naugaon ...	+ 20	+ 31	+ 76	+111	—155	+14	+43
			Lalpur ...	+ 20	+ 42	+ 34	+ 18	— 13	+53	+22
			Manda ...	— 24	+ 68	+ 81	+ 10	— 11	—31	+28
			Mahadebpur ...	— 6	+ 22	+123	+ 33	— 9	— 7	+35
		Dinajpur ...	Churaman ...	+ 5	+ 35	+122	+ 99	+ 48	—77	+64
			Raiganj ...	— 13	+ 19	+ 30	+ 52	+ 25	—82	+21
			Dinajpur ...	— 23	+ 18	+ 91	+149	+107	—71	+63
			Balughat ..	— 46	+143	+ 84	+ 46	— 5	—70	+48
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	— 4	— 6	— 10	+ 11	— 10	—66	—7
			Alipur Duar ...	— 33	+ 86	— 10	+ 20	+ 5	—12	+18
			Fallacotta ..	— 51	+ 88	— 6	— 23	+ 33	—50	+10
			Debiganj ...	— 20	+ 46	— 3	+ 2	+ 56	—74	+14
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 13	+ 1	— 32	+ 16	— 40	+77	— 8
			Siliguri ...	+ 73	0	— 29	+ 34	— 14	+26	+ 5
			Darjeeling ...	+ 50	+ 16	+ 34	— 7	+111	—77	+28
			Kalimpong ...	— 18	— 4	+ 6	+ 7	+121	—50	+16
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	0	+ 14	+ 7	+ 90	+ 48	—64	+26
			Cooch Behar ...	— 45	+ 26	— 2	+ 2	+ 8	—50	+ 1
			Mickliganj ...	— 46	+ 40	— 15	— 22	+ 10	—79	— 5
			Mathabhanga ...	— 58	+ 65	— 20	— 10	+ 2	—65	— 1
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	+ 1	— 27	0	+ 65	— 13	—23	0
			Rangpur ...	— 17	— 50	— 15	+ 72	+ 72	—64	+ 2
			Kurigaon ...	+ 40	— 8	— 8	+ 87	+ 66	—23	+24
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	— 50	— 16	+ 30	+ 35	+124	—78	+20
			Ulipur ...	+ 17	+ 16	— 12	+106	+ 40	+21	+29
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	+. 24	— 24	+ 30	+ 16	— 20	—30	+ 3
			Nowkhilla ...	— 25	— 34	+ 32	+ 45	+ 54	—24	+11
			Bogra ...	+ 12	+ 1	+ 60	+ 51	+ 22	+40	+31
			Panchbibi ...	— 33	+ 59	+126	+114	— 16	—12	+52
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	+ 10	+ 7	+ 51	— 11	— 59	—21	— 2
			Sirajganj ...	— 21	+ 35	+ 46	+ 48	+ 6	— 3	+24
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	+ 44	+ 8	— 14	— 40	— 12	— 4	— 6
			Dacca ...	+ 29	+ 38	+ 24	+ 40	— 37	0	+21
			Narayanganj ...	+ 20	+ 20	+ 14	+ 3	+ 3	—20	+10
			Manikganj ...	— 17	+ 21	+ 14	+ 22	— 3	+18	+10
			Jaydebpur ...	+ 13	+ 33	+ 62	+ 10	+ 21	—40	+25
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	+ 46	— 6	+ 39	+ 2	+ 30	+35	+21
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	+ 13	+ 41	+ 25	0	— 25	+33	+15
			Mymensingh ...	— 4	— 32	+ 49	+ 22	+ 52	—10	+14
			Jamalpur ...	+ 25	— 33	+ 64	+ 2	— 20	+44	+ 8
			Netrakona ...	+ 64	+ 40	+ 43	+ 52	+ 29	—8	+42
			Subarnakhali ...							
			Durgapur ...	+ 69	— 24	— 3	+ 58	0	+45	+16
			Diwanganj ...	+ 31	— 9	+ 46	+ 93	+ 68	—16	+37

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal—concld.	Dacca—concld.	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	+ 55	+ 48	0	— 36	— 15	+ 55	+ 14
			Faridpur ...	— 4	+ 42	+ 24	— 5	+ 11	+ 56	+ 17
			Goalundo ...	+ 88	+ 18	+ 50	— 8	— 12	+ 31	+ 27
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	+ 94	— 34	— 16	+ 36	— 14	+246	+ 17
			Pirojpur ...	+143	— 38	+ 6	+ 31	— 25	+ 82	+ 17
			Barisal ...	+ 54	+ 8	+ 36	— 26	— 20	+131	+ 19
			Gaurnadi ...	+ 36	+ 12	+ 66	— 8	+ 27	+ 46	+ 28
			Bhola ...	+123	— 23	+ 1	+ 30	— 6	+136	+ 24
			Bauphaul ...	+130	— 16	0	— 4	— 4	+270	+ 34
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	— 32	— 21	— 6	— 23	— 35	+ 78	— 15
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	+ 11	— 16	— 6	+ 20	+ 49	+ 19	+ 9
			Chandpur ...	+ 3	— 13	+ 27	— 36	— 5	+ 35	— 4
			Brahmanbaria ...	+ 25	— 31	— 14	— 39	— 8	+ 3	— 13
			Ramchandrapur	— 24	+ 39	+ 43	+ 27	+ 21	— 49	+ 18
			Nasirnagar ...	+ 2	+115	+ 47	— 15	+ 9	+ 27	+ 31
			Daudkandi ..	+ 89	+ 58	+131	+ 85	+ 12	— 25	+ 73
			Kasba ...	+ 39	— 24	— 9	— 5	+ 3	+ 32	+ 1
			Laksam ...	+ 65	— 39	+ 24	+ 39	+ 1	+125	+225
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	+ 71	— 38	+ 74	+ 87	+ 12	+145	+ 36
			Fenny ...	+ 56	+ 22	+ 69	+ 11	+ 38	+ 64	+ 39
			Harishpur ...	+ 16	+ 36	+ 6	— 7	+ 7	+ 65	+ 14
			Ramganj ..	+ 30	— 9	+ 36	+ 17	+ 41	+ 96	+ 27
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	+ 41	+ 20	+ 46	+ 6	+ 31	+241	+ 41
			Chittagong ...	+ 36	+ 37	+ 21	— 9	— 3	+290	+ 35
			Kutubdia ...	+ 45	+ 30	+ 9	+ 44	— 3	+273	+ 42
			Satkanya ...	+ 25	+ 2	— 9	+ 59	— 23	+244	+ 26
			Kodala ...	+ 31	+ 33	+ 58	+ 26	+ 56	+214	+ 53
		Chittagong Hills Tracts.	Rangamatia ...	+ 23	— 8	— 5	— 15	+ 14	+109	+ 8
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	+ 24	+ 63	+ 63	— 3	— 44	— 41	+ 18
			Dinapore ...	+ 34	+ 89	+ 73	+ 7	— 16	— 68	+ 30
			Bihar ...	— 57	+ 36	+ 64	— 21	— 5	— 51	+ 13
			Barh ...	— 53	+ 42	+107	+ 55	— 23	— 57	+ 42
			Bikram ...	— 54	+ 80	+ 31	— 5	— 28	— 33	+ 11
			Hilsa ...	+ 17	+ 1	+117	— 32	+ 25	— 52	+ 25
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	— 34	+238	+ 20	— 42	— 56	— 87	+ 8
			Gaya ...	— 8	+ 76	+ 85	— 14	— 47	— 81	+ 22
			Nawadah ...	+ 36	+ 60	+ 82	— 2	— 45	— 93	+ 22
			Jahanabad ...	+ 25	+ 47	+ 8	+ 3	— 15	— 67	+ 4
			Arwal ...	— 52	+155	+ 47	+ 25	— 23	— 63	+ 30
			Daudnagar ...	— 63	+258	+ 65	— 14	— 71	+ 12	+ 37
			Sherghati ...	+150	+210	+ 45	— 52	— 88	— 81	+ 2
			Rajauli ...	— 18	+ 57	+115	+ 45	— 46	—100	+ 42
			Pakri Barawan...	— 8	+ 56	+103	— 42	— 39	— 82	+ 18
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	— 55	+115	+ 76	— 5	— 80	— 74	+ 14
			Dehri ...	— 32	+139	+ 38	— 13	— 62	— 59	+ 12
			Bhabhua ...	— 89	+ 82	+ 80	— 7	— 58	— 98	+ 14
			Sasaram ...	+ 36	+177	+100	— 17	— 37	— 83	+ 35
			Arrah ...	+ 83	+ 26	+ 76	— 11	+ 3	— 16	+ 25
			Mohanea ...	—100	+286	+296	+ 45	—100	—100	+115
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ..	+188	— 46	+ 57	+ [illegible]	+ 8	— 92	+ 37
			Siwan ..	+166	+ 27	+ 57	+ [illegible]	— 40	— 82	+ 37
			Chapra ...	— 14	+ 24	+118	+ [illegible]	— 19	— 85	+ 44
		Champaran	Motihari ...	+ 28	— 4	+ 43	— 6	— 9	— 97	+ 3
			Bettiah ...	+100	+ 50	+132	+ 62	— 44	— 96	+ 51
			Bagaha ...	+ 14	+ 43	+ 57	+ 28	— 49	— 76	— 18
			Burhurwa ...	+148	— 9	+ 84	+ 99	— 33	— 92	+ 41

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11
Bihar—concld.	Patna—concld.	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	— 18	+ 8	+ 39	+ 31	— 55	— 90	+ 2
			Muzaffarpur ...	+196	+ 57	+102	+139	— 22	— 48	+73
			Hajipur ..	+129	+ 86	+ 82	+ 54	— 9	+ 15	+56
			Paru ...	+ 84	+ 25	+ 14	+ 87	— 26	+ 47	+70
			Mahuwa ...	+ 72	+ 46	+ 71	+ 89	+179	+ 53	+86
			Shiuhar ...	+ 19	— 66	+ 26	+ 74	+ 1	— 90	+ 9
			Pupri ...	— 49	+ 28	— 16	+ 75	— 30	— 49	+12
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	+142	— 4	+101	+120	— 27	+ 42	+62
			Darbhanga ...	+ 6	+ 27	+ 38	+ 70	— 26	+ 11	+29
			Madhubani ...	— 81	+ 15	+ 91	+ 86	— 36	— 41	+33
			Bahera ...	— 89	+ 35	+ 92	+ 51	— 44	+152	+32
			Rosera ...	+ 81	+ 61	+ 88	+ 34	+ 4	+ 68	+48
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	+ 36	+ 17	+104	+ 49	— 28	— 65	+37
			Monghyr ...	— 75	+105	+112	+ 12	— 2	— 76	+41
			Jamui ...	— 30	+ 19	+131	+ 44	+ 19	— 64	+53
			Gogri ...	— 51	+ 81	+ 35	— 28	+ 33	—100	+14
			Shaikhpura ...	— 73	— 41	+ 75	— 13	— 38	— 84	— 4
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	— 19	+ 53	+ 58	+ 84	+ 70	— 89	+50
			Supaul ...	— 57	+ 16	+ 83	+ 54	+ 91	— 50	+49
			Pratapganj ...	— 54	+ 18	— 2	— 12	+ 49	— 5	+ 5
			Bhagalpur ...	+ 9	+ 7	+123	+ 27	+131	— 96	+60
			Banka ...	— 6	— 23	+ 17	— 19	+104	— 85	+48
			Colgong ...	— 7	+ 14	+ 80	+ 44	+ 50	—100	+39
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	— 22	+ 49	+ 13	+ 31	+ 98	— 98	+33
			Araria ...	+ 58	+ 49	+ 44	+ 39	+ 49	— 98	+39
			Purnea ...	— 30	+ 31	+ 59	+108	+ 35	— 97	+44
			Gondwara (*Korah*) ...	— 30	+ 43	+ 24	+ 73	+ 72	—100	+36
			Kaliaganj ...	— 35	+ 61	+ 35	+ 56	+ 32	— 54	+36
		Malda ...	Malda ...	— 18	+ 69	+ 63	+ 19	— 36	— 52	+19
			Chanchal ...	— 24	+ 25	+ 86	+ 77	+ 44	— 77	+47
			Gajol ...	— 20	+ 40	+ 18	+ 55	— 32	— 41	+12
			Sibganj ...	+ 9	+ 59	+ 42	— 6	+ 17	— 62	+18
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	— 16	+ 34	+ 61	+ 37	— 7	— 75	+21
			Godda ...	— 34	+ 23	+ 66	+ 2	+106	— 87	+34
			Pakaur ...	+ 8	+ 15	+ 27	— 26	— 8	— 58	— 2
			Naya Dumka ...	— 32	+104	+ 87	— 40	+ 12	— 66	+25
			Deoghur ...	+ 63	+ 33	+112	— 10	+ 19	— 77	+36
			Jamtara ...	— 54	+ 5	+ 41	— 33	— 56	— 74	—13
			Nanihat ...	— 19	+ 48	+129	— 51	— 12	— 49	+31
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	+112	— 37	+ 2	+ 15	— 78	+ 18	— 7
			Banki ...	— 38	— 49	— 40	+ 13	— 65	+ 56	—26
			Cuttack ...	+ 24	0	— 15	— 55	— 38	+ 87	—12
			False Point ...	+ 36	— 2	— 45	— 8	— 56	— 13	—21
			Kendrapara ...	+ 54	— 24	— 16	— 37	— 48	+ 61	—13
			Jajpur ...	+ 92	— 16	— 38	— 1	— 51	+125	0
			Dharmsala ...	+ 16	0	+ 11	— 54	— 44	+ 42	—13
			Salipore ...	+ 91	— 7	+ 3	— 52	— 54	+ 12	— 5
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	+151	— 3	— 22	— 27	— 57	+ 18	+ 5
			Chandbali ...	+ 67	+ 20	— 1	— 56	— 60	+ 53	—10
			Bhadrak ...	+ 20	+ 6	— 22	+ 19	— 19	+ 82	+ 6
			S[illegible]ro ...	+ 2	0	+ 61	— 12	— 36	+ 35	+ 7
			[illegible]alasore ...	+ 46	+ 59	+ 23	— 21	— 12	— 16	+10
			[illegible]llasore ...	+ 48	— 25	+ 57	+ 8	+ 2	+ 6	+17
			[illegible]aripada ...	+ 8	+111	+ 56	— 23	— 28	+ 32	+27
		Puri ...	Puri ...	— 14	— 57	— 42	— 8	— 64	— 2	—33
			Khurda ...	— 3	— 53	— 2	— 46	— 59	+ 50	—26
			Bhanpur ...	+ 45	— 31	+ 11	+ 11	— 61	+ 58	— 3
			Gop ...	+ 35	— 53	— 17	— 7	— 58	+ 64	—14
			Pipli ...	+ 55	— 50	+ 3	— 54	— 44	+ 60	—20

[illegible]	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Totals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	+ 8	+ 38	+ 39	− 51	− 64	− 89	− 13
			Hazaribagh ...	+ 43	+ 94	+ 25	− 52	− 84	− 90	− 11
			Barhi ...	− 52	+103	+ 43	− 56	− 64	− 93	− 10
			Chatra ...	− 67	+106	+ 58	− 63	− 86	− 87	− 7
			Karagdeha ...	+ 92	+ 65	+ 58	− 74	− 52	−100	− 3
			Ramgar ...	?	?	+ 2	− 29	− 62	− 92	− 25
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	− 15	+ 74	0	− 62	− 88	− 99	− 27
			Ranchi ...	− 60	+ 40	− 10	− 58	− 71	− 98	− 33
			Silli ...	− 29	+ 22	− 22	− 40	− 53	− 64	− 27
			Sirguja ...	−100	+ 38	+ 62	− 65	− 76	−100	− 13
			Jashpur ...	− 41	− 15	− 14	− 18	− 70	−100	− 32
			Gangpur ...	+142	+ 8	+ 19	− 23	− 63	−100	− 11
		Palamau ...	Palamau) *Daltonganj*).	− 56	+ 53	+ 13	− 62	− 90	−100	− 30
			Balumath ...	+ 27	+129	− 30	− 47	−100	−100	− 26
			Husainabad ...	− 96	+169	+ 43	− 47	− 36	− 20	+ 15
			Garhwa ...	− 73	+119	− 2	− 23	− 90	− 97	− 16
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	+ 2	+ 54	+ 26	− 43	+ 97	− 73	+ 18
			Gobindpur ..	+ 32	+ 26	− 7	− 65	− 12	− 70	− 18
			Raghunathpur ...	− 41	+ 41	+ 7	− 41	− 9	− 40	− 9
			Barabhum ...	+ 40	+ 48	+ 32	− 46	+ 91	− 46	+ 22
			Jhalda ...	− 21	+ 16	+ 12	− 48	− 46	− 67	− 19
			Chas ...	− 8	+ 19	+ 5	− 86	− 18	− 63	− 26
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	− 27	− 12	− 23	− 3	− 66	− 36	− 24
			Chakardharpur...	+ 55	+ 28	− 44	− 16	− 69	− 49	− 20
			Ghatsila ...	− 59	+ 25	− 21	− 55	− 15	+ 88	− 30
			Baharagura ...	− 2	+ 42	+ 22	− 32	+ 13	+ 22	+ 2
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	+ 53	+ 98	+ 41	− 8	− 72	+180	+ 30
			Talchar ...	− 23	+ 59	− 27	− 9	− 59	+132	− 3
			Narsingpur ...	+ 43	− 33	− 21	− 4	− 52	+234	+ 2
			Angul ...	− 25	− 27	− 29	− 48	− 74	+ 36	− 35
			Dhenkanal ..	+ 37	+ 43	− 48	− 63	− 69	+123	− 20
			Bishpara ...	+ 26	− 65	− 40	− 51	− 70	− 17	− 49
			Kunjabangarh ...	− 14	− 20	− 52	+ 19	− 71	+ 32	− 25

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 8th December 1899.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 8th January 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Threshing going on. Harvesting of *kalai* commenced. Sugarcane and other *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	14	
Katwa	...	...	...	16	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather not seasonably cold. Threshing of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Outturn good. *Rabi* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	20 ch.	
Tamluk	...	...	...	14-3½	
Ghatal	...	...	...	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. State of *rabi* crops favourable. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. *Rabi* progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* is being rapidly completed and that of *rabi* crops is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	17½	
Basirhat	...	...	...	16	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga, where complaints are made of water at some places. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	16½	
Kandi	...	...	...	17	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	per rupee.
Jhenidah	...	...	...	18	
Narail	...	...	...	16	
Bangaon	...	...	...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16½	
Satkhira	18	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy in full swing. Condition of standing crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at Sadar 17½ seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy still going on. Tobacco doing well. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water ample.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Harvesting of *phaphar* going on; wheat, barley, potatoes and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, mustard, tobacco and potatoes progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutia sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Reaping of winter rice finished. Standing crops progressing well. Prospects favourable. Common rice sells at 16¾ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailing in parts of Nilphamari and Jaldhaka. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Cultivation for *aus*, jute and sugarcane commenced. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 19¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 19 seers and in the subdivisions from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather foggy. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge—Rainfall nil. Weather rather warm. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather rather warm. *Boro* being transplanted. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Weather warm and sometimes cloudy. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed; threshing going on. *Rabi* doing well. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy promises well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Standing crops doing well. Paddy being threshed. Fodder and water abundant. Hundred and five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool with west wind. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue good. Showers wanted. Common rice sells at 14 seers 7 chitaks, and *makai* at 15 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Rain much wanted. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, doing well. Poppy being weeded. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 17½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—Common rice 14¼ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15¼ seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	17	
Madhubani	...	...	...	16½	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cold. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of poppy and other standing crops hopeful. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	9	per rupee.
Beguserai	...	...	...	16		
Jamui	...	...	...	16		

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice practically finished. Sugarcane pressing continues. *Rabi* prospects good. Cattle-disease in North Supaul. Prices beginning to rise.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aghani* rice finished. Mustard, tobacco and *rabi* crops doing well. Prospects good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	18	
Araria	...	...	...	19	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice nearly completed. *Kalai* is being gathered in some places. Mustard and other *rabi* crops doing well. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Shibganj. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Rice harvest over. *Rabi* crops doing well. Average price of rice 15 seers and of maize 20½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. *Arhar* and sugarcane being cut. *Dalua* and tobacco doing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	0	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	17	9	

Balasore.—No rain. *Sarad* harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. *Rabi* crops ripening. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17½, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in the interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Basudebpur Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. For want of rain the *rabi* crops have suffered greatly. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, *arhar*, and *kulthi* are being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. *Dalua* being re-planted. Winter *mandia*, *mung*, and other miscellaneous crops thriving. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Test-works opened at Tua. Fodder and wate[illegible]ent. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	1	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	17	1	
Interior of district	...	...	...	17	4	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing in progress Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sirgufa* nearly finished. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water available.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing continues. Early-sown *rabi* still doing well. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11 seers 13 chitaks, gram 16 seers 5 chitaks, wheat and *makai* 13½ seers, and barley 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Para. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers, and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* needs rain. Rice sells at 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The winter rice is nearly all harvested and is now being threshed· The pressing of sugarcane is going on. The prospects of the *rabi*, poppy and other cold-weather crops are good except in parts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Angul. Rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops. The price of common rice is practically stationary, the variations reported being very slight and confined to a few districts only. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is no want of fodder anywhere. Cases of cattle-disease continue to be reported from some districts. Test-works have been opened at Tua in Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 9th January 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	Division	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		BENGAL.															
1	Burdwan Division.	Burdwan ...	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	14 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	...
2	Burdwan Division.	Birbhum ...	13 4	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
3	Burdwan Division.	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	16 4	16 0	20 0	..	..	...
4	Burdwan Division.	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	14 0	Old 16 8 / New 18 0		...	...
5	Burdwan Division.	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	.
6	Burdwan Division.	Howrah ...	...	...	...	.	...	..	Old 9 8 / New 11 8	Old 9 8 / New 12 0	9 14	Old 13 0 / New 15 8	Old 13 0 / New 16 0	13 10	...	...	...
7	Presidency Division.	24-Parganas ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	12 8	14 8	New. 15 0	...	...	...
8	Presidency Division.	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	17 12
9	Presidency Division.	Nadia ...	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 2	13 7	13 7	15 9	...	...	...
10	Presidency Division.	Murshidabad ...	17 0 / 13 0	Jamali 17 0 / Gangajali 13 0	20 0 / ...	...	26 0	28 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	.	...
11	Presidency Division.	Jessore ...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 8	12 0	11 4	16 0	18 0	18 0		..	
12	Presidency Division.	Khulna ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
13	Rajshahi Division.	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 8	12 12	15 0	New. 16 8 / Old 14 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	
14	Rajshahi Division.	Dinajpur ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	1[illegible]-5-2t.	18 0	19 0	21-9-3t.	...	...	...
15	Rajshahi Division.	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...		5 4	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	
16	Rajshahi Division.	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
17	Rajshahi Division.	Rangpur ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	18 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...
18	Rajshahi Division.	Bogra ...	7 8	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 13	9 0	18 12	19 12	24 0	...	...	...
19	Rajshahi Division.	Pabna ...	17 4	17 4	16 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	6 10	6 10	7 0	16 4	18 0	18 12	...	...	...
20	Dacca Division.	Dacca ...	10 0	9 2	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	11 10	18 0	18 0	19 0	..	...	...
21	Dacca Division.	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Dacca Division.	Faridpur ...	18 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	33 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Dacca Division.	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	New rice. 15 0 / Old rice. 12 0	New rice. 15 0 / Old rice. 11 8	14 8 / 12 4	16 0 / 12 8	16 0 / 12 8	16 0 / 13 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the [illegible] prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa return not received; Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers 11 chittacks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 11 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11¼ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore return not received; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11¼ seers; Baduria 10[illegible] seers; Magra Hât 9½ seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 14½ seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers; Kandi 11 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9½ seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks; Narail 10 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Karun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...	...
0 0	9 6	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...d on the 31st December 1899.

WAGES PER MONTH.

Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Skilled labour—Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
...A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.		
...0	6 0	6 4	12 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...0 to ...0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
...0 to ...8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura.	3	
...8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore.	4	
	7 0	7 0		12 0 to 21 0	14 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	
...0 to ...0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	20 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	Howrah.	6	
...8	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta.	8	
...0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
...0 ...d ...0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0		15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	Jessore.	11	
	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0		15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
...0 to ...0	5 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 20 0	5 0 to 20 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 22 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 25 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0		12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...0	6 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	Rangpur.	17	
...0 to ...0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
...0 to ...0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
...0 to ...0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...0	7 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...0 to ...0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 29 0	8 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22	
...0 to ...0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

...10½ seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
...seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittack

...4-4 per maund.
...panda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram return not received.

... the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Manikganj return not received ; Mirkadim 11 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9¼ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10¼ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	Division	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																	
24	Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	16 0	16 13	18 13	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Division.	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
27	Patna Division.	Patna	16 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	18 8	21 8	22 0	21 0	43 0
28	Patna Division.	Gaya ...	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	20 0	35 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	14 4	15 0	21 0	...	14 0	24 0
29	Patna Division.	Shahabad .	12 8 and 13 0	13 0	18 0 and 18 8	20 0	16 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 8 and 14 0	16 0	15 0 and 18 0	...	...	...
30	Patna Division.	Saran	12 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	13 8	15 9	17 5	...	...	...
31	Patna Division.	Champaran ..	14 8	14 0	16 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 8	21 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...
32	Patna Division.	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 4	19 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
33	Patna Division.	Darbhanga ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpur Division	Monghyr ..	14 10	14 0	16 0	...	20 0	18 0	12 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur Division	Bhagalpur ...	15 4	15 4	17 12	21 8	21 8	27 12	13 14	13 14	12 10	17 8	17 12	19 0	...	...	...
36	Bhagalpur Division	Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
37	Bhagalpur Division	Malda (English bazar).	...	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
38	Bhagalpur Division	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	25 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	14 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
39	Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	10 8	9 3	11 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	15 1	...	...	...
40	Orissa Division.	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Orissa Division.	Puri ..	8 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
42	Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	11 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 4	17 8	...	...	...
43	Chota Nagpur Division.	Ranchi ...	7 12 to 11 0	7 12 to 11 8	8 8 to 14 0	...	..	18 0	8 0	8 8	8 0 to 13 0	10 8	12 12	19 8	...	...	...
44	Chota Nagpur Division.	Palamau ...	12 6	12 14	16 14	16 14	18 0	30 6	10 11	11 4	18 9	11 13	12 6	20 0	...	...	...
45	Chota Nagpur Division.	Manbhum ...	12 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	13 8	14 8	22 8	16 0	18 0	28 0
46	Chota Nagpur Division.	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10½ seers; Bihar 10 seers; Dinapur 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks; Nawada 10 seers; Aurangabad return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar return not received; Bhabua 10 seers; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 3 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10 seers; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kanoni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0
...	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	12 8	11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	...	25 0	12 8	...	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...
...	...		21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	37 2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44a

...t December 1899—(concluded).

WAGES PER MONTH.

...rce or Horse-keeper.			Skilled Labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			Districts.	Number.	
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
						BENGAL—*concluded.*		
A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
0 to 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	Noakhali.	25	
0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.	26	
						BIHAR.		
8 to 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
0 to 0	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya.	28	
0	5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	7 8 to 9 6	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
0 to 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
	4 8	4 0		5 8 to 6 8	7 0	Champaran.	31	
0 to 0	4 0	4 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0 to 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 12 to 12 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	Darbhanga.	33	
0 to 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagalpur	35	
0 to 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda.	37	
0 to 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 22 8	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
						ORISSA.		
0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0 to 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
0	5 8	8 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	Puri.	41	
						CHOTA NAGPUR.		
12 to 12	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ranchi.	43	
0 to 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
	6 0	6 0		11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	Manbhum.	45	
0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...bani 11¾ seers; Samastipur retur... received.
...arai 11 seers; Jamui 10½ seers.
...10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers; Supaul 10 seers.
... 9 seers per rupee.

...r 10½ seers (panga); Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed);
...panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

...pee.

...neral information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of B...

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	Marts	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 1 0
2	Burdwan ...	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0		...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	.	...	..	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 7 3	2 3 3	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ..	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	...
6	Dacca	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong .	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 1 0		..	..		...	...
8	Patna ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 14 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 1 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 10 6	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 1 9	2 1 6	2 1 6	1 2 3
10	Bhagalpur ..	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 3 0	2 4 6	2 4 6	2 1 9	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 7 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 4 3	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 4 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ..	5 0 0	4 11 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	2 0 9	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	3 7 6 to 5 2 6	2 13 6 to 4 11 0	..	.	..

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1900

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 2 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 9	2 12 9	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
1 12 0	1 13 0	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 7 3	2 3 6	2 4 6	1 9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 6	1 15 6	1 13 9
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 6	2 2 9	2 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 3 0 to 2 5 3

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 to 4 12 0 Rape seed. 3 8 0	4 8 0 3 12 0	3 10 0 2 14 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
2 1 0	2 1 0	1 1 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	3 4 0
2 5 10½	2 4 6	1 5 3	3 5 3	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 6	1 15 6	1 0 0	3 8 6	3 8 6	...	4 6 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	1 14 6	2 2 9	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	5 14 0	5 14 9	3 0 0 to 3 8 0

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	5 2 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 2 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 10 0
...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	6 4 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	2 9 3	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 4 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 6 6	22 12 0	22 12 0	17 12 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 8 0	36 0 0	Madhaktuli. 7 8 0 Pulta. 9 12 0	7 8 0 9 8 0	6 0 0 8 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 1 0 0 to 2 10 0	...	...	...
55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
35 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
29 1 6	29 1 6	32 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	29 0 0	36 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
29 8 0 to 34 0 0	27 13 0 to 34 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 6 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st December 1899.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
68	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 6	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 4	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 6	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	....	0 4 0	...	..	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 6 3	0 5 9	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 0	0 9 6	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 3 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 34 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1900.

Stock in hand as compiled on—

Names of Marts.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000
Ultadanga	46,500	55,500	72,000	75,500	77,500	77,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Oalpi Ghat.	2,53,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,46,500	3,33,500	3,16,500
Pashuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,300	3,600	3,300	4,800	3,500	3,700
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshigunj.	1,30,000	1,33,700	1,73,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,99,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Oil or retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	[illegible]	1,24,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	52,637	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,672
Total ...	13,14,287	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,387	19,47,594	20,23,672
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	22,304 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,063 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,435 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,058 (on 3rd June 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns.	37,849 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	83,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,858 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	26,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)
By Canal returns	81,523 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	99,708 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	50,044 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,897 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	14,55,651	15,97,940	19,98,130	20,20,848	20,30,239	20,86,147

Names of Marts.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	7,73,000	4,71,000	3,39,000	3,88,000	3,59,000	1,86,000	3,10,000
Ultadanga	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700	35,500	26,000	32,700
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Oalpi Ghat.	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,000	2,27,700	2,24,500	1,61,200	2,04,300
Pashuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,000	2,000	3,000	4,500	2,900	4,700	4,300
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshigunj.	1,78,000	1,74,300	1,62,500	1,58,840	1,47,500	1,16,000	1,48,100
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Oil or retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000	1,36,200	1,18,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	869	1,131	2,586	2,155	11,489	11,975	2,487
Total ...	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,21,086	14,30,395	13,85,889	11,52,375	13,29,487
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	839 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,563 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,335 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,378 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,646 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,281 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	37,207 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners' returns.	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,232 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	41,894 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	39,966 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,607 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,889 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)
By Canal returns	25,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,773 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	31,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	66,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26,709 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	32,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	19,51,636	16,48,471	13,85,667	15,75,375	16,11,709	12,60,073	14,04,977

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

The 9th January 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·018		
The average pressure of December from 24 years' registers ...	30·027		
The highest pressure in the month	30·179	11th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·874	31st	16
The range of pressure	0·305		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	221·9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	332·8		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	65·2		
The average temperature of December from 24 years' registers	68·0		
The highest temperature in the month	84·1	7th	
The lowest temperature in the month	50·0	16th	
The range of temperature during the month	34·1		
The mean daily range of temperature	23·1		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27·9	16th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	75		
The average humidity of December from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·453		
The average vapour tension of December from 9 years' registers	0·476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0·97		
The average cloud proportion of December from 22 years' registers	1·51		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of December from 48 years' registers ...	0·23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in December from 24 years' registers	1		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 130·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·8		
The greatest sun temperature	138·1	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	55·1	2nd & 4th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	47·3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	8·4		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	11·7	19th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	43·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	97·0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	18th	1 to 2 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 175, N.E. 14, E. 19, S.E. 2, S. 9, S.W. 43, W. 43, N.W. 78, Calm 361.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·3 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. Kuc[illegible]r,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 31st December 1899 to 6th January 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
1899. Dec.	31st	131·6	8·1	29·931	65·6	80·3	25·9	54·4	60·1	0·450	56·0	75	WNW and calm	26	Nil	Clear.
1900. Jan.	1st	128·8	5·1	·940	66·6	80·0	22·5	58·4	63·6	·552	61·7	86	WSW and calm...	19	„	Clear, ≏, ≡.
„	2nd	130·7	6·7	·946	67·8	1·3	23·9	57·4	64·7	·573	62·8	85	WSW and calm ...	22	„	Partially cloudy, ≏, ≡.
„	3rd	133·0	4·4	·941	70·8	81·5	16·8	64·7	65·3	·662	66·9	88	SSW and calm ...	21	„	Chiefly cloudy, ≏, ≡.
„	4th	128·4	4·2	·958	70·7	79·6	13·5	66·1	68·0	·654	66·6	87	W by S and calm	30	„	Chiefly cloudy, o, ≏, ≡.
„	5th	131·3	7·8	30·007	67·1	80·2	23·3	56·9	61·1	·462	56·7	72	Variable and calm	22	„	Partially cloudy, ≏.
„	6th	130·3	6·9	29·938	67·5	80·1	20·7	59·4	62·3	·498	58·8	76	WNW and calm...	49	„	Partially cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·952
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·027
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	43·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·2
The mean temperature of the seven days	68·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·2
The extreme variation of temperature	27·1
The maximum temperature	81·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 31st December 1899 to 6th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·04
The total fall from 1st January 1899 to 6th January 1900	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

		Ins.
N.B.—The total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1899 ...	...	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G. Office ...	...	65·24

≏, dew; ≡, fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 8th January 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1899.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,842	466	60	18,231	17,766	14,016	4,295	1	......	......	......	4,296	18,312	0·00	55·51	0·00	57·98	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	666	148																
		Machgaon	776	316	91	36,084	33,504	24,663	11,421	......	......	......	......	11,421	36,084	0·00	35·60	0·00	42·00	Balia.
																0·00	42·98	0·00	56·63	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	389	228	52,820	53,000	46,972	5,848	......	......	......	......	5,848	52,820	0·00	56·14	0·00	56·27	Kendupatna.
																0·00	66·16	0·00	59·54	Marsaghai.
		Gohri	373	49	22	3,749	3,739	3,671	79	......	......	......	......	79	3,750	0·00	53·22	0·00	69·52	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	92	52	3,457	3,640	3,458	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,458	0·00	50·52	0·00	60·04	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	172	53	14,731	14,716	13,476	1,267	......	......	......	......	1,267	14,743	0·00	57·51	0·00	66·51	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I ...	606	309	37	22,394	22,256	22,283	45	......	......	569	11	615	22,898	0·00	55·00	0·00	58·92	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	2	2	3,045	2,998	2,996	50	......	......	......	......	50	3,046	No gauge.				
	Balasore ...	Jajpur Canal	700	13	12	10,863	10,619	9,123	......	......	59	1,647	15	1,721	10,844	0·00	53·46	0·00	56·32	Jajpur.
		High Level, Range III ...	727	107	107	30,942	29,333	28,856	......	......	144	1,412	208	1,764	30,620	0·00	56·03	0·08	56·53	Akhoyapada.
		Total ...	......	....	....	196,816	190,592	169,514	23,005	1	203	3,618	234	27,061	196,575	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	....	......	......	185,720	3,610	.....	377	......	238	4,225	189,945	......	......	......	......	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	173·20	196·33	62,155	56,137	62,464	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,464	0·00	65·49	0·00	58·75	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	9·23	7·69	2,404	4,428	6,507	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,507	0·0	74·59	0·00	48·04	11 " "
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	131	1,335	1,397	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,397	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	.....	......	64,720	61,960	70,368	......	......	......	......	......	......	70,368	.....	.....	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..	......	......	......	......	......	70,198	......	......	......	......	......	......	70,198	......	......	......	......	
SONE ...	Sh[illegible]ad ...	Western Main	4,342	1,951	841	24,720	25,831	13,980	4,639	11,716	*......	......	357	16,712	30,692	0·00	46·29	0·09	44·17	
		Buxar	1,226	596	558	97,246	101,613	69,975	7,885	21,657		......	5,429	35,041	105,016					
		Arrah	2,000	1,088	865	150,757	182,341	124,990	16,494	12,824		......	13,504	43,322	168,312	0·00	50·88	0·00	51·36	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	504	310	2,256	2,697	1,928	527	700		......	20	1,247	3,175	0·00	51·16	0·00	54·13	
		Patna				83,674	83,045	61,358	12,856	4,491		......	2,329	19,676	81,034					
		Total ...	......	......	......	380,653	395,527	272,231	42,601	51,388	......	......	22,009	115,998	388,229	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	294,246	21,573	39,622	......	......	22,739	84,234	378,480	......	......	......	......	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	......	......	631,189	648,079	512,113	65,606	51,389	203	3,618	22,243	143,059	655,172	......	.....	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	550,164	25,483	39,622	377	....	22,977	88,429	638,623	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of B[illegible]

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 6th January 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 7th January 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,550	1,92,050	2,959	1,372	2,03,635	3,152
Jute	104	46,300	770	201	1,09,400	1,738
Firewood	99	75,550	1,141	70	63,200	947
Other articles	792	1,71,625	2,335	664	1,42,675	2,067
Total ...	2,545	4,85,525	7,205	2,307	5,18,910	7,904

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1889 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1889. Up.	1889. Down.	1888. Up.	1888. Down.	Total. 1889.	Total. 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	4,350	7,641	7,273	9,522	11,991	16,795	......	4,804
Cotton, raw	34	247	61	64	281	125	156	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	151	......	381	......	151	381	......	230
Ditto, Indian	149	115	228	184	264	412	......	148
Piece-goods, European	1,507	37	2,511	17	1,544	2,528	......	984
Ditto, Indian	32	3	88	39	35	127	......	92
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	......	3	1	6	3	7	......	4
*Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	51	......	50	......	51	50	1	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	35	12	38	......	47	38	9	......
Turmeric	24	180	17	394	204	411	......	207
Alizarine and aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	5	......	20	......	5	20	......	15
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	40	38	65	34	78	99	......	21
Paddy	857	2,445	693	1,298	3,302	1,991	1,311	......
Rice	1,927	6,991	2,519	2,973	8,918	5,492	3,426	......
Jowar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,076	8,651	1,720	824	9,727	2,544	7,183	......
Others	1	109	63	107	110	170	......	60
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	37	455	33	515	492	548	......	56
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	1	37	......	18	38	18	20	......
Horns	7	3	5	1	10	6	4	......
Hemp and other fibres	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	160	78,182	1,246	87,387	78,342	88,633	......	10,291
Gunny-bags and cloth	650	500	269	571	1,150	840	310	......
Lac—								
Stick } Shell }	......	17	......	26	17	26	......	9
Leather, manufactured	48	2	32	......	50	32	18	......
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	25	......	31	......	25	31	......	6
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	2	......	4	......	2	4	......	2
Wines	62	......	94	1	62	95	......	33
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	5	6	9	......	11	9	2	......
Brass, do.	44	54	109	63	98	172	......	74
Iron and steel — cast	43	15	11	......	58	11	47	......
Iron and steel — unwrought	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Iron and steel — wrought	580	24	668	18	604	686	......	82
Iron and steel — manufactures of	228	33	408	45	261	453	......	192
Others	65	21	55	22	86	77	9	......
Oils—								
Kerosine	4,137	46	7,058	136	4,183	7,194	......	3,011
Castor	8	......	7	......	8	7	1	......
Cocoanut	48	......	93	......	48	93	......	45
Mustard and rape	104	2	178	4	106	182	......	76
Others	39	3	53	1	42	54	......	12
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	579	2	1,398	580	1,400	......	820
Rape and mustard	230	908	274	693	1,138	967	171	......
Til or jinjili	......	13	......	4	13	4	9	......
Poppy	......	......	4	......	......	4	......	4
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	13	47	......	60	......	60
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and pasteboard	107	190	165	165	297	330	......	33
Provisions—								
Ghee	54	8	101	3	62	104	......	42
Dried fruits and nuts	19	......	37	10	19	47	......	28
Others	603	340	873	486	943	1,359	......	416
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails, and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	78	......	......	......	78	......	78	......
	1,817	......	101	......	1,817	101	1,716	......
Other sorts	214	10	124	11	224	135	89	......
Salt	3,700	34	2,543	75	3,734	2,618	1,116	......

Staples.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	Total. 1899.	Total. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	2	......	3	......	2	3	......	1
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	15	......	16	15	16	......	1
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	336	125	306	1,231	461	1,537	......	1,076
Pepper	20	......	53	......	20	53	......	33
Ginger	......	22	......	171	22	171	......	149
Chillies	102	28	78	118	130	196	......	66
Cardamoms	......	14	......	80	14	80	......	66
Others	56	79	109	50	135	159	......	24
Lime and lime-stone	663	602	811	424	1,265	1,235	30	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	238	......	589	......	238	589	......	351
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,515	265	1,321	309	1,780	1,630	150	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	3,238	5	4,884	3,238	4,889	......	1,651
Timber	65	84	197	89	149	286	......	137
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	53	1,294	61	1,690	1,347	1,751	......	404
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	9	4	9	......	13	9	4	......
Wool, raw	......	......	......	9	......	9	......	9
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	7	......	10	......	7	10	......	3
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	5,139	2,245	4,906	1,355	7,384	6,261	1,123	......
Total ...	33,144	1,09,908	39,112	1,17,426	1,43,052	1,56,538	17,455	30,941

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th January 1900.*

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of October 1899 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Articles.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	10,859	32,921	14,352	61,429	43,780	75,781	......	32,001
II.—Cotton, raw	32	236	8	555	268	563	......	295
III.—Cotton, manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European ...	6	13	10	114	19	124	......	105
2. Ditto, Indian ...	77	271	126	659	348	785	......	437
3. Piece-goods, European ...	97	42	246	58	139	304	......	165
4. Ditto, Indian	23	148	62	334	171	396	......	225
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	1	......	1	2	1	1	......
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
(b) Others	7	9	9	7	16	16	......	......
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	1	......	10	1	1	11	......	10
2. Myrabolams	273	5	1,240	25	278	1,265	......	987
3. Cutch	7	2	7	1	9	8	1	......
4. Turmeric	8	8	62	8	16	70	......	54
5. Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	......	1	1	3	1	4	......	3
6. Al (morinda citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7. Others	4	13	6	10	17	16	1	......
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	2,324	38	2,730	393	2,362	3,123	......	761
2. Rice in the husk	330	101	4	1	431	5	426	......
3. Rice not in the husk	14,090	598	4,913	509	14,688	5,422	9,266	......
4. Jowar and bajra	23	19	6	35	42	41	1	......
5. Gram and pulse	2,558	145	1,074	444	2,703	1,518	1,185	......
6. Others	191	4	24	5	195	29	166	......
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	129	422	74	263	551	337	214	......
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	4	20	3	6	24	9	15	......
VIII.—Horns	18	12	18	13	30	31	......	1
IX.—Hemp and other fibres	4	......	......	......	4	......	4	......
X.—Jute—								
1. Raw	1	......	1	1	1	2	......	1
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	260	89	227	144	349	371	......	22
XI.—Lac—								
1. Stick	75	203	85	443	278	528	......	250
2. Shell	1	178	......	114	179	114	65	......
XII.—Leather, manufactured	20	1	7	4	21	11	10	......
XIII.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	6	35	8	55	41	63	......	22
2. Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit.	2	6	3	3	8	6	2	......
3. Wines	6	3	8	2	9	10	......	1
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
XIV.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
2. Brass "	......	......	1	9	......	10	......	10
3. Copper, wrought	1	4	1	1	5	2	3	......
4. Brass "	19	32	13	28	51	41	10	......
5. Iron and steel—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(a) Cast	2	1	......	......	3	......	3	......
(b) Unwrought	1	749	......	......	750	......	750	......
(c) Wrought	108	16	......	......	124	......	124	......
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	137	68	160	221	205	381	......	176
6. Others	7	23	20	21	30	41	......	11
XV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	141	53	346	80	194	426	......	232
2. Castor	1	4	5	4	5	9	......	4
3. Cocoanut	5	1	10	2	6	12	......	6
4. Mustard and rape	13	1	......	......	14	......	14	......
5. Others	46	3	34	9	49	43	6	......
XVI.—Oil-seeds—								
1. Linseed	903	1	816	549	904	1,365	......	461
2. Rape and mustard	19	83	142	73	102	215	......	113
3. Til or jinjili	621	246	62	258	867	320	547	......
4. Poppy	4	3	4	......	7	4	3	......
5. Earthnuts	......	1	......	1	1	1	......	......
6. Castor	1	8	1	16	9	17	......	8
7. Others	213	293	11	294	506	305	201	......
XVII.—Opium	5	1	1	1	6	2	4	......
XVIII.—Paper and pasteboard	16	3	49	4	19	53	......	34
XIX.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	20	145	16	72	165	88	77	......
2. Dried fruits and nuts	11	27	98	102	38	200	......	162
3. Others	169	146	155	85	315	240	75	......

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	39	......	7	......	39	7	32	......
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(c) Other sorts	564	3,549	688	1,488	4,113	2,176	1,937	......
XXI.—Salt	942	635	1,420	1,350	1,577	2,770	......	1,193
XXII.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	1	118	2	1	119	3	116	......
2. Other saline substances ...	7	7	24	6	14	30	......	16
XXIII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	3	12	5	5	15	10	5	......
XXIV.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
XXV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	33	4	63	7	37	70	......	33
2. Pepper	3	1	5	1	4	6	......	2
3. Ginger	1	1	3	2	2	5	......	3
4. Chillies	3	7	15	9	10	24	......	14
5. Cardamoms	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
6. Others	85	8	46	20	93	66	27	......
XXVI.—Stone and lime	203	1,134	54	2,391	1,337	2,445	......	1,108
XXVII.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystalized, including sugarcandy.	98	59	145	79	157	224	......	67
2. Unrefined	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(a) Sugar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce.	64	17	138	80	81	218	......	137
XXVIII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	1	34	3	31	35	34	1	......
XXIX.—Timber	504	1,434	547	1,368	1,938	1,915	23	......
XXX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	133	34	152	46	167	198	......	31
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	......
(b) Other sorts	6	10	10	6	16	16	......	......
XXXI.—Wool—								
(a) Raw	......	......	1	2	......	3	......	3
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs ...	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
III.— Ditto, Indian	6	2	5	13	8	18	......	10
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	389	120	240	15	509	255	254	......
2. Bamboos	53	255	140	83	308	223	85	......
3. Mowha	420	66	1,442	156	486	1,598	......	112
4. Others	890	973	651	495	1,863	1,146	717	......
Total ...	38,358	45,933	33,070	75,136	84,291	108,206	16,374	40,289
Net decrease ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	23,915	

NAGPUR, *the 16th December 1899.*

A. GRANT,
Deputy Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 334,051	(a) 3,87,434 6 0	52,09,641 20	(b) 10,58,825 2 0	27,797 0 0	14,74,056 8 0	97,299	177,192	274,491
Or per mile of railway ...	......	226 3 6	......	619 0 1	16 4 0	861 12 1	......	......	
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year ...	* 7,419,898	* 79,17,318 2 0	† 10,36,28,308 30	† 1,97,23,724 13 0	‡ 6,18,158 0 0	2,82,59,200 15 0	§ 2,230,244	§ 4,071,016	§ 6,301,260
Total for 24½ weeks ...	7,753,949	83,04,752 8 0	10,88,37,950 10	2,07,82,549 15 0	6,45,955 0 0	2,97,33,257 7 0	2,327,543	4,248,208	6,575,751
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	285,464	3,45,334 14 6	40,98,153 0	8,66,772 0 10	24,394 0 10	12,36,401 15 2	94,062	160,260	254,322
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	201 7 0	......	505 11 11	14 3 9	721 6 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year ..	7,308,621	77,67,014 11 8	9,69,73,512 30	1,81,96,317 12 7	5,29,580 2 7	2,64,83,918 10 10	2,233,057	3,766,470	5,999,527

(a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic from stations throughout the line, chiefly due to Hindu devotees proceeding to stations near the Ganges, to bathe on the occasion of the moon eclipse of 17th December 1899.

(b) The increase is in coal traffic and in upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on the line, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah.

* Added number of passengers 8,263 and Rs. 18,862 }
† Ditto Mds. 13,884 and „ 8,129 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th November 1899.
‡ Ditto „ 834 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 11th November 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	315,643	3,90,578 14 6	(a) 50,98,754 10	(a) 10,42,338 15 0	27,978 0 0	14,60,895 13 0	98,032	178,430	276,471
Or per mile of railway ...	......	228 5 5	......	609 5 10	16 5 9	854 1 0	......	......	...
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year ...	* 7,760,263	* 83,13,571 8 0	† 10,87,97,417 10	† 2,07,91,786 15 0	‡ 6,52,970 0 0	2,97,58,328 7 0	2,328,059§	4,259,707§	6,587,766§
Total for 25½ weeks ...	8,075,906	87,04,150 6 0	11,38,96,171 20	2,18,34,125 14 0	6,80,948 0 0	3,18,19,224 4 0	2,426,091	4,438,146	6,864,237
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	289,230½	4,03,904 4 11	44,25,279 0	8,80,440 8 3	24,450 11 3	13,08,795 8 5	95,186	167,216	262,402
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	235 10 9	......	513 11 6	14 4 3	763 10 6	......	... ..	...
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year ...	7,507,851½	81,70,919 0 7	10,13,98,791 30	1,90,76,758 4 10	5,45,036 13 10	2,77,92,714 3 3	2,328,243	3,933,686	6,261,929

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on the line, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah.

* Added No. of passengers 6,314 and Rs. 8,810 }
† Deducted Mds. 40,533 and added „ 9,237 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th November 1899.
‡ Added „ 7,005 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 18th November 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,014	4,242 1 0	17,451 20	342 3 0	10 0 0	4,784 4 0	1,073	115	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	190 13 3	......	23 15 0	0 7 2	215 3 5	... ..	... ..	..
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	*446,128	*1,05,546 2 0	†3,39,587 10	†12,327 2 0	‡290 0 0	1,18,163 4 0	§24,965	§3,142	§28,107
Total for 24½ weeks ...	464,142	1,09,788 3 0	3,57,038 30	12,669 5 0	300 0 0	1,22,947 8 0	26,038	3,257	29,295
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,616	3,840 8 9	10,838 30	413 14 0	6 9 0	4,260 15 9	1,068	120	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	172 13 3	......	18 9 10	0 4 9	191 10 10	... ..	......	...
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year	469,344½	1,09,042 14 0	2,45,213 30	9,651 3 0	266 13 6	[illegible] 14 6	26,733	2,610	29,343

* Added No. of passengers 1,075 and Rs. 161 }
† Deducted Mds. 5,031 and „ 41 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th November 1899.
‡ Do. „ 5 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 11th November 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 22·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,110	3,817 7 0	14,146 30	480 7 0	10 0 0	4,307 14 0	1,063	125	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	171 11 7	......	21 9 10	0 7 3	193 12 7	.....	......	......
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	466,188*	1,10,303 3 0*	4,27,070 30†	13,316 5 0†	300 0 0	1,23,919 8 0	26,023‡	3,351‡	29,374
Total for 25½ weeks ...	482,298	1,14,120 10 0	4,41,217 20	13,796 12 0	310 0 0	1,28,227 6 0	27,086	3,476	30,562
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,160½	3,773 14 11	7,027 0	306 3 0	6 8 9	4,086 10 8	1,117	71	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	169 12 3	......	13 12 5	0 4 8	183 13 4	.....	......	......
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year ...	485,525	1,12,816 12 11	2,53,140 30	9,957 6 0	273 6 3	1,23,047 0 2	27,850	2,681	30,531

* Added number of passengers 2,046 and Rs. 515 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th
† „ Mds. 70,032 and „ 457 } November 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 18th November 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,760	19,735 13 0	76,698 20	9,246 1 0	74 0 0	29,055 14 0	7,372	3,302	10,674
Or per mile of railway ...	......	121 10 4	......	56 15 10	0 7 4	179 1 6	......	......	......
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	394,324*	3,92,106 3 0*	20,45,655 0†	2,81,517 0 0†	3,511 0 0‡	6,77,134 3 0	169,845§	78,621§	248,466§
Total for 24½ weeks ...	412,084	4,11,842 0 0	21,22,353 20	2,90,763 1 0	3,585 0 0	7,06,190 1 0	177,217	81,923	259,140
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,476	18,345 13 7	1,03,911 0	12,380 4 0	59 15 9	30,786 1 4	7,563	3,823	11,386
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	113 1 8	......	76 4 11	0 5 11	189 12 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year ..	422,354	3,96,451 15 3	17,30,951 30	2,38,504 4 7	2,470 2 0	6,37,426 5 10	176,085	80,975	257,060

* Added No. of passengers 2,581 and Rs. 2,259 }
† Do. Mds. 2,708 and „ 577 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
‡ Deducted „ 12 } 11th November 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 11th November 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,806	18,652 8 0	74,072 20	9,126 7 0	73 0 0	27,851 15 0	7,120	3,206	10,326
Or per mile of railway	......	114 15 6	......	56 4 1	0 7 2	171 10 9	......	......	......
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	410,174*	4,11,727 0 0*	21,34,096 20†	2,90,857 1 0†	3,558 0 0‡	7,06,142 1 0	177,670§	81,982§	259,652§
Total for 25½ weeks ...	427,980	4,30,379 8 0	22,08,169 0	2,99,983 8 0	3,631 0 0	7,33,994 0 0	184,790	85,188	269,978
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,871	20,240 15 8	82,407 0	9,410 5 0	106 9 9	29,758 14 5	7,175	3,285	10,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	124 13 1	......	58 0 0	0 10 6	183 7 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year	[illegible]	4,16,701 14 11	18,13,358 30	2,47,914 9 7	2,576 11 9	6,67,193 4 3	183,260	84,260	267,520

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,910 and Rs. 115 }
† Added Mds. 11,743 and „ 94 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th November 1899.
‡ Deducted „ 27 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 18th November 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,561	4,112 12 0	45,696 30	3,721 4 0	15 0 0	7,849 0 0	1,376	850	2,226
Or per mile of railway	......	52 2 9	......	47 3 4	0 3 0	99 9 1	... ...	... ..	...
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year	217,900*	1,08,289 6 0*	7,93,789 0†	61,251 6 0†	468 0 0‡	1,70,008 12 0	29,116§	10,438§	39,554§
Total for 23½ weeks ...	226,401	1,12,402 2 0	8,39,485 30	64,972 10 0	483 0 0	1,77,857 12 0	30,492	11,288	41,780
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

* Added No. of passengers 1,914 and Rs. 615 }
† Do. Mds. 5,873 and „ 278 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th November 1899.
‡ Do. „ 28 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 11th November 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,416	4,199 13 0	50,080 0	3,730 10 0	15 0 0	7,945 7 0	1,341	885	2,226
Or per mile of railway	......	53 4 5	......	47 5 2	0 3 1	100 12 8	......	......	...
For previous 23¼ weeks of half-year	228,237*	1,12,757 2 0*	8,49,390 30†	66,013 10 0†	497 0 0‡	1,79,267 12 0	30,144§	11,636§	41,780§
Total for 24¼ weeks	236,653	1,16,956 15 0	9,00,079 30	69,744 4 0	512 0 0	1,87,213 3 0	31,485	12,521	44,006
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	... .	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	...

* Added No. of passengers 1,836 and Rs. 355 }
† Do. Mds. 9,914 and „ 1,041 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th
‡ Do. „ 14 } November 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 18th November 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,671	13,332 0 0	57,538 0	4,408 0 0	278 0 0	18,018 0 0	4,550	2,914	7,464
Or per mile of railway	231	†103 0 0	414 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	137 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	780,628	3,17,922 0 0	20,38,254 0	2,17,467 0 0	21,483 0 0	5,56,872 0 0	111,848	91,504	203,352
Total for 25 weeks ...	809,299	3,31,254 0 0	20,95,787 0	2,21,875 0 0	21,761 0 0	5,74,890 0 0	116,398	94,113	210,816
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,513	15,705 0 0	42,914 0	3,614 0 0	45 0 0	19[illegible] 0 0	4,458	2,376	6,834
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	126 0 0	343 0	29 0 0	......	15[illegible] 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	826,595	3,19,773 0 0	18,50,588 0	1,42,320 0 0	8,018 0 0	4,70,111 0 0	105,164	80,511	185,675

* Audited up to week ending 11th November 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last eight days of December 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	183,740	(a)58,000	(b)663,980	86,730	(c)18,220	1,63,040	31,162	(d)32,781	63,9[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	123·20	53·54	630·26	70·94	16·79	150·27	......	......	......
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year (e)	3,341,551	12,84,680	15,346,878	17,24,323	3,48,270	33,57,273	663,289	685,136	1,348,425
Total for the half-year ...	3,475,291	13,42,770	16,080,708	18,11,053	3,06,490	35,20,313	694,451	717,917	1,412,368
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	134,378	63,246	757,002	69,901	29,306	1,62,453	22,196	(f)23,982	46,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	144·80	68·15	815·73	75·33	31·58	175·06	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,000,451	11,58,431	11,028,725	13,54,133	3,65,337	28,77,801	575,993	548,683	1,124,676

(a) Decrease is due to *melas* at the ghats in connection with lunar eclipse in the corresponding period.
(b) ,, in weight with increased freight is due to longer leads.
(c) ,, is due to the adjustment of Bahram Ghat Ferry Rs. 10,387 in the corresponding period.
(d) Includes 4,868 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) ,, audited figures up to week ending 18th November 1899.
(f) ,, 1,392 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for last eight days of December 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,302	455	7,512	242	10	707	213	75	288
Or per mile of railway	72·33	25·28	417·33	13·44	0·56	39·28	......	......	..
For previous 9¾ weeks of half-year (a)	8,938	2,273	88,213	2,841	224	5,338	1,544	724	2,268
Total for the half-year ..	10,240	2,728	95,725	3,083	234	6,045	1,757	799	2,556
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 18th November 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 11th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	852	146 14 1	10,294	253 6 0	1 8 0	401 12 1	170	82	252
Or per mile of railway ..	47·33	8 2 7	571·89	14 1 2	0 1 4	22 5 1	......	......	...
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	1,210	301 8 4	28,654	795 1 0	76 12 0	1,173 5 4	298	188	486
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,062	448 6 5	38,948	1,048 7 0	78 4 0	1,575 1 5	468	270	738
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,309	17,224 0 0	1,84,146 0	12,179 0 0	396 0 0	29,799 0 0	3,209	7,332	10,541
Or per mile of railway	69·79	45·69	463·84	30·63	1·00	77·37	8·51	18·47	26 98
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	572,736	3,49,345 0 0	56,08,007 0	3,29,364 0 0	18,463 0 0	6,97,172 0 0	80,175	187,381	267,556
Total for 25 weeks ...	599,045	3,66,569 0 0	57,92,153 0	3,41,543 0 0	18,859 0 0	7,26,971 0 0	83,384	194,713	278, 097
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,588	15,792 0 0	2,44,094 0	10,361 0 0	23 0 0	26,176 0 0	2,592	6,572	9,164
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	90·10	56·60	800·31	33·97	0·08	89·65	9·13	21·55	30·68
Total to corresponding date of previous year	516,635	2,96,419 0 0	61,83,245 0	2,87,799 0 0	15,852 0 0	6,00,070 0 0	68,607	145,668	214,365

* Includes audited figures for week ended 11th November 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd December 1899.			Receipts for week ending 24th December 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 23rd December 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 24th December 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	29,799	77·37	305	26,176	89·65	397	11,10,953	......	305	9,38,997	......	1,71,956	......

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[illegible]

No. 3 of 1900.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 226.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1898-99.

THE Division was in the charge of Mr. P. Nolan, except for a period of three months, during which Mr. C. J. O'Donnell officiated for him.

The tours of the Commissioner were full, including the inspection of all the district head-quarters, except Bogra, and special attention was devoted by him to the Duars. Those of the District Officers were of the normal length, and appear to have been well arranged. The Subdivisional Officers of Sirajganj might have been out much more, and the reason assigned by the Commissioner is not accepted, since it would appear that one of the officers was in charge all through the cold weather.

The Collectors of Rangpur and Bogra failed to inspect their treasuries more than once, the former being debarred by ill-health. The failure of six Subdivisional Officers to inspect the sub treasuries twice in the year is not explained, and the Commissioner is desired, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to draw the attention of the officers to the necessity of carrying out the standing orders.

2. *Weather and Crops: Prices: Material condition of the people: Public health.*—The rainfall exceeded the average in all districts, save Jalpaiguri, where the deficiency was but slight, though the Deputy Commissioner reports that its unsuitable distribution affected the well-being of the crops. Elsewhere the winter rice was very good, a bumper crop being reaped in Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Bogra. As in the rest of Bengal, the year was exceptionally healthy, cholera, in particular, decreasing notably. There was a slight falling off in the number of vaccination cases and a marked increase in those of deaths from small-pox. Wages were unchanged, and the abundant harvests gave cheap food. In short, the Commissioner has summed up as follows:—

This year the crops were good, the price of food low, and the death-rate diminished: I infer that the condition of the people was much above the average.

The Commissioner comments as follows on the careless manner in which the returns of wages have in some cases been prepared:—

It is said, for instance, that a superior mason received during the last week in March from five annas three pies to twelve annas a day, a common mason from three annas nine pies to ten annas, *the margin of difference being great enough to destroy the value of the statement.*

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that more attention should generally be paid to this point in the preparation of the prices of labour and commodities.

3. *Manufactures, Mines, and Commerce.*—The yield of silk is reported to have been 155,452 lbs. as compared with 135,831 lbs. in the previous year. The outturn of the jute hand-presses diminished very considerably. The number of tea-gardens decreased, but the area in Jalpaiguri under both mature and immature plants was much larger, as was the gross yield. The yield of the Government cinchona plantations is returned as 236,098 lbs. as compared with 318,715 lbs. in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the smaller requirements for the drug. The output of the Daling coal mine again increased very considerably.

The principal trade of the Division is with Calcutta, and the figures relating to the general trade do not include that which is conveyed by river steamers. This omission vitiates any comparison of the total volume of trade with that of previous years, and at the same time conceals the extent to which the river traffic is passing from the control of the country boats to the steam-ship companies.

The exports to Calcutta consist almost entirely of agricultural products, and differed in the year in question from the preceding one, mainly in the enormous increase in food grains and the great falling off in jute, both raw and in the form of gunny-bags. Of the imports from Calcutta, there was a great increase in the quantity of European piece-goods and European cotton twist and of gunny-bags. The import of kerosine oil increased in all districts, except Rangpur and Pabna. In the case of the latter, which includes the trade of Sirajganj, the falling off amounted to more than a lakh of maunds, for which the Commissioner has not been able to find an explanation. The total volume of trade (exclusive of the steam-ship traffic) shows a decrease of four lakhs of maunds in both imports and exports. The route by the Nadia rivers is now little used, but there was a great increase in the exports through the canals.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits disposed of in the year rose from 62,855 to 68,048. The increase, which was confined to money and rent suits, was most marked in Rangpur, and Pabna alone showed a falling off, while the figures in Darjeeling were stationary. The Commissioner attributes the results to the comparative prosperity of agriculture in the year. The proportion of witnesses kept over two days was slightly less than before, but in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges 19 per cent. were so detained.

5. *Crime: Criminal Administration: Police.*—The total number of cognisable crimes fell from 18,277 to 17,334, and that of non-cognisable offences rose from

8,673 to 9,577. The experience of the Division was, therefore, the same as that of the rest of the Province. Moreover, the cognisable offences, when analysed, disclose an increase in offences against the public tranquillity, the person, and special laws (as well as under the head of nuisances), and a most marked decrease in those against property. The inference to be drawn is that the spirit of lawlessness engendered by the recent scarcity has had a more lasting influence than would have been expected. This is more markedly apparent from the figures relating to the returns of cognisable offences for the last eight years, which are as follows :—

Year.	Total.	Offences against public tranquillity.	Serious offences against the person.	Minor offences against the person.
1891	13,499	579	662	346
1892	14,277	351	637	337
1893	14,096	337	568	345
1894	14,558	375	608	392
1895	15,273	389	617	290
1896	15,477	327	634	271
1897	18,277	599	1,047	482
1898	17,344	639	1,127	479

The causes of the great increase in the last two years of offences against the person and against the public tranquillity have not been explained, and the Lieutenant-Governor, whilst meantime inviting the attention of the District Officers to the fact, looks forward with interest to the statistics of the current year.

The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 7,639 cases compared with 7,574 in the previous year, and the percentage of persons convicted was 52·3. The Courts of the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,212 cases, or 155 less than last year. The detention of witnesses in these Courts, to which attention was drawn last year, has diminished, though the evil is still excessive in Rangpur, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The results of appeals from both classes of Courts were more favourable to the convicts than in the previous year. The remands in "A" cases showed some relative improvement. The number of bad livelihood cases increased, and the proportion of convictions was slightly greater. The percentage of convictions in Sessions cases was also higher. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe some improvement in the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates in the last year, but the fact that the members of the Benches of Rangpur, Nator and Bogra were so repeatedly absent without leave calls for explanation.

On the whole, the disposal of criminal work appears to have been more effective than in the previous year; but, as the Commissioner has remarked, the average amount of work per officer is very small compared with other parts of Bengal.

The Commissioner has expressed no opinion on the conduct of the police, nor has he reported those of the District Officers, but it appears that the charges of extortion made against them increased to 28. Of these, however, only three resulted in convictions. One inspector of police was dismissed for complicity in the embezzlement of Government money.

The chaukidars appear to have been on the whole liberally rewarded and as freely punished, though the divergences in the practice of the various districts are as marked as usual, and the Lieutenant-Governor must again insist on a more careful control by the Commissioner of the vagaries in this matter of the District Officers. Nothing has been said by the Commissioner in continuation of the interesting remarks contained in last year's report on the progress made in the organisation of dafadari circles and the most suitable punishments for erring chaukidars; and the subject of chaukidari assessment, to which attention was drawn in last year's Resolution, has escaped notice.

6. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 52,57,361, the increase of Rs. 43,572 over that of the previous year being due to the resettlement of the Jaipur Government estate and in the Darjeeling Terai, and to new cultivation in Jalpaiguri. The collections, which amounted

to Rs. 51,99,700, were inferior to those of last year, and the outstanding balance (excluding Rs. 5,319 remitted) increased from Rs. 1,71,868 to Rs. 2,26,264, or 4·3 per cent. On the whole, however, the results were fair, especially in respect of arrear collections, which were complete in both permanently and temporarily-settled estates, and very creditable in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling directly-managed estates. In Bogra and Pabna, where the united demand from this class of estates is about one-fifth of that of Jalpaiguri, the arrears not collected were more than double those of that district. Current collections in permanently-settled estates were good in all districts, but those in farmed estates were poor in Rangpur and Pabna, because the farmers experienced no unpleasantness in pursuing the practice of making Government wait for the rent. It is hoped that the recent enquiries of the Board into this question will lead to reform. Current collections in directly-managed estates were poor in Pabna and only moderate in Bogra. In Jalpaiguri they were very bad, amounting to only 56·3 per cent. of the current demand. The Commissioner has refused to entirely accept the local explanations, and has ascribed the failure in part to defective management at the tahsils of Mainaguri and Falakata, and in consequence changes have been made which, it is hoped, will accelerate collections and improve the staff. The number of sales of estates for arrears of land revenue was 24 only. The Commissioner considers that the number of defaults in permanently-settled estates is excessive in Pabna, where, as will appear from the foregoing remarks, the results of the land revenue administration were generally least satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know the reasons which led the Collector of this district to shew the great leniency he did to the defaulters.

In order to obviate the difficulties in the preparation of schemes for the improvement of Government estates which arise from the transfers and consequent temporary local ignorance of District Officers, the Commissioner has ordered, with the approval of Government, the preparation of programmes extending over a series of years.

The road cess demand, current and arrears, aggregated Rs. 10,73,837, and collection Rs. 9,99,991, or 98·9, of the current demand. The arrear collections were very good everywhere save in Pabna.

The working of the Public Demands Recovery Act calls for little comment. Excluding the district of Jalpaiguri, the mere issue of notice appears to have been comparatively fruitless. The least progress in the disposal of the cases was made in Pabna, which the Lieutenant-Governor can only assume to be due to inefficient supervision on the part of the Collector.

The working of the Bengal Tenancy Act as regards those sections which are under the control of the revenue authorities is striking, because in some cases it appears to be not working at all. The appraisement of produce, the notice of intention to resume abandoned holdings, the commutation of produce rents, the registration of improvements, or the aid of the Collector in the acquisition of a village site, are provisions of the Act, which seem to be wholly dormant. It would be interesting to know whether the evils, to remedy which these provisions were made, are not now existent, or are obviated by other methods than a recourse to the Collector.

7. *Wards and Attached estates.*—The charge of one additional estate was assumed in the year. The current demands of rent were Rs. 2,09,855 and collections Rs. 2,02,271, or 96 per cent. The balance still exceeds the current demand, and little improvement has followed from the emphatic orders of Government conveyed in last year's Resolution. The condition of all the estates in Rangpur is unsatisfactory, and the Commissioner has reported that poor management is one of the contributory causes. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board have taken measures which will ensure an improvement during the present year.

8. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The income from excise failed to reach that obtained two years ago, though it was slightly above that of 1897-98. The incidence in the five districts in the plains varied from one anna two pies to one anna five pies per head, which is much lower than in most other Divisions. There was a falling off in the income from country spirits and opium, the latter being due to a smaller consumption. Excessive rain caused a smaller area to be

planted with ganja, but the outturn per acre was much better, and the total outturn was nearly the same as last year.

The increase in civil cases led to an increase in the income from stamps for court-fees, copies, and court paper, but there was a decrease under each of the other heads. In the case of non-judicial stamps it amounted to Rs. 27,000. The returns for the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	Court-fees.	Copies.	Receipts.	Non-judicial.	General.	Court-paper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	10,02,000	57,000	44,600	4,16,000	19,000	22,000
1897-98 ...	+72,000	−4,000	−16,000	−29,000	−1,000	+ 0
1898-99 ...	+11,000	+3,000	−1,000	−27,000	−3,000	+2,000

Thus, though the total remains pretty constant, the items have undergone considerable modification. It is probable that the renewed prosperity has been the cause of the great falling off under the head of "Non-judicial stamps;" but that under the heads of "Receipts" and "General" deserves some explanation. The demand and collection of income-tax differed little from those of the preceding year, the largest balances being in Dinajpur, Bogra, and Rangpur.

9. *Communications and Public Works.*—Extensions in connection with the Cooch Behar State Railway and the Bengal Duars Railway were in progress during the year, and surveys for new lines in Rajshahi were being made. Rupees 94,177 were spent by District Boards in original road works and Rs. 1,91,743 on repairs, but no important scheme was undertaken by them.

Much progress was made by the Public Works Department in repairing the damages caused to public buildings by the earthquake of 1897.

10. *Education.*—The percentage of boys of a school-going age who attended school was 18·6, and the number was absolutely higher than in the two previous years, though relatively lower than that of 1896-97. The Commissioner is of the opinion as regards primary education that something approaching the normal standard has now been attained, and that future fluctuations will depend more on material conditions than the spread of the desire for education. There was a slight increase in the number of girls at school. The average cost per head of all pupils was Rs. 5·3, and the total cost was Rs. 6,38,373. The contributions by Government and the District Boards and Municipalities were much lower than in the preceding year. A comparison of the numbers of the various classes of schools and their pupils with those of 1897-98 seems to exhibit, as elsewhere in Bengal, the tendency of vernacular education to lose ground, for the number of middle vernacular schools decreased from 132 to 127, and that of the pupils from 6,322 to 5,808. This decrease is emphasised by the prosperity of every other class of schools, and is worthy of the attention of those who are interested in education. The students of the Pabna Technical School were very fairly successful in the examination for sub-overseers; and the Rangpur Technical School is tolerably prosperous.

11. *Dispensaries.*—The number of institutions was the same as in the previous year, viz., 70, and the travelling hospital assistant was retained in Darjeeling. Two new dispensaries were opened in that district, but the Kalam dispensary in Rajshahi and the Sultanpur dispensary in Bogra have disappeared from the returns. Yet the number of patients increased, though the year was remarkably healthy, and the increasing popularity of the dispensaries among the humbler members of the community enhances their claims on the liberality of the rich.

12. *Local self-government institutions.*—The administration of the municipalities of Darjeeling and Kurseong is reported to have been efficient, but that

of Bogra and Rangpur has been condemned by the District Officers. There was nothing in the history of the year to make it noteworthy. The District Boards meet with the usual praise as consultative bodies. Jalpaiguri was somewhat unfortunate in obtaining a useless probationary District Engineer.

13. *Conduct of zamindars.*—The zamindars of whom favourable mention is made in the Commissioner's report include His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Rai Banamali Bahadur of Taras, and Radha Gobinda Rai Saheb. Only from Pabna are quarrels between zamindars reported.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Nolan for his experienced administration of the Division during the year, and for the excellent report submitted by him, extracts from which are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for 1898-99.

* * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(a) Weather.

10. The following statement shows the rainfall of the year in the different districts, as compared with the average of the last five years:—

District.	Rainfall in inches.	
	Average of last five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
Rajshahi	52·94	71·48
Dinajpur	65·02	67·27
Jalpaiguri	134·84	130·44
Darjeeling	119·17	138·07
Rangpur	77·47	87·71
Bogra	62·13	81·34
Pabna	58·43	62·81
Total ...	81·43	92·32

The rainfall of the year was excessive in comparison with the average of the last five years in all the districts except Jalpaiguri. The Deputy Commissioner of that district observed as follows:—

"The rainfall in August was insufficient, and there were several breaks in it in that month, which retarded the transplantation of the *Haimanti* paddy to a considerable extent. In September it was excessive. The result of this unequal distribution of the rainfall was that the outturn of the crops did not generally come up to the normal."

In regard to the quantity of rain I do not find any real deficiency in Jalpaiguri, where it was one-third more than in any other district in the plains. One hundred and thirty inches indicate an ample supply of moisture, and the deviation of five inches from the average is, under the circumstances of no consequence.

The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was as follows:—

Month.	Rainfall in the Rajshahi Division.	
	Normal.	Actual in 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Ins.	Ins.
May	8·89	7·43
June	16·97	17·32
July	18 32	16·37
August	15·29	14·21
September	13·43	21·46
October	4·28	5·90

It will be seen from the above table that the actual rainfall in May, July and August was below the normal, while in June, September and in October it was above the normal. The excess in September was very marked, being 21·46 inches, against 13·43 inches. The general result was that during the monsoon

period the actual rainfall in the Division was above the normal rainfall by 5·41 inches.

(b) Crops.

11. The following statement shows the outturn of the principal crops, as reported by the District Officers:—

District.	Rice.		Wheat.	Jute.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Remarks.
	Bhadoi.	Hemanti.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	
Rajshahi ...	105	120	110	78	75	...	
Dinajpur ...	112	125	...	100	100	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	69	92	75	60	85	75	
Darjeeling ...	88	105	75	50	73	93	
Rangpur ..	94	100	87	81·8	76	...	
Bogra ...	112	118	...	73	87	...	
Pabna ...	100	112	100	80	100	...	

It will be seen that the harvests were generally favourable. In Jalpaiguri I think the estimates below the truth.

* * * * * * *

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. The material condition of the people depends on the outturn of the crops, on the price of food, and on the healthiness of the season. Wages are so uniform that the variations which occur under that head are of little importance in this connection. This year the crops were good, the price of food low, and the death-rate diminished: I infer that the condition of the people was much above the average. This is the general view: in Rangpur I found that the raiyats held that the earthquake brought with it a blessing—strengthening the rice and banishing sickness. I am surprised to find that the comparative prosperity of the people was not accompanied by an increase in the stamp or excise revenue. Similarly, it was noticed that the famine did not produce any great falling off under these heads.

* * * * * * *

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

(a) Price of food.

19. There has been a general fall in the price of all articles of food. The price of rice fell from about 12½ seers to 19 seers. The price of wheat and gram fell from 9¾ and 10 seers to 16¾ and 17 seers, respectively. This is, of course, the effect of the good harvests recently reaped. It so happens that even salt has fallen in price, except in Darjeeling. In this instance it is necessary to remember that the value of the rupee, by which we measure that of all other commodities, has been artificially raised in recent years; taken in gold, I doubt if salt has really fallen in price.

(b) Price of labour.

The rate of wages has not fallen with that of food. In five of the seven districts there has been no change worthy of notice. The Rajshahi figures show some marked fluctuations, generally in the direction of increase, but they are so vague, as to be of little use. It is said, for instance, that a superior mason received during the last week in March from 5 annas 3 pies to 12 annas a day, a common mason from 3 annas 9 pies to 10 annas; the margin of difference being great enough to destroy the value of the statement. It is an inference from the figures that some inferior masons got nearly double as much as some superior masons. In Rangpur there has been some fall in the wages of superior masons, *gharamis*, blacksmiths, and boys, probably owing to the tendency to level down rates, which in that District were exceptionally high.

[illegible]

[illegible]

20. The manufactures [illegible] used in this Division are imported, the [illegible] equivalent being given in raw produce, such as rice, [illegible] jute, and tea. This is the general rule, and I know of [illegible] of instances in which the [illegible]. In the main they consist only of natural products of the Division slightly [illegible], as indigo and silk. The production of indigo is practically limited to Rajshahi, only a few maunds being manufactured in the district of Rangpur. The two small factories that exist in Dinajpur did not work during the year. The outturn of indigo in Rajshahi was 1,062 maunds, against 784 maunds and 29 seers in the preceding year. The yield of silk was 155,452 lbs., against 135,831 lbs. in the previous year. The outturn of jute hand-presses in Jalpaiguri and Sirajganj was 29,063 and 178,178 bales, respectively. Sugar is made in Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur and molasses are prepared in all the districts, being largely exported from Rajshahi. Endi-cloth, a coarse silk, is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags are made to a considerable extent in Dinajpur and exported to Calcutta and other districts. *Satranjis* or cotton carpets are manufactured at Nisbetganj in Rangpur, but the industry is falling into decay. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Budpara and Kalam within the Natore subdivision and in the Nilphamari subdivision, at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and in the district of Pabna. *Sitalpati* mats are made in Pabna. Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea-gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, the gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants are shown in the following table:—

[illegible]rict.	Number of gardens.			Area under cultivation in acres.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per [illegible] from mature pla[illegible]	
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.							
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
[illegible]ri ...	245	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,[illegible]	[illegible]	54,110	[illegible]	12,[illegible] (a)	19,[illegible]	22,221,[illegible]	[illegible]	26,204,773	584·2	510·6 (a)
[illegible]ng ...	186	186	186	[illegible]	[illegible] (a)	45,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,173	11,892,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	13,135,967	278·1	265·6
Total	[illegible]	471	[illegible]	84,[illegible]	[illegible] (a)	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	21,[illegible] (a)	23,707	34,1[illegible]	[illegible]	39,338,740	468·1	395·5 (a)

(a) Revised figures.

In Jalpaiguri only three applications for lands under tea-lease rules were received, against 19 in the preceding year. The outturn of tea shows an increase. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 484·2 lbs., as compared with 510·6 lbs. in the previous year. The cause of this falling off has been attributed partly to the conversion of a large area of land under immature plants yielding leaf, but not accounted for, into the area under mature plants, and partly to the fall of the estimated outturn in consequence of unfavourable weather during the year.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and the two previous years:—

District.		Number of plants.			Gross yield in pounds.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	Government plantation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,170,335	[illegible]	[illegible]	236,098
	Private ditto ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,421
	Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,175,335	[illegible]	[illegible]	251,519

23. The Daling Colliery in Darjeeling is the only mine in the Division. The outturn was 2,191·4 tons in 1898, against 1,356 tons in the preceding year, the total value being Rs. 24,233 against Rs. 14,883.

(b) Mines.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

24. The trade of this Division is almost entirely with the metropolis, to which we send our agricultural produce, receiving in return manufactured goods, salt and kerosine oil. The following table shows the exports:—

DISTRICT.	Rice.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Jute, raw.		Gunny-bags.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Nos.
Rajshahi ...	1,549	34,560	...	4,258	22,361	61,262	45	681	9,69,202	4,96,768	9,114	7,520
Dinajpur ...	15,911	2,46,502	115	...	3,153	465	139	1,679	4,15,497	1,76,010	1,424,160	1,109,265
Jalpaiguri ...	477	1	...	...	...	136	...	...	8,97,959	5,17,815	1,355,658	1,208,165
Darjeeling ...	208	264	...	...	102	...	...	...	1,06,880	51,690	697,960	515,305
Rangpur ...	2,192	1,267	40	2,981	1,315	110	...	...	17,71,604	16,54,295	124,705	41,055
Bogra ...	3,627	2,39,346	...	...	1,102	2,538	...	...	4,76,204	2,76,912	3,670	4,810
Pabna ...	2,681	3,408	...	5,702	2,259	12,976	...	227	40,81,583	21,86,527	2,772,205	112,540
Total ...	26,645	5,27,437	155	12,941	30,292	78,187	184	2,567	86,27,568	63,61,915	6,392,409	2,998,660

DISTRICT.	Tea, Indian.		Tobacco.		Linseed.		Mustard seed.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi ...	...	...	39	...	10,953	39,695	25,101	14,244	10	4	4,290	3,805
Dinajpur ...	...	6	14	351	...	...	14,691	1,960	3	10	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	2,74,975	2,82,651	22,457	23,517	...	...	3,144	995	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	1,82,140	1,93,822	694	212	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	391	1,019	2,71,989	2,37,576	1,125	468	57,794	7,731	20,415	4,376	...	...
Bogra ...	...	...	6	...	363	1,688	31,196	9,124	58	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	13,391	3,389	3,861	12,815	1,70,268	66,830	18	1	...	...
Total ...	4,57,506	4,77,498	3,08,590	2,64,995	16,647	54,566	2,99,295	1,00,884	20,494	4,391	4,290	3,805

DISTRICT.	SUGAR.				TOBACCO.				Coal and coke.		Indigo.	
	Refined.		Unrefined.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.					
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi ...	...	85	6,775	80	30	...	...	...	...	...	845	864
Dinajpur ...	5	...	314	7	14	351	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	22,457	23,517	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	1	...	694	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	164	269	2,71,989	2,37,576	...	...	...	...	173	37
Bogra ...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	...	163	13,391	3,389	...	20	...	...	...	302
Total ...	5	85	7,263	517	3,08,590	2,64,995	...	20	...	...	1,020	1,203

25. The increase in the rice traffic is remarkable, not only with reference to the previous year, which was one of scarcity but also when the comparison is made with 1896-97 when three lakhs of maunds were exported, against over five lakhs in 1898-99. Dinajpur and Bogra are the only districts which export rice to any great extent. The other food-grains are of little comparative importance, but proportionately the increase in regard to them is almost as great.

Food-grains.

26. The jute trade is in this Division more important than all other forms of business taken collectively. In 1897-98 the exports were—raw jute, 86,27,568 maunds; gunny-bags 6,392,409 number. In 1898-99 they amounted to—raw jute, 63,61,915 maunds; gunny-bags 2,998,660 number. The falling-off is much greater than I would have expected. The high price of rice at the season of sowing, and the abundant stock of jute induced many raiyats to prefer the former.

Other products. The export of mustard seed declined from three lakhs of maunds to one, cotton from 20,484 maunds to 4,891; silk from 4,290 to 3,805; the export of refined sugar almost ceased, that of unrefined sugar fell from 7,263 to 517 maunds. On the whole, the return of exports does not support the view that the year was a very good one for agriculture. It was favourable in regard to food-grains only, and in this Division other crops are of great importance.

Imports. 27. The following table shows the imports from Calcutta:—

District.	Cotton piece-goods. European. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Indian. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Cotton twist. European. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Indian. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Salt. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Kerosine oil. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Gunny-bags. 1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Nos.
Rajshahi ...	17,12,547	18,55,809	238	88	936	1,161	2,004	1,754	1,78,745	1,74,045	28,081	29,067	144,700	188,565
Dinajpur ...	9,67,296	11,41,847	...	1,598	7	187	3,200	3,193	1,42,138	1,41,489	18,951	26,951	87,700	242,480
Jalpaiguri ..	9,86,070	12,18,871	...	2,348	13	261	4,364	4,465	1,04,030	1,12,251	30,409	33,973	30,835	35,315
Darjeeling ..	7,84,590	10,51,252	...	669	1,690	3,441	2,698	2,234	78,384	81,918	37,250	31,460	36,665	52,990
Rangpur ...	27,84,741	30,51,137	486	1,387	2,285	3,259	2,692	3,093	2,22,104	2,27,136	40,349	37,553	113,840	83,580
Bogra ...	10,16,688	18,37,265	...	...	41	233	1,657	1,811	81,951	80,403	6,713	10,175	108,640	316,085
Pabna ..	12,30,042	13,18,146	167	1,468	4,027	4,236	877	350	3,67,466	3,95,103	2,27,909	1,24,443	284,810	161,842
Total .	99,61,884	1,14,73,386	890	7,597	8,999	12,778	18,092	17,190	11,75,318	12,32,381	3,79,672	3,93,641	766,190	1,080,857

There has been a marked increase in the value of cotton goods, twist and salt imported, presumably because the people were better able to afford such purchases. I do not know why the import of kerosine oil fell off. The increase under the head of gunny-bags is due to the greater export of rice packed in such bags.

28. The following statement shows the imports into and exports from the Division by rail, Nadia rivers and Canal with different ports of India:—

Articles.	Imports into the Division. By rail. 1897-98.	1898-99.	By Nadia rivers. 1897-98.	1898-99.	By Canal. 1897-98.	1898-99.	Total. 1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice ... Mds.	7,66,908	48,226	1,415	1,870	375	.	7,68,698	48,096
2. Paddy ... "	60,806	341	213	300	1,675	...	62 ,91	641
3. Wheat ... "	5,364	2,509	...	1,014	...	...	5,364	3,523
4. Gram and pulses "	76,035	1,23,570	655	...	...	...	76,690	1,23,576
5. Other food-grains "	38,930	39,288	..	...	...	..	38,930	39,288
6. Jute, raw "	2,751	628	...	..	...	...	2,751	628
7. Gunny-bags ... No.	27,995	45,259	1,400	..	...	..	29,395	45,259
8. Linseed ... Mds.	104	96	.	...	...	.	104	96
9. Mustard seed ... "	16,326	84,414	...	.	...	...	16,326	81,414
10. Tea, Indian "	75	255	...	...	...	..	75	255
11. Cotton, raw "	2,521	2,808	..	...	...	...	2,521	2,808
12. Silk, raw "	1	35	...	.	...	...	1	35
13. Sugar, refined "	75,125	83,848	..	..	...	...	75,125	83,848
14. Do., unrefined "	1,48,245	1,63,527	50	...	...	...	1,48,295	1,63,527
15. Tobacco, manufactured "	1,796	2,190	...	..	...	..	1,796	2,190
16. Ditto, unmanufactured "	2,563	3,777	...	...	...	...	2,563	3,777
17. Indigo "	39	33	...	...	...	...	39	33
18. Cotton piece-goods, European (in bales) "	2,18,230	2,48,386	...	...	...	...	2,18,230	2,48,386
19. Ditto (in boxes) "	178	3,048		.	...	..	178	3,048
20. Cotton-piece goods, Indian (in bales) "	9,811	10,827	...	...	...	...	9,811	10,827
21. Ditto (in boxes) "	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	7
22. Cotton-twist, European "	8,844	12,531	..	...	...	..	8,844	12,531
23. Ditto, Indian "	16,221	17,625	...	...	...	...	16,221	17,625
24. Salt "	6,70 605	[illegible]	175	...	27,900	28,250	6,97,980	8,36,981
25. Kerosine oil "	1,75,013	1,60,013	205	60	1,930	1,475	1,77,148	1,61,548
26. Coal and coke ... "	2,04,727	3,04,586	73,610	42,955	[illegible]	750	2,82,062	3,48,241
Total in— Mds. ...	28,94,220	21,15,600	76,328	46,199	34,905	28,575	30,09,448	21,90,374
Total in— Nos. ...	27,995	45,259	1,400	...	...	...	29,395	45,259

Articles.		Exports from the Division.							
		By rail.		By Nadia rivers.		By Canal.		Total.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Rice ...	Mds.	66,521	6,29,386	.	275	625	1,300	67,146	6,30,961
2. Paddy ...	,,	2,58,039	6,22,014	..	...	..	225	2,58,039	6,22,239
3. Wheat ...	,,	363	11,705	..	...	...	...	363	11,705
4. Gram and pulses ..	,,	30,161	61,101	230	..	...	1,500	30,391	62,601
5. Other food-grains ...	,,	5,139	7,971	...	...	...	...	5,139	7,971
6. Jute, raw ...	,,	59,37,196	42,51,990	.	...	2,77,400	6,43,540	62,14,596	48,95,530
7. Gunny bags ..	Nos.	1,95,217	93,809	.	20	...	.	1,95,217	93,829
8. Linseed ...	Mds	10,050	37,728	.	..	950	1,250	11,000	38,978
9. Mustard seed ...	,,	2,07,416	43,055	7,750	3,423	9,300	4,875	2,24,466	51,353
10. Tea, Indian	,,	3,79,952	4,71,530	.	...	...	...	3,79,952	4,74,580
11. Cotton, raw ...	,,	1,250	313	...	.	...	.	1,250	313
12. Silk, raw ..	,,	4,374	3,822	..	...	...	...	4,374	3,822
13. Sugar refined ...	,,	143	165	...	..	...	..	143	165
14. Do., unrefined ...	,,	4,390	1,997	436	525	.	...	4,826	2,522
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	,,	23	5	...	...	..	..	23	5
16. Ditto, unmanufactured ...	,,	3,21,808	2,80,089	975	800	...	925	3,22,783	2,81,814
17. Indigo ...	,,	1,020	1,103	...	..	...	...	1,020	1,103
18. Cotton, piece goods, European (in bales) ...	,,	181	7	...	..	...	...	181	7
19. Ditto (in boxes) ..	,,	.		..		..	...	...	...
20. Cotton, piece goods, Indian (in bales) ..	,,	792	390	...		...	...	792	390
21. Ditto (in boxes) .	,,	...	5	...	..	...	...	..	5
22. Cotton twist, European ..	,,	2	..	..	...	...	...	2	.
23. Ditto Indian	,,	32	11	..		...	...	32	41
24. Salt ...	,,	187	473	...	...	...	1,750	187	2,223
25. Kerosine oil ...	,,	26	379	.	.	...	...	26	379
26. Coal and Coke ..	,,	468		...	..	...	...	468	..
Total	Mds	72,29,453	61,28,278	9,391	5,023	2,88,275	6,55,865	75,27,119	70,88,666
	Nos.	1,95,217	93,809	..	20	...	...	1,95,217	93,829

29. The following table shows the returns as to trade with the frontier states. I do not think it desirable to comment on them here, as they relate to a foreign traffic through the Division rather than to business done in the Division.

List of Articles.		Imports into British Territory.					Exports from British Territory.				
		From Nepal.	From Tibet.	From Sikkim.	From Bhutan.	Total.	To Nepal.	To Tibet.	To Sikkim.	To Bhutan.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rice ... Mds.	1897-98	1,404	...	5,570		6,974	10		8,070	5,096	13,176
	1898-99	1,472	...	2,039	...	3,511	...		17,796	5,400	23,256
2. Gram and pulse .. ,,	1897-98	1,463	.	18,908		20,371	...		...	...	
	1898-99	1,888	..	18,286		20,174	...	.	..	...	...
3. Other food-grains . ,,	1897-98	9,236	...	67,592	...	76,828	..	...	4	...	4
	1898-99	11,602	..	48,477	368	60,447	.	...	...	..	
4. Gunny-bags . No	1897-98	662	...		...	662	.	.	..	...	...
	1898-99	...	..		.	...	.	..	110	..	110
5. Tea, Indian ... .. Mds.	1897-98	85	...		..	85	...	.	150	..	150
	1898-99	305	...		...	305		..	170	.	170
6. Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	1897-98	..	...	20	...	20	33	4	...	..	37
	1898-99	...	...	..	...	..	22	.	...	...	22
7. Sugar ... ... ,,	1897-98	.	...		...	...	..	2	1,229	684	1,915
	1898-99	..	...	.		.	..		1,575	400	1,975
8. Tobacco ... .. ,,	1897-98	...	...	..	...	...	347	2,152	2,760	2,754	8,013
	1898-99	...	...	.	...	...	702	...	2,691	2,729	6,122
9. Indigo ... ,,	1897-98	...	...	.	...	...	34	138	...	...	172
	1898-99	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Cotton piece-goods (European). Rs	1897-98	...	...			...	58,314	7,415	38,420	24,632	1,28,781
	1898-99	...	...			...	1,15,193	...	54,281	24,796	1,94,190
11. Cotton piece-goods (Indian). ,,	1897-98	17,855	...	3,151	3,555	24,561	..	...	24,591	11,733	36,324
	1898-99	20,726	..	6,220	2,600	29,546	..	...	26,262	12,766	39,028
12. Cotton twist (European) Mds.	1897-98	...	...		..	...	2,531	.	52		2,583
	1898-99	...	...		...	...	2,212	...	33	1,023	3,268
13. Cotton twist (Indian) ,,	1897-98	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	232	...	232
	1898-99	...	...			.	...	..	273	...	273
14. Salt .. ... ,,	1897-98	93	...	9	17	119	57	...	4,552	...	4,609
	1898-99	159	..		16	175	885	...	10,694	..	11,579
15. Kerosine oil .. ... ,,	1897-98	...	...	..	...	...	139	19	3,647	...	3,805
	1898-99	...			.		490	...	5,239	..	5,729
16. Coal and coke .. ,,	1897-98	2,512	...	1,921	...	4,433	...	...	..	...	..
	1898-99	...	...	332	...	332	...	...	..	...	...
17. Wool, raw ... ,,	1897-98	...	27,208	.	...	27,208	...	...	...	.	...
	1898-99		5		.	5	...	..	...	..	...
18. ,, manufactured Rs.	1897-98	25,666	1,060	1,023	...	27,749	...	6,180	2,290	...	8,470
	1898-99	25,578	...	4,055	...	29,633	.	...	2,050	150	2,200
19. Silk piece-goods (foreign). ,,	1897-98	750	...		..	750	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	490	...	490
20. Silk piece-goods (Indian). ,,	1897-98	...	...	3,410	.	3,410	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	...	...	..	6,124	6,124	...	...	...	...	...
21. Ghee ... ... Mds.	1897-98	2,969	..	107	183	3,259	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	2,131	..	1,010	195	3,336	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise. Rs.	1897-98	1,74,790	27,590	1,502	.	2,03,882	1,04,910	1,700	51,710	...	1,58,320
	1898-99	1,31,239	...	2,173	...	1,33,412	1,37,306	..	16,278	370	1,53,954

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1898, as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	Cognizable crime. 1897.	Cognizable crime. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime. 1897.	Non-cognizable crime. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime. 1897.	Total crime. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajshahi	3,852	3,520	......	332	1,476	1,496	20	......	5,328	5,016	......	312	
Dinajpur	3,255	2,520	......	735	975	1,298	323	......	4,231	3,818	......	413	
Jalpaiguri	1,629	1,532	......	97	670	684	14	......	2,299	2,216	......	83	
Darjeeling	1,285	1,544	259	......	1,250	1,154	......	96	2,535	2,698	163	......	
Rangpur	3,363	3,653	290	......	2,039	2,227	188	......	5,402	5,880	478	......	
Bogra	2,290	1,963	......	327	868	801	......	67	3,158	2,764	......	394	
Pabna	2,603	2,602	......	1	1,374	1,896	523	......	3,977	4,498	521	......	
Total ...	18,277	17,334	549	1,492	8,673	9,557	1,067	183	26,950	26,891	1,162	1,221	
			Net 943				Net 884				Net 59		

There was a nominal decrease of 59 in the total amount of crime in the Division during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. Crime cognizable by the police decreased by 943, non-cognizable crime increased by 884—a change in the direction to be expected in a year of comparative prosperity, when men have less temptation to steal, and greater means for prosecuting their neighbours on account of real or fancied injuries. The increase in cognizable cases in Darjeeling and Rangpur is due to greater energy in prosecuting nuisances; these districts, therefore, constitute only apparent exceptions o the rule. Darjeeling, escaped the influence of the scarcity which so greatly ffected the crime returns of former years.

The increase in non-cognizable and decrease in cognizable crime were greatest in Dinajpur, where it amounted in each case to 33 per cent. This district is the only one of the Division which is intimately connected with Bihar, and is influenced by the conditions prevalent in that part of the Province.

The following statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1897 and 1898 in the Division:—

Cases.	Cognizable. 1897.	Cognizable. 1898.	Non-cognizable. 1897.	Non-cognizable. 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	599	639	872	839
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,047	1,127	4	...
III.— Ditto ditto property ...	5,165	4,672	177	193
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	482	479	3,348	3,673
V.— Ditto ditto property ...	8,401	7,475	837	715
Total of cases I to V ...	15,694	14,392	5,238	5,420
VI.—Other offences	2,499	2,907	1,609	1,846
Special laws	84	135	1,826	2,291
Total ...	2,583	3,042	3,435	4,137
Grand Total ...	18,277	17,334	8,673	9,557

Every entry in this table indicates the effect produced on crime by a favourable harvest. There has been a diminution in offences against property, and it is most marked in the case of the minor offences cognizable by the police, that is to say, of theft, while offences of other kinds have increased.

The net decrease in the number of cognizable cases in the Division amounted to 943, against an increase of 2,800 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in Dinajpur, where it amounted to 825. Of these, 114 were nuisance cases, the falling-off being due to a change of system in regard to prosecuting those who permitted cattle to stray. There has been in this district a very marked improvement in regard to crimes against property, both serious and minor.

Non-cognizable crime increased under classes III, IV, VI, and in offences under Special laws, and decreased in the remaining classes, constituting a net increase of 884, against a decrease of 1,242 in the preceding year.

37. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during 1898:—

District.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	3,530	407	1,496	960	5,026	286	
Dinajpur ...	2,510	590	1,299	1,141	3,809	389	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,532	444	684	996	2,216	307	
Darjeeling ...	1,544	144	1,164	193	2,698	82	
Rangpur ...	3,653	565	2,227	927	5,880	352	
Bogra ...	1,963	390	801	957	2,764	277	
Pabna ...	2,602	528	1,896	717	4,498	303	

This table gives results which in some respects are exactly the opposite of those which we might expect from the general reputation of the districts. Darjeeling appears to be by far the most criminal; Dinajpur is equally distinguished by its exceptional freedom from offences. The fact would appear to be that the number of registered cases is regulated not by that of criminals, but by that of Courts. Darjeeling contains far more Magistrates in proportion to population than any other district, while Dinajpur has less. In the south of the latter district, where the nearest tribunal is 30 or 40 miles away, it would be ridiculous to prosecute for petty nuisances,—for cutting grass on another man's land, and other such matters, which in Darjeeling do not escape police notice.

I observe that Rangpur and Pabna are comparatively free from cognizable crime, and that among the districts in the plains, Bogra is the worst.

38. To the review of the year 1898, it may be convenient to add the following statement showing the number of serious crimes in the several districts of this Division during the first quarter of 1899, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

Crime.	Rajshahi.		Dinajpur.		Jalpaiguri.		Darjeeling.		Rangpur.		Bogra.		Pabna.		Total.		Remarks.
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Murder	1	1	1	[illegible]	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	1	9	5	
Dacoity	...	...	10	[illegible]	...	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	4	6	26	11	
Robbery	2	...	1	[illegible]	1	1	...	2	2	1	6	2	4	3	16	8	
Burglary: With theft ...	170	148	115	91	46	57	14	19	212	174	114	80	186	106	898	672	
Burglary: Without theft ...	37	45	12	21	1	1	1	1	4	11	24	31	19	13	98	113	
Burglary: Attempt ...	40	17	10	7	...	3	3	2	11	16	15	5	10	13	89	63	
Theft	206	153	209	[illegible]	86	78	76	54	196	183	151	100	118	56	1,052	884	
Riot	11	11	8	5	1	5	1	...	9	15	2	3	9	11	36	50	
Obstruction on Railways, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Total ...	464	371	380	[illegible]	139	146	96	80	444	403	315	224	308	209	2,126	1,780	

It will be seen that in 1898 there were 2,126 such offences; in 1899, 1,780, being an improvement of 346, or 16·2 per cent.

The decrease was most marked in Bogra, where it amounted to 29 per cent., Pabna follows with 22 per cent., Rajshahi with 25 per cent., Darjeeling with 17 per cent. Progress was less marked in Dinajpur and Rangpur, while in Jalpaiguri only was there an actual increase of crime; it amounted to 5 per cent.

Dacoities have decreased from 23 to 11, mainly owing to the cessation of the crime in Dinajpur, where there were 10 cases in 1898 (I refer only to the first quarter of each year), while none occurred in 1899. The adjoining district of Rangpur also showed an improvement in this respect.

Robbery decreased from 16 cases to 8, the improvement being most marked in Bogra.

Burglary with theft fell from 823 to 672. The greatest decline was in the adjoining districts of Bogra and Pabna; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri only show an increase.

Theft decreased from 1,032 to 854. In this, the most ordinary of crimes, the improvement extended to every district of the Division, but was most marked in Bogra and least in Dinajpur.

There were 50 riots, against 36 in the previous year. This fact is probably connected with the same cause as the decrease in the majority of crimes, those against property, namely, the improved condition of the people. It is when there is a little money to spare that complaints, true or false, are lodged of agrarian violence, and it is when there is little to eat that thieves break in. The increase in rioting extended to Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna; in Rajshahi the number remained the same, but it had been large in 1897; and only in Darjeeling, where the crops were about the same as in the previous year, was there any improvement.

The improvement in Dinajpur is particularly gratifying, as following a still greater improvement effected in 1898, the results in the first quarter of that year being better by 32 per cent. than those of 1897. Of Bogra only can it be said that the ground gained had been previously lost.

* * * * * * *

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The following statement shows the number of deeds registered during the year 1898-99, as compared with the previous year:—

District.	Number of documents registered.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi	9,449	8,437	...	1,012
Dinajpur	24,578	24,489	...	89
Jalpaiguri	7,342	7,919	577	...
Darjeeling	569	616	47	...
Rangpur	31,969	35,444	3,475	...
Bogra	23,170	20,987	...	2,183
Pabna	19,679	17,308	...	2,371
Total ...	1,16,756	1,15,200	4,099	5,655
			Net decrease ...	1,556

It will be observed that there was a slight decrease of 1,556 in the total number of deeds registered in the Division, accounted for by the fact that the

raiyats enjoyed a good harvest and had no pressing necessity for raising money. This change had not so great an effect in the hill and the Terai tracts, where the preceding scarcity was little felt, and there was the normal development in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. In Rangpur a large number of leases executed in 1894, 1895 and 1896 fell in and were renewed.

The Sub-Registrars are reported to have generally worked well.

No new office was opened in this Division during the year under report, but the joint sub-registry office of Gaibanda at Sadullapur was abolished from the 1st March 1899. It was an experimental office, and was found not to pay expenses.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 52,57,361, and there was at the beginning of the year an arrear balance of Rs. 1,71,309; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,99,700 and the remissions to Rs. 5,319. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,26,264 (current Rs. 2,23,346 + arrear Rs. 2,918), against Rs. 1,71,309 on the preceding 31st March. The total road-cess collections were Rs. 9,99,991, against a current demand of Rs. 10,10,299, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 73,846, against Rs. 63,282 in the preceding year.

There was an increase of Rs. 43,572 in the current demand of land revenue, almost entirely obtained from the temporarily-settled estates and estates held under direct management. To this increase Jalpaiguri contributed Rs. 17,304 gained by the settlements under the Arable Waste Land and the Tea Lease Rules, and by progressive rates of rents under those rules. Rupees 10,462 were derived from the re-settlement of the Terai jotes in Darjeeling, and Rs. 14,298 from the re-settlement of the Jaipur Government estates in Bogra. The current demand of cesses was Rs. 10,10,299, against Rs. 10,00,901 in the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 9,398, due mostly to partial revaluation of certain estates.

The total demand on account of zamindari dâk cess was Rs. 52,488 and the collections amounted to Rs. 51,274, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,189 at the close of the year, against Rs. 1,453 in the previous year.

Collections.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collection on current demand, and the percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, under each class in each district:—

District.	Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.		Class II. (a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		Class II. (b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class II. (c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class III. (a) Those managed for proprietors.		Class III. (b) Those owned by Government as proprietors.		Remarks.
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi	99·56	100	100	...	94·53	100	95·54	...	97·46	[illegible]	89·46	99·65	
Dinajpur	98·53	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·0	...	53·15	...	
Jalpaiguri	99·96	...	99·4[illegible]	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·21	97·36	
Darjeeling	52·60	...	...	...	...	...	96·32	100	...	...	99·02	94·54	
Rangpur	99·85	100	97·97	...	68·37	100	75·66	100	...	...	100	...	
Bogra	90·76	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·82	86·95	
Pabna	80·91	100	80·9[illegible]	100	94·87	100	66·73	100	87·40	86·17	76·30	72·94	

The percentage of current collections in permanently-settled estates was above the prescribed standard in all the districts except Dinajpur and Darjeeling, and the exceptions are no more than nominal; as in Dinajpur the money was received by Government within the prescribed period, though at a different treasury, and the amount uncollected in Darjeeling was never due; it was on account of revenue remitted for political reasons, but which is yearly entered as a demand in the accounts. Arrear collections were cent. per cent. in all the districts except Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, where there were no arrears to collect.

In Rangpur the current collections in private and Government estates temporarily settled with farmers did not reach the prescribed standard. The short collections are stated to be due chiefly to the fact that the farmers voluntarily neglected to pay their revenue in time, and steps are being taken for its realization. This explanation appears to me insufficient, as it does not show why Government estates were farmed for a term of years, to persons of this character, they having no title to the settlements.

In Pabna the deficiency under this head is accounted for in the same imperfect manner.

The arrear collections were cent. per cent. in all the districts where estates were temporarily settled. This is a very satisfactory result, and indicates that the degree of unpunctuality shown by the returns does not ultimately cause any financial loss. In regard to this branch of revenue we are not in the position of the land-owner who, having a rental of a thousand a year, collects only eight hundred, but of the more fortunate proprietor who always gets his full thousand, though some part of it will be by way of arrears for the previous year.

The current collections on Government estates managed directly in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Pabna fell short of the standard. The decline was considerable in Jalpaiguri, and it is said to be due to the fact that the establishment was engaged in collecting arrears, that the date of the final kist is inconvenient, and to the low prices of grain. I am unable to accept this explaination. It is however satisfactory to observe that nearly all the arrears were realized in Jalpaiguri. That the current demand was not realized also I attribute to defective management at two of the four tahsils—Mynaguri and Falakata.

There were no arrears to collect in the districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur under the two heads. The percentages of the remaining districts vary from 97·36 in Jalpaiguri to 82·54 in Pabna.

Operation of the sale law.

51. Out of 979 estates liable to sale, 146 were put up to auction and 24 actually sold. The large number of defaults in Pabna have not been explained; the exemptions in that district were more numerous than in all the rest of the Division.

Settlements.

52. Seven original settlements, 27 resettlements, and 3 summary settlements making in all 37, were concluded during the year. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 20,151. This amount includes Rs. 18,790, which was due to the resettlement of the 30-years' grants and jotes in the Terai.

The final reports for the settlement operations of the Darjeeling Terai and of the Jaipur Government estates in Bogra have been submitted.

Estates held under direct management.

53. The subjoined table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

District.	Number of estates.			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collection, arrear and current.	Total remission, arrear and current.	Total balance.	Percentages of collections on demand.			Remarks.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private individuals.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Rajshahi	14	12	26	7,315	2,667	25	628	99·07	90·21	91·10	
Dinajpur	1	1	2	27	14	...	13	...	61·36	61·60	
Jalpaiguri	5	...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,475	1,64,517	97·36	50·21	67·46	
Darjeeling	25	...	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,135	165	94·64	98·02	99·02	
Rangpur	5	...	5	20	26	...	...	...	100	100	
Bogra	3	...	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	18,290	[illegible]	77·51	78·58	
Pabna	23	20	43	[illegible]	16,075	...	7,494	[illegible]	62·20	68·20	
Total for 1898-99 ...	72	35	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,86,107	[illegible]	[illegible]	74·31	
Total for 1897-98 ...	71	33	104	7,07,334	[illegible]	6,165	1,54,024	[illegible]	73·62	74·99	

Agency and mode of management.

54. There was no material change during the year either in the agency or in the mode of management.

Cost of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

District.	Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	6,068	329	4·93
Dinajpur	27	...	...
Jalpaiguri	3,76,288	20,251	5·38
Darjeeling	1,32,853	13,195	9·9
Rangpur	26	...	...
Bogra	55,625	6,703	12·05
Pabna	16,019	2,380	14·32
Total ... 1898-99 ...	5,88,106	42,858	7·2
Total ... 1897-98 ...	5,60,720	43,977	7·8

Condition of raiyats, desertions, &c.

56. The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals of the several districts was generally good.

In Jalpaiguri there were 15 desertions of holdings by raiyats of Government estates during the year, owing to either deaths of jotedars or depredations of wild animals.

Miscellaneous and sanitary improvements.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement during the year:—

Division.	District.	Amount expended from— 7½ per cent. Management [illegible].	Miscellaneous improvements.	Agricultural improvements.	Total.	Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Grant by Board for miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	[illegible]	1,109	...	1,109	35	1,144	1,308	
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	20,2[illegible]	2,966	1,254	4,220	8,488	12,708	21,000	
	Darjeeling ...	13,1[illegible]	5,744	1,857	7,601	1,509	6,510	9,527	
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	6.70[illegible]	1,306	454	1,760	510	2,270	2,270	
	Pabna ...	2,3[illegible]0	150	162	312	795	1,107	1,922	
	Total ...	42,8[illegible]	11,275	3,127	14,402	11,337	25,739	36,323	

It will be seen that in the district of Bogra only was the full amount of the grant spent. In Rajshahi there was a balance of Rs. 159, in Darjeeling Rs. 1,017, and in Pabna Rs. 115. For the district of Jalpaiguri Rs. 21,000 were provided, but only Rs. 12,708 were spent, leaving a large balance of Rs. 8,292. I cannot find any satisfactory explanation for the failure of District Officers to spend the allotments.

The expenditure of Rs. 35 in Rajshahi under head "Sanitation" was incurred for clearing tanks and jungles in khas mahals Sirampur and Butanpur, and Nator cutcherry compound. The expenditure in Jalpaiguri was incurred in jungle-clearing, construction of a latrine, subscriptions and contributions to dispensaries, sinking wells, construction of a bridge, and repairs of culverts and drains. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,509 were spent on water-works and a latrine at Sukiapakuri and the construction of a well at Siliguri. In Bogra Rs. 510 were disbursed on the re-excavation of a tank at Dhalpara. In Pabna Rs. 795 were spent for sinking wooden wells.

Details of expenditure shown in columns 4 and 5 of the foregoing statement.

Division.	Districts.	Amount expended— In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	1,109	...	...	...	35	1,144
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3,597	1,694	...	1,031	6,386	12,708
	Darjeeling ...	250	...	...	1,811	6,449	8,510
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	533	...	...	783	954	2,270
	Pabna ...	795	...	...	...	312	1,107
	Total ...	6,284	1,694	...	3,625	14,136	25,739

In Jalpaiguri, out of Rs. 3,597 shown in column 3, Rs. 3,509 were expended for purchasing materials for 29 Raniganj pipe wells, and sinking as many of them as could be done within the year, and Rs. 88 for fitting up a Pasteur filter to Alipur cutcherry well. Out of Rs. 6,386 disbursed on sundry works, Rs. 40 were spent in purchasing seeds for experimental purposes, Rs. 1,740 on the construction of Alipur, Dhupguri and Kyranti dispensaries, Rs. 1,816 for jungle clearing, and Rs. 999 in maintaining the rest-houses, tahsil office, and tahsildars' quarters. In Darjeeling the principal items of expenditure on sundry works were:—

	Rs.
(1) Construction and maintenance of dispensaries in the Terai ...	3,858
(2) Purchase, feed and keep of bulls for improving the cattle-breeding	1,219
(3) Sukiapakri water-works	1,147
(4) Purchase of seeds for experimental purposes	38

58. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure in connection with "Education" and "Roads and Communications" in the Government estates of this Division:—

Education and roads and communications.

Division.	District.	Amount of one per cent. grant for education.	Amount spent and number of schools and pupils.			Amount of one and a half per cent. grant for roads and communications.	Amount expended—		Remarks.
			Rupees.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		On repairs.	On new works.	
1	2	3	4			5	6		7
		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	104	23	2	21	...	1,224	538	
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	4,938	5,193	126	2,746	...	15,704	19,108	
	Darjeeling ..	12,861	11,611	73	1,644	2,391	12,387	11,968	
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	406	406	12	304	...	1,716	175	
	Pabna ...	356	356	22	766	180	61	...	
	Total ...	18,665	17,589	235	5,483	2,571	31,092	31,787	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that in some districts the total amount spent on education and roads exceeds the percentage grants. This is due to the fact that the expenditure is met not only from the management grant, but also from other funds, such as district and other local funds.

Cultivation of new staples.

59. In Jalpaiguri an experiment is being made with the assistance of the Central Duars Tea Company to grow *Rhea*; the seeds are still in the nursery. In Bogra good results have been obtained from Naini Tal potato seeds, the outturn being eight times the quantity sown, and the quality was much superior to the country variety. The tenants appear to take great interest in growing the crop.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

60. No new implements or machinery were introduced in any estates in the several districts of this Division. Rupees 1,214 were disbursed in Jalpaiguri for works of improvements. In Darjeeling the following expenditure was incurred:—

	Rs.
(1) Purchase of two bulls from the Political Officer of Sikkim for use of Kalimpong khas mahals	80
(2) Purchase of 10 Siri bulls for improving the cattle-breeding in the hills	685
(3) Feed and keep of 10 Siri bulls	454
(4) Purchase of American maize seeds	38

Besides Rs. 24 spent for the purchase of wheat and potato seeds in Bogra, Rs. 430 were sent to the Director of Land Records for the purchase of bulls. Rupees 200 were also spent for an agricultural show at Rukindpur fair. In Pabna Rs. 162 were spent for the purchase of two bulls.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

61. The total number of certificates for disposal, including arrears, was 12,724, as against 15,421 in the previous year. The number of certificates filed has decreased by 1,945. The cases disposed of exceeded the institutions, so that there was a decrease in the pending cases as compared with the preceding year, viz., 2,968, against 3,246. The number disposed of exceeded 69 per cent. in each district of the Division. Out of Rs. 2,39,814 realized during the year, Rs. 95,014 or 39·7 per cent., were realized on mere

issue of notice. Rupees 1,36,469 were realized on issue of sale notification and the balance, Rs. 8,381, on sale or arrest.

The following statement shows the work in each district and percentages of cases disposed of to total cases for disposal :—

DISTRICT.	Number of certificates pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Total.	Number of certificates disposed of during the year.	Number of certificates pending for disposal.	Percentages of certificates disposed of to total cases for disposal (column 5 on column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	471	1,027	1,498	1,251	247	83·5
Dinajpur ...	292	905	1,197	872	325	72·8
Jalpaiguri ...	554	4,199	4,753	3,789	964	79·7
Darjeeling ...	10*	20	30	28	2	93 3
Rangpur ...	324	729	1,053	828	225	78 6
Bogra ...	58	358	416	359	57	86·3
Pabna ...	1,504	2,273	3,777	2,629	1,148	69·6
Total ...	3,213	9,511	12,724	9,756	2,968	76·7

* Revised figures.

62. The total number of cases for disposal was 68, of which 20 were disposed of and 48 cases remained pending at the close of the year, against 23 in the preceding year.

Land acquisition.

63. There were 32 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 13 institutions and 11 disposals, leaving 34 cases pending at the close of the year.

Partition.

64. The number of cases instituted during the year was 2,317, against 2,034, and the number pending from the previous year 572, making a total of 2,889 cases for disposal. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-one cases were disposed of and 498 were pending at the close of the year. The instructions contained in the Board's Circular order No. 3, of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested cases, have been duly observed by registering officers.

Registration of land mutations.

65. In Jalpaiguri the Act came into force from the 1st January 1899 under Government Notification No. 963 T.R., and 964 T. R., of the 5th November 1898. It is reported to have worked smoothly. The Subdivisional Officer of Alipur, who formerly tried rent cases as Deputy Collector, and now tries them as Munsif, has very exceptional opportunities of forming a correct opinion on the subject. He observes :—

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

"Rent suits can now be more summarily disposed of without going into the lengthy process of recording the statements of the parties, framing issues, and fixing another date for recording of evidence, as was required under Act X of 1859, sections 59 and 65. The introduction of this Act will lead to a further increase in the number of institutions of civil suits. It has made the position of chukanidars and dar chukanidars existing before the time of the last settlement more secure, as they were liable to eviction for default in payment of a single year's rent, and the jotedars took every opportunity they could to avail themselves of the provisions of the old Act in ejecting their raiyats."

The fact is that Act X of 1859 is now an antiquated enactment. It was made when very slender experience had been accumulated on the subject, with a view rather to the requirements of the North-West Provinces than to those of the outlying districts of Bengal, where its existence has been

prolonged. It is now out of date everywhere, and should be superseded by more modern enactments. The view that, being somewhat old, it must be peculiarly suited to backward places, has always appeared to me to be a popular fallacy: it is highly technical in its procedure, and most difficult of construction.

66. The following statement shows details as to those operations of the Act which are under the control of the Revenue authorities :—

Division.	Districts.	Transfers of tenures. (a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce when rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificate of Collector as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common Manager under section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietor's private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a court, section 158.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	84	6	21	...	3	...	...	... 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	92	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur ...	202	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
	Bogra ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna ...	99	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1898-99	537	48	42	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
	Total for 1897-98	531	99	50	...	1	...	...	11	...	..	1	...	...

Relations between landlords and tenants.

67. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally peaceful.

LOANS.

Advances under Act XIX of 1883 (the Land Revenue Improvement Act).

68. Out of the sum of Rs. 4,800 allotted to the Collectors under the Land Improvement Loans Act, nothing was disbursed during the year under report in any district of the Division. Nobody came forward to take advances, owing probably to the good harvests of the year.

Advances under Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans Act).

A total of Rs. 188 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, as against Rs. 10,825 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 150 were disbursed in Darjeeling and Rs. 38 in Pabna. In other districts no advances were made during the year. In Rajshahi eight applications under the Act were received. Of these, 5 for Rs. 180 were rejected on account of insufficiency of the security offered, and 3 for Rs. 160 were granted, but the applications were subsequently struck off the file, as the applicants did not appear to take payment.

Training of young civilians in survey and settlement work.

69. In Rajshahi Mr. H. L. Salkeld was placed in charge of the Settlement Department during a portion of the year. He was deputed temporarily to the settlement camp in Darbhanga to receive his training in survey and settlement work. In regard to Mr. Botham, the Collector states that he joined his appointment in the district towards the close of the year, and was chiefly employed in treasury work, and had no opportunity to learn the work. Mr. J. J. Platel, Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj, was in charge of settlements, under the regulations, of petty Government and resumed estates in the subdivision.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

70. There is nothing special to record under this head.

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XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The subjoined statement shows the excise revenue in the several districts of this Division during the year 1898-99:—

Districts.	Country spirit.		Tari.		Pachwai.		Rum, &c.		Charas, &c.		Ganja and bhang.		Opium.		Druggists' licenses.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[Raj]shahi ...	46,581	48,630	1,611	1,501	649	2,418	2,084	2,876	...	...	32,374	37,578	32,380	34,193	105	134	220	1,340	1,16,004	1,28,530
[Din]ajpur ...	48,165	46,473	1,257	1,048	2,895	2,204	1,980	1,742	...	...	35,543	36,607	43,040	41,762	110	67	126	208	1,33,116	1,31,114
[Jal]paiguri ...	1,62,516	1,58,207	14	...	......	......	3,372	3,112	...	...	38,482	38,974	9,653	9,249	...	...	24	32	2,14,061	2,09,574
[Dar]jeeling ...	1,47,534	1,49,090	...	...	32,700	33,012	17,441	21,670	...	...	12,823	12,459	5,168	4,985	12	14	8	23	2,15,774	2,23,253
[Ra]ngpur ...	58,604	56,550	287	354	572	751	4,065	3,742	...	...	61,947	59,049	73,797	65,275	5	1	52	56	1,90,329	1,85,787
[Bo]gra ...	25,585	24,601	338	302	386	491	810	937	...	...	22,152	24,008	16,192	16,061	10	11	61	55	65,534	66,586
[Pab]na ...	33,050	32,787	204	326	308	487	1,708	1,732	...	...	48,066	50,716	16,091	16,768	19	21	26	105	1,01,671	1,02,942
Total ...	5,32,044	5,16,410	3,801	3,951	37,600	42,363	31,460	35,311	...	...	2,51,987	2,59,391	1,96,910	1,88,293	261	248	517	1,819	10,45,489	10,47,786

It will be seen that the total amount of excise receipts, exclusive of the cost price of opium realised, increased from Rs. 10,45,489 in the preceding year to Rs. 10,47,786. I am surprised that the increase was thus merely nominal, as the improvement in the harvest was so great.

During the year 149,258 gallons of country-spirit were consumed, against 142,078 gallons in the preceding year, but the revenue under this head diminished. The consumption of ganja and opium was 416 and 148 maunds, against 380 and 154 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

The rate of excise revenue per head of the population was as follows in the several districts:—

	A.	P.		A.	P.
Rajshahi	1	5	Rangpur	1	5
Dinajpur	1	4	Bogra	1	4
Jalpaiguri	4	11	Pabna	1	2
Darjeeling	15	11			

It will be seen that in the plains the consumption is uniform and small, but that there is a very great increase when we come to the Terai and Himalayan districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

73. Ganja is cultivated in a tract of country about 64 square miles in area, lying within thanas Naugaon and Mahadebpur in the Naugaon subdivision of the Rajshahi district. In consequence of the destruction of the plants in the nurseries by heavy rains, the area under the crop decreased from 2,108 bighas to 1,531; the number of cultivators growing the drug from 1,892 to 1,834; and the produce from 5,793 maunds to 5,417. The average outturn of the crop was 3 maunds 20 seers per bigha, against 2 maunds 30 seers in the previous year.

The total quantity of ganja exported from Naugaon was 5,867 maunds, against 5,966 in the preceding year. The decrease of 99 maunds was due to smaller export to Assam. The distribution of the export was as follows:—

	Maunds.
Bengal	4,072
Orissa	255
Assam	545
Cooch Behar	67
North-Western Provinces	328
Total ...	5,867

The export to the North-Western Provinces is gradually increasing, as the demand for Rajshahi ganja is increasing in those Provinces, where it is now exported under bond, free of duty.

There was no change in the rates of duty on ganja during the year.

XX.—STAMPS.

74. The following table compares the stamp revenue of the year 1808-99 with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Court-fees.		Copies.		Non-judicial adhesive.		Receipts.		Non-judicial impressed.		General.		Court papers.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi	1,39,483	1,42,656	9,548	9,478	1	...	3,308	3,096	46,985	49,277	2,766	2,675	3,368	3,413	2,07,459	2,04,580
Dinajpur	1,90,268	1,93,046	7,763	8,086	10	3	4,773	4,666	82,072	71,002	2,683	3,019	4,275	4,268	2,91,814	2,83,090
Jalpaiguri ...	92,122	97,122	5,223	5,627	90	141	4,638	4,578	84,965	84,899	1,747	1,880	1,815	2,002	1,40,600	1,45,740
Darjeeling ...	24,544	32,854	1,049	1,446	21	20	5,964	5,670	9,407	8,290	200	205	337	352	41,522	48,848
Rangpur	3,28,511	3,08,581	13,504	15,281	5	...	4,553	4,953	1,00,290	99,064	4,327	4,084	6,292	7,163	4,52,572	4,38,476
Bogra	96,637	95,120	5,592	5,341	...	...	1,641	1,062	43,507	37,224	1,024	1,370	2,385	2,430	1,51,406	1,43,356
Pabna	2,07,065	2,17,542	10,950	11,400	5	3	4,099	3,768	68,011	66,444	5,304	2,804	3,832	4,425	2,09,866	3,00,380
Total ...	10,74,250	10,86,871	53,719	56,854	132	167	28,376	27,783	3,87,237	3,60,206	18,051	15,540	22,304	24,068	15,85,260	15,70,480

There has been an increase in the revenue derived by the sale of the "Court-fees stamps" "Stamps for copies" and "Court paper," whereas a falling off is observable under the heads "Receipts," "Non-judicial impressed" and "General"—the result being a decrease of Rs. 14,789 in the total receipt from the sale of stamps of all descriptions. This decrease is said to have been due to good harvests in the Division, which reduced the number of non-judicial impressed stamps sold for the execution of bonds.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was 193 against 178 in the previous year, showing an increase of 15. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs 1,212 against Rs. 1,405 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 193. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Collectors was 268 against 252, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 4,880 against Rs. 1,769 in the previous year. This unusual increase in the amount of fines and penalty realised was chiefly due to the realization of Rs. 2,917, being the deficient duty for probate of will executed by the late Fanindra Deb Raikat of Jalpaiguri.

The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 34 against 33, the number of persons brought to trial was 39 against 59, the number of convictions was 35 against 58, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 323 against Rs. 530 in the preceding year. Nothing was disbursed as rewards during the year under report. The decrease in the number of persons brought to trial and convicted as well as in the amount of fines imposed has been attributed to the better acquaintance of the people with provisions of the Stamp law.

XXI—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

Year.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrants.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1898-99	13,851	3,38,835	3,33,700	98·5	713	5,215	17,091	5·1	825
1897-98	13,675	3,32,201	3,28,708	98·9	819	4,176	17,082	5·2	803
Increase or decrease	+176	+6,634	+4,992	...	—106	+1,039	+9	...	+2

It will be observed that there was a slight increase both in the number of assessees and the amount assessed, and that collections were a shade less favourable than in the previous year. The collection exceeded the prescribed limit of 95 per cent. in all the Districts of the division; in Darjeeling, Pabna and Rajshahi, they exceeded 99 per cent.; Bogra and Dinajpur show the least favourable results. The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 585, and the average incidence of the tax in the Division was one rupee to 24 persons. The incidence was highest in Darjeeling, viz., one rupee to 4 persons and lowest in Rangpur, viz., one rupee to 40 persons. Out of 13,851 persons finally assessed, distress warrants were issued against 713, as compared with 819 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which taxes were realised by the sale of property was 114 against 133 in the preceding year.

* * * * * * *

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

(a) Railways and railway feeders.

79. Survey parties of the Ranaghat-Katihar Railway survey were at work on the banks of the river Ganges or Padma, and on a line from Godagari to Sultanpur near Naugaon in Rajshahi. A sum of Rs. 73 was spent in surveying the projected tramway line from Raiganj to Lahiri in the Dinajpur district. The work is in progress. The construction of the Cooch Behar State Railway extension from Torsa to the town of Cooch Behar and that from Cooch Behar to Jainti was undertaken during the year. The length of this line is 35·30 miles The first section from Torsa to Cooch Behar was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1898, and the construction of the other section is well in hand. The portion within the Cooch Behar State was opened for traffic from the 15th April 1899, while the extension to Jainti in the British territory is not yet opened. The earthwork of the Bengal-Duars Railway extension, viz., from Malbazar to Madarihat, 44 miles, Dam-Dim to Bagracote 6·76 miles, and Barnesghat to Lalmonirhat, 65·8 miles, was commenced during the year. The line from Sultanpur to Bogra was opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st April 1899.

Railway feeders.

The railway feeders in Rajshahi were kept in a fair state of repairs during the year. Little could be done, owing to want of funds, towards the construction of new railway feeders in Rangpur. Rupees 762, however, were expended on a new road from Chilahati to Chatnai; but unless special grants for the purpose can be given by Government, it will be almost impossible to do anything in this direction for several years to come, as practically all the funds of the District Board will have to be expended on the repairs to the main roads of the district rendered necessary by the earthquake.

Other public works.

The imperial and provincial buildings remained in charge of the Public Works Department during the year. At the sadar station of Jalpaiguri two new buildings were constructed, viz., (*i*) Telegraph Office building, (*ii*) Munsif's Court building, besides few additions to the treasury building and the Deputy Commissioner's office building. The construction of the circuit-house has been commenced but not completed. The new tahsil office building at Alipur in the Alipur subdivision in Jalpaiguri was completed during the year. A record-room was also constructed for the Subdivisional Office records at Alipur. The construction of record-racks for the Pabna Collectorate was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,940. With the exception of the Post Office building and the Barakuthi at Sirajganj, all the public buildings wrecked or damaged by the earthquake have been repaired. The Barakuthi is under reconstruction, but the Post Office building has been given up by the Department as no longer required, as the office has since been converted into a sub-office.

(b) Steamer service.

80. The steamers that ply between Goalundo and Malda, touching at Damukdia, Rampur Boalia, and Godagari, as well as some other intermediate stations were occasionally delayed by running aground during the dry season. The District Board pay no subsidy to the Company. The District Board of Pabna have discontinued the subsidy of Rs. 5,000 which was paid annually to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company for the steam-ferry service between Pabna and Kushtia.

(c) Tanks, wells, roads, &c., constructed, &c., by private individuals and by the District Board.

81. The total number of tanks and wells, roads and bridges, and other works of public utility, constructed and repaired during the year 1898 by private individuals at their own cost, are shown in the following table:—

District.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Hospitals, schools, and other works of public utility.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	65	45,575	...	...	...	...	
Dinajpur ...	38	27,867	...	...	...	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	2	150	4	2,600	9	859	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ...	15	501	3	450	...	...	
Bogra ...	17	7,092	...	...	...	...	
Pabna ...	14	15,485	...	...	1	7,000	
Total ...	151	96,670	7	3,050	10	7,859	
Total for 1897	242	1,31,655	6	6,318	3	450	

The following table shows the number of tanks and wells excavated or repaired by the several District Boards and the amount expended on this account during the year:—

District.	Number of tanks excavated or re-excavated.	Cost.	Number of wells sunk or repaired.	Cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	5	1,124	18	2,826	3,950	
Dinajpur	1	211	12	770	981	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	3	88	88	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...	33	340	340	
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	
Pabna	...	...	13	2,747	2,747	
Total ...	6	1,335	79	6,771	8,106	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards is shown in the following table:—

District.	Original works.		Repairs.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage of column 7 on column 6.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	22,243	16,532	57,566	47,923	79,809	64,455	87·6
Dinajpur ...	18,667	17,259	34,748	34,263	53,415	51,522	96·4
Jalpaiguri ...	40,582	20,955	56,371	41,794	96,953	62,749	64·7
Darjeeling ...	25,440	11,968	14,426	12,804	39,866	24,772	62·1
Rangpur ...	29,641	9,469	60,954	16,106	90,595	25,575	28·2
Bogra ..	15,728	9,414	20,047	19,614	35,775	29,028	81·14
Pabna ...	13,836	8,580	23,724	19,230	37,560	27,810	74·04
Total for 1898-99	1,66,137	94,177	2,67,836	1,91,734	4,33,973	2,85,911	65·8
Total for 1897-98	1,41,542	70,682	2,31,008	1,84,434	3,72,545	2,55,116	68·5

The expenditure on original works was incurred mainly in improving existing roads and in constructing bridges along them.

Village roads.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district are shown below:—

	Rs		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	7,199	Rangpur ...	10,979
Dinajpur ...	1,824	Bogra ...	1,149
Jalpaiguri ...	96	Pabna ...	1,880
Darjeeling ...	124		

Arboriculture.

84. In Rajshahi Rs. 404 were spent in planting trees on roadsides. The number of established trees is 4,655. In Dinajpur 2,985 trees were maintained and 1,299 trees newly planted during the year. In Jalpaiguri the number of trees planted and that maintained during the year were 153 and 6,605, respectively, at a total cost of Rs. 216. Rupees 1,655 were spent by the Public Works Department on planting and maintaining trees on roads in Darjeeling. The expenditure on aboriculture in Rangpur was Rs. 490, the number of new trees planted being 705 and the number maintained being 11,322, of which 538 died owing to floods. In Bogra the number of existing roadside trees was 14,366; besides, 763 new trees were planted during the year. The total cost of planting and maintaining roadside trees was Rs. 959. Nothing was spent under this head in Pabna during the year. The village chaukidars were placed in charge of trees within their beats, but the scheme did not work well.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The following table indicates the number of pupils under education in the schools of different classes at the end of the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools at the end of March.		Number of pupils at the end of March.		Cost per head of pupil.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High English	26	28	4,772	5,670	25·8	22·2
Middle do.	97	100	6,634	6,617	11·7	12·
Do. vernacular ...	132	127	6,322	5,808	8·4	8·4
Primary schools	3,622	3,715	97,611	101,417	2·6	2·4
Special do.	9	23	469	888	59·3	35·4
Total ...	3,886	3,993	115,808	120,400	5·4	5·3

87. The figures indicate an improvement in the number of schools and pupils, with a corresponding economy in the cost of education to the individual scholar. In high English education the increase appears to be normal, the demand for such instruction becoming greater every year, as the official business of the country is transacted to a greater extent in that language. Primary education fluctuates with the seasons, this year the conditions were favourable, the harvest being good, and the floods moderate. The time has passed away when we were able to report year by year some permanent progress in the spread of education among the illiterate masses.

88. The following table gives the districts ranked according to educational progress as evidenced by the number of pupils attending school.

District.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction		Percentage of pupils under education to the number of school-going age.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		1897-98.	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—Bogra	58,946	13,046	13,546	21·4	22·1	·7	...	
II.—Pabna	101,587	21,074	22,327	19·8	21·1	1·3	...	
III.—Jalpaiguri ...	54,698	10,754	11,506	18·4	19·8	1·1	...	
IV.—Dinajpur ...	116,167	20,912	21,298	17·4	17·8	·4	...	
V.—Rajshahi ...	107,694	20,713	19,641	18·08	17·2	·88	·88	
VI.—Rangpur ...	169,274	26,789	28,868	15·6	17·2	1·6	...	
VII.—Darjeeling ..	18,456	3,520	3,414	18·3	16·2	2·1	2·1	
Total ...	616,806	115,808	120,400	17·9	18·6	·7	...	

89. As in the previous year, Bogra heads the list, and the number under instruction also shows an increase. In the B. A. examination of 1898, five students passed from the Rajshahi College. In the F. A. examination, one stood in the competition list, obtaining a first grade scholarship. In the B. L. examination none passed.

During the year the Rani Monmohini Debi's Endowment was diverted from the Law to the General Department of the College, founding scholarships, free studentships and medals.

Raja Promoda Nath Roy Bahadur, of Dighapatia, has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10, to be awarded to a graduate of the College reading for the M. A. degree examination.

90. The Rangpur Technical School continues to do fairly useful work. The Pabna Technical School sent up 15 candidates for the Sub-Overseership examination, of whom 10 passed. This result I consider most satisfactory.

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from— Municipalities.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.	Expenditure.	Total number treated. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Ratio per cent. of the number of outdoor patients to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Rajshahi	18	3,521	6,394	176	14,885	24,556	23,725	697	89,748	90,440	29·42	745·04	0 1 6	6·2
Figures for 1897	18	3,945	6,075	199	16,949	26,402	23,782	883	86,024	86,907	31·56	784·97	0 1 9	5·9
Dinajpur	9	4,896	1,660	319	6,100	12,975	12,633	640	25,789	26,455	23·44	211·90	0 2 0	1·7
Figures for 1897	10	4,148	2,560	338	7,140	14,200	14,573	1,140	26,344	27,484	30·40	251·29	0 2 4	1·7
Jalpaiguri	6	1,541	1,610	561	5,140	9,001	5,118	316	25,312	25,628	12·90	165·55	0 2 0	3·71
Figures for 1897	6	2,076	1,240	720	4,643	8,499	7,926	430	24,067	24,497	15·23	152·05	0 1 11	3·53
Darjeeling	9	4,071	5,989	7,379	2,363	19,703	16,078	1,187	41,487	40,636	38·75	116·39	0 2 5	18·57
Figures for 1897	8	6,478	2,977	7,878	18,961	36,334	34,982	1,204	44,408	46,298	51·79	229·95	0 3 3	19·43
Rangpur	15	2,779	1,750	1,228	10,772	16,529	15,498	591	70,597	71,188	22·32	371·32	0 2 2	3·4
Figures for 1897	15	3,903	1,105	332	10,247	15,487	14,835	656	69,424	70,080	26·67	357·69	0 2 11	3·36
Bogra	8	2,149	4,078	407	1,928	8,465	8,498	249	83,820	84,069	10·04	253·27	0 1 10½	4·40
Figures for 1897	9	1,996	3,341	390	2,463	8,689	8,068	358	31,704	32,130	13·27	254·74	0 2 0½	4·15
Pabna	6	2,338	949	244	6,221	9,957	9,853	512	30,371	30,883	23·08	282·49	0 2 0	3·2
Figures for 1897	6	3,770	990	318	3,423	8,001	8,898	792	27,740	28,532	27·86	214·91	0 2 1	2·04
Divisional Total for 1898.	71	30,489	23,771	10,514	47,539	1,01,303	95,303	4,148	3,17,119	3,25,273	157·85	2,110·97	0 2 0	4·
Ditto for 1897 ...	72	25,556	17,401	9,080	64,676	1,17,013	1,14,719	5,440	3,08,771	3,16,567	206·	2,245·6	0 2 4	3·9

It is worthy of note that though the health of the people was much better this year than last, the number of patients treated was greater. This speaks well for the efficiency of the institutions and their popularity.

Besides the dispensaries accounted for in the table, there are several institutions maintained by private individuals—one at Tahirpur in Rajshahi, by Raja Sasisekareswar Roy Bahadur; one at Saidpur, by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and one at Govindganj, by the Tagore estate. Both these dispensaries are in Rangpur. The Panga dispensary in the Kurigram subdivision is maintained by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The dispensary at Sara, which belongs to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, affords medicines to the railway employés as well as to the public.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. The public library at Rampur Boalia is a flourishing institution. Some of the leading zamindars of the district, the District Board, and the Rampur Boalia Municipality regularly contribute to its funds. Its income amounted to Rs. 1,977 during the year. The number of books in the library in English, Bengali and Sanskrit is about 5,000, and the number of subscribers, consisting of males, females, and juveniles, is 136. There are two public libraries in Rangpur, maintained by public subscriptions. The one at Saidpur is in a good condition, but no new building for that at the sadar station has yet been constructed after the earthquake of the 12th June 1897. Nawab Syed Abdus Subhan Choudhuri, of Bogra, has contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the reconstruction of the Library building at Bogra. There are five public libraries in the district of Pabna, viz., one at Pabna, one at Sirajganj, one at Parjona, one at Jamirta, and one at Sthal. The number of books in the Pabna library is 1,471. The income of the institution amounted to Rs. 418 during the year. The library at Sirajganj is maintained by public subscriptions. Its income this year was Rs. 336. The libraries at Parjona, Jamirta and Sthal are supported by the local zamindars. There is no public library in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri or Darjeeling.

* * * * * * *

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK

98. The demand on account of the zamindari dâk cess was Rs. 51,017 for the current year and Rs. 1,471 arrears, making a total demand of Rs. 52,488. The collections, including excess payments made in previous years, were Rs. 51,274, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,189. The percentage of collections on demand is 97·68, against 86·17. The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1898-99:—

District.	Collections.	Balance in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	11,751	860	12,611	10,707	1,904	
Dinajpur .	9,533	6,492	16,025	9,676	6,349	
Jalpaiguri ...	4,888	9,328	14,216	4,421	9,795	
Darjeeling ..	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ...	12,560	1,170*	13,730	10,683	3,047	
Bogra ...	5,528	3,732	9,260	5,146	4,114	
Pabna ...	8,407	9,482	17,889	8,073*	9,816	*Revised figures.
Total ...	52,667	31,064	83,731	48,706	35,025	
Total of 1897-98	47,523	35,005	82,528	51,440	31,088	

It will be seen that in all the districts the balances were adequate. The rates per Rs. 100 of revenue at which the cess was levied were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rajshahi	1	0	0
Dinajpur	0	10	0
Jalpaiguri	2	0	0
Rangpur	1	4	0
Bogra	1	4	0
Pabna	2	4	0

Fairs.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd, in the district of Dinajpur, during the month of April. The following statistics regarding it were collected by police agency. The Collector reports that they may be accepted as approximately correct:—

I.—LIVE-STOCK.

Description of animals sold.	Number sold.		Total prices realized.		Average price per head.		Remarks.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Elephants ...	100	80	1,10,000	72,000	1,100	900	
Camels ...	120	160	6,000	8,000	50	50	
Oxen and cows	45,000	50,000	11,25,000	11,50,000	25	23	
Buffaloes ...	1,000	1,500	25,000	30,000	25	20	
Horses ... } Ponies, superior } Do., small ... }	3,100	2,300	62,000	57,500	20	25	
Sheep ..	200	200	3,000	3,000	15	15	

II.—GOODS.

Description of articles.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
English cloth	200	80,000	38,000	
Country do.				
Brass utensils	30	45,000	20,000	
Spices, &c.	75	16,000	12,000	
Ironware	45	3,000	2,500	
Wood cart-wheels, boxes, &c. ...	125	10,000	8,000	
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c. ...	200	50,000	40,000	
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c. ...	300	40,000	30,000	
Earthenware	50	1,500	1,200	

As stated last year, three fairs are held annually in Jalpaiguri. The fair at Jalpesh, the largest in the district, commenced on the 10th March 1899, and lasted till the 27th idem. It was not so well attended as in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the heat of the season when the fair commenced. The income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,012, and the expenditure incurred in its management was Rs. 163. The fair at Alipur lasted from 1st to 15th February 1899. The estimated value of articles sold was Rs. 4,500, against Rs. 5,000 in the preceding year. A grant of Rs. 200 was made by Government. The public subscribed Rs. 99-8. The whole amount was spent in erecting sheds, making sanitary arrangements, awarding prizes for specimens of agricultural and local produce, and on providing entertainments. The Falakata fair commenced a few days later than the 10th February, and continued till the middle of March. It was most unsuccessful. The annual Government grant of Rs. 300 was received for the purpose. The annual Agricultural Show at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling was held on the 30th November and 1st December 1898. It is reported that the *mêla* showed a distinct advance on the previous ones in the character of the exhibits, especially grains, fruits and vegetables. The total number of visitors was 5,000, being the same as in the preceding year. Rupees 500 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, Rs. 500 by the Agricultural Department, and Rs. 500 by the Veterinary Department of Government to meet expenses, and Rs. 908 were raised by local subscriptions. A considerable number of Bhutia ponies were purchased by planters and others. Government purchased about 100 mules for transport purposes.

The only fair of any importance in the district of Rangpur is the one held in Darwani in the months of February and March and lasts for about a month. It is mainly a cattle fair. The annual gathering of people varies from 50,000 to 60,000.

FERRIES.

100. The Division is one in which the management of ferries is a matter of great importance. There are 351 under public management, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 1,06,900. I have interested myself in securing the introduction of better boats, on the platform plan, into which a cart can be wheeled without unloading. In this matter I observe that considerable progress has been made. The Rajshahi District Officer notes that two such platforms of teak timber were supplied, and that a large grant for improvement has been assigned during the current year. In his jurisdiction the want of such

arrangements was formerly very conspicuous. The Magistrate of Dinajpur writes:—

"The District Board has supplied wooden platform-boats to five important ferries at Samjhia, Kanthanagore, Phulbari, Dangi and Nischintapur. During the year under report one more ferry at Mohonbati has been supplied with wooden platform, and other ferry farmers have been directed to keep boats with bamboo platforms.

"Five ferries at Radhicapur, Tambuli, Atwari, Jetmalpur and Sabnasaid will be supplied with wooden platforms during the current year, in accordance with estimates which had already been framed."

The policy of occasionally supplying plant, instead of leaving that work always to the ferry farmers, has been advocated by me, and approved by Government. I notice that it has at last commended itself to the Jalpaiguri Board, the other District Boards having previously adopted it. The object for the present is to show what good ferry boats should be, thus raising the expectation of the public, and of the officers of Government, so as to keep the farmers up to a proper standard. In time I hope that the plant at all public ferries will be supplied by the Boards; it is only the fees that should be farmed out. The object of the farming system is to prevent the fraud incidental to collections which cannot be checked, and so far as it is not necessary it should be discouraged. I observe that the farmers frequently default, and if they cannot pay dues sure to be severely exacted they are not likely to incur much outlay on boats.

POUNDS.

101. The number of pounds rose from 678 to 709, and the revenue also increased from Rs. 79,731 to Rs. 91,934. They are generally leased out every year to the highest bidder at auction sales. The increase in the receipts is generally attributed to realization on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle. In Dinajpur eight pound farmers were prosecuted and seven were convicted for neglect in supplying fodder and water to the impounded cattle, and for not keeping pound-sheds and fencing in proper repairs.

* * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The larger land-owners of the Division are well known for their liberality. The District Officers have named the following as distinguished in this respect:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who owns a valuable estate in the district of Jalpaiguri.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy, of Cossimbazar.

Ray Banamali Bahadur, of Taras.

The Maharaja of Dinajpur and Radha Govinda Rai Saheb of that district are praised for their special popularity among their tenants. In Pabna only is there any mention of serious disputes between one zamindar and another. The Collector of Dinajpur refers to the prevalence of the practice of levying illegal cesses, but much of the evil which formerly attended that custom has disappeared now that the raiyats realise that the cesses are really illegal. Irregular demands are now complied with mainly because the tenants prefer a payment which they can stop at any moment to the chances of a law suit for raising rent in proportion to the rise in prices. It is, of course, known that the Bengal zamindars do not undertake the function of English land-owners in regard to maintaining or improving farms.

FINAL REPORT ON THE SUGARCANE CROP OF BENGAL IN 1899.

The following report is published for general information.

F. A. Slack,

The 13th January 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the sugarcane crop of Bengal in 1899.

1. *Explanatory.*—The following final report on the sugarcane crop of Bengal is issued under the recent orders of Government, directing that a preliminary and a final forecast of sugarcane should in future be submitted in place of the note on the crop which has hitherto been incorporated in the final note on the *rabi* harvest.

Reliable estimates of the sugar produced from other sources than cane in the province are not yet available, and hence no statistics showing this are furnished in the present report.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the season up to the end of July was described in the preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Bengal issued by this Department on the 2nd August 1899. In August, the rainfall was excessive in most parts of these provinces, excepting in South-West Bengal and Orissa, where it was slightly in defect, and in Chota Nagpur, where it was only half the normal fall. In September, the rainfall was general in Bengal and Bihar, but deficient in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. In October, it was excessive in East Bengal and Orissa, but fell below the normal in the rest of the province. Only a few scattered showers were received in the month of November. There was practically no rain in December. The season was generally rather favourable to the sugarcane crop at the beginning, but the excessive rain in August, September, and October, in some parts, appears to have adversely affected the prospects of the crop, while, in a few places, it appears to have suffered from a want of seasonable rainfall as well as from insect pest.

3. *Area sown.*—The District Officers of Rajshahi, Dacca, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea have revised their estimates of normal area since the date of the final report, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 893,900 acres against 896,700 acres shown in the preliminary forecast. The figures representing the area under sugarcane, both this and last

year, have also been revised by some District Officers. According to the district estimates, the total area cultivated in sugarcane this year is 860,200 acres against 861,100 acres cultivated last year. The slight decrease of 900 acres appears to be altogether casual and to call for no explanation.

4. *Outturn.*—From the Statement I appended to this note, it will be seen that only three districts report a crop which is above the normal, viz., 24-Parganas (107), Sonthal Parganas (105), and Gaya (102); nine districts, viz., Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Faridpur, Backergunge, Saran, Cuttack, and Balasore estimate an average crop. All the remaining 33 districts report a crop which is below the normal. Only six districts report a better crop than was expected in August last, while in 17 others the estimates remain unchanged. All the remaining 22 districts report a worse crop than previously anticipated. The estimate made in the first forecast issued by this Department was a normal crop. The conditions have since changed for the worse, and the final estimate of the actual outturn of the sugarcane crop may be taken as 84 per cent. of a normal crop.

5. *Gross outturn.*—Accepting an 84 per cent. crop for the province, as stated above, the estimate of the probable gross outturn of *gur* or raw sugar may be taken as 15,896,500 cwts. against 17,428,700 cwts. produced last year.

D. L. Roy,

Asstt. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

S. L. MADDOX,

Offg. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,

The 7th January 1900.

APPENDIX I.

Final Report on the Sugarcane Crop of 1899.

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane crop, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane, last year (1898), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1899), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,726,020	1,283,800	27,400	27,400	27,400	93	75	Heavy rainfall this year and the flood of the Damodar much damaged the crop.	
	Birbhum ...	1,121,920	900,000	9,900	6,900	7,000	40	61	The excessive rainfall in the latter part of September and October last has damaged the sugarcane crop considerably.	
	Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	15,000	17,000	17,600	87	88	....	
	Midnapore ...	3,319,040	2,125,900	20,400	18,300	18,700	72	97	....	
	Hooghly ...	1,067,360	702,300	14,500	13,000	13,900	84	86	....	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	3,574,551	1,102,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	107	107	Owing to the favourable rainfall, the outturn is estimated to be above the normal. The decrease in the area sown as compared with the normal is ascribed to the insufficient rainfall when cultivation commenced.	
	Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,516,700	14,000	14,000	16,700	80	78	....	
	Murshidabad	1,373,440	966,500	17,000	16,800	17,000	76	100	The increase in the area and outturn is due to the seasonable rainfall and to sufficient water being available for early irrigation.	
	Jessore ...	1,872,000	11,421	15,000	11,500	14,800	67	82	....	

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane crop, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1898), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1899), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Presidency—*concld.*	Khulna ...	3,103,942	870,000	3,100	3,300	3,100	88	81	The crop was slightly damaged by the rains of April and May; hence the low outturn.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	1,663,040	1,222,100	18,000	18,600	14,500	83	100	The normal area has been revised since the submission of the preliminary forecast.	The figure in column 6 have been revised in this office.
	Dinajpur ...	2,586,080	1,322,900	24,000	24,500	30,000	100	100	The growth of the sugarcane crop was much favoured by the heavy rainfall of the year, but the cane is deficient in sweetness.	
	Jalpaiguri ...	1,594,600	1,075,000	3,190	3,200	3,300	80	80	....	
	Darjeeling ...	744,960	142,900	400	400	300	100	100	This year's area has been revised.	
	Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	24,100	23,500	22,500	86	97	The low outturn, as compared with the estimate made at the preliminary forecast, is due to the fact that the stalks of the sugarcane were under water for some time in the Gaibanda subdivision.	
	Bogra ...	869,760	680,000	12,600	12,900	12,000	110	9	The excessive rainfall has damaged the crop to some extent; hence the low outturn.	
	Pabna ...	1,176,960	652,500	66,000	60,000	52,500	70	6	....	

Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1,750,480	1,213,500	20,000	20,800	21,850	91	73	The sugarcane crop was partially damaged by a disease *Pouk sohaon Sachhorai*, and flood water: hence the low outturn.
	Mymensingh	4,052,480	2,405,700	33,000	33,000	33,000	85	75	Owing to excessive fall of rain, the sugarcane could not thrive well this year: hence the low outturn.
	Faridpur ...	1,450,840	1,007,500	42,000	42,000	42,000	88	100	...
	Backergunge	2,335,390	1,408,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	95	100	The area and outturn of sugarcane this year is expected to be normal.
Chittagong ...	Tippera ..	1,594,880	1,171,300	14,000	11,400	12,800	93	90	......
	Noakhali ..	1,052,800	818,800	900	800	640	82	70	The low outturn is due to the early heavy rainfall. The *gur* prepared from sugarcane is very small.
	Chittagong ..	1,394,815	506,900	5,900	5,700	5,700	80	95	No sugar of any kind is manufactured in this district.
Patna ..	Patna ..	1,332,560	963,100	3,400	3,250	3,200	100	92	Sugar is obtained from sugarcane only. The crop suffered this year from floods: hence the short outturn.
	Gaya .	3,015,684	2,207,700	29,000	30,000	31,500	100	102	The weather has all along been favourable for the sugarcane crop.
	Shahabad .	2,795,520	1,841,900	36,000	36,000	36,000	67	48	The poor outturn is due to absence of rain in September and October 1899.
	Saran ..	1,686,087	1,352,500	40,000	40,000	42,000	106	100	At the beginning the crop prospered very well, but subsequent excessive rains caused by floods damaged the crops of low lands.
	Champaran ...	2,259,[illegible]	1,764,010	13,000	13,500	17,000	30	75	This year's area has been revised on subsequent enquiry. Owing to seasonable rainfall the area brought under cultivation this year has been greater than the area sown last year. The heavy flood of the last year also accounts for the spread of cultivation. The short outturn is due to excessive rainfall in July and August last.
	Muzaffarpur ...	1,042,324	1,335,300	8,500	8,500	8,800	100	95	The area has been revised. The low outturn this year is due to drought in the Sitamarhi subdivision and unusual rains in the Sadar.
	Darbhanga ..	2,134,400	1,520,700	73,900	72,900	73,200	104	81	The short outturn is due to excessive rain.

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane crop, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1898), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1899), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,552,800	6,800	6,300	6,710	75	75	The figures have been revised. Owing to excessive rains the crop has been partially damaged.	
	Bhagalpur	2,704,64[illegible]	2,0[illegible]7,000	54,700	54,700	54,700	100	[illegible]	Excessive rain has to some extent injured the crop this year in Madhepura and Banka. Elsewhere the crop is a normal one.	
	Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,511,500	9,500	10,500	9,500	96	81	The normal and this year's areas have been revised. The short outturn is due to excessive rainfall.	The figure in column 6 has been revised in this office.
	Malda ...	1,216,000	811,500	5,000	4,500	4,200	75	87	The increase in the outturn is due to timely rainfall of the year.	
	Sonthal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,158,000	16,700	16,700	16,700	98	105	... .	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,203,149	1,161,200	5,000	4,600	4,500	100	100	The state of the crop up to date is favourable, and a normal outturn is estimated.	
	Balasore ...	1,313,475	990,800	4,400	2,300	2,300	88	100	The decrease in the area, as compared with the normal, is due to the want of seasonable rainfall.	
	Angul and Khondmals.	1,075,840	254,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	100	50	The increase in the area this year is due to the inclusion of estimates for the Khondmals. The low outturn is due to insufficient and untimely rain.	
	Puri ...	1,582,720	600,000	3,500	4,000	3,000	75	70	The low outturn is due to insufficient and unequal distribution of rain both at the time of sowing and growth.	

Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	32,100	32,100	32,100	100	86	....
	Ranchi ..	4,569,600	2,868,340	200	200	200	90	50	Early cessation of rain accounts for the low outturn.
	Palamau ...	3,159,206	768,000	100,000	93,200	94,700	85	75	....
	Manbhum ...	2,654,680	1,519,500	20,000	19,100	12,600	90	80	....
	Singhbhum ...	2,526,019	1,182,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	75	The short outturn is due to the insufficient rainfall.
	Total ...	97,483,022	57,168,860	893,900	861,100	860,200	92	84	

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Sugarcane Crop, 1899.

Province.	Acreage— Of current year's crop.	Acreage— Of previous year's crop.	Acreage— Average of five preceding years.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 3.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 4.	Outturn in cwt. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Outturn in cwt. Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Outturn in cwt. Average of five preceding years.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in— Column 8.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in— Column 9.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bengal	800,200	861,100	......	−·10	...	15,896,500	17,428,700	...	−8·68	......	The average yield of raw sugar—gur—is estimated at 22 cwt. per acre in Bengal.

THE EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 63I.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure incurred during the year on embankments and drainage and other miscellaneous irrigation works in Bengal, which are not dealt with in the Canal Revenue Report, is shown in the following statement:—

	1898-99.
	Rs.
I.—Embankments—	
Class A, in Orissa	49,883
Class B, Schedule D, and other Government embankments	1,84,883
Class C, maintained under contract ...	99,040
Class D, maintained by annual apportionment of charges	10,418
II.—Works carried out by Civil Officers in Government or temporarily-settled estates	1,92,517
III.—Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act	16,190*
IV.—Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government	7,715
V.—Drainage works carried out under the Embankment Act	17,168
Total ...	5,77,812

* Inclusive of Rs. 7,901 on account of Drainage Deputy Collector's salary.

2. *I.—Embankments maintained by the Irrigation Department.*—The Public embankments in Bengal are of two kinds—

1st.—Embankments the property of Government, which are maintained at the public expense.

2nd.—Embankments maintained by Government officers at the cost of the persons interested.

Of the first kind there are—

A.—The embankments in Orissa, which are maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.

B.—The embankments enumerated in Schedule D of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, among which are included those of the Burdwan Raj estate taken over by Government in 1804, and some additional lengths which have at various times been added to the schedule under the provisions of section 43 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, as also two small embankments in the Pabna and Bogra districts.

Of the second kind there are—

C.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by the payment of a fixed annual charge under a contract extending over a term of years not exceeding thirty, as provided for in sections 63-68 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882.

D.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by an annual apportionment of the actual charges.

Embankments A in Orissa are also, for departmental purposes, further sub-classed as follows:—

Sub-class I.—Capital or Canal embankments constructed and maintained as part of the Orissa Canal system and intended to be above high flood-level.

" II.—Ordinary or Agricultural embankments on large rivers above high flood-level to be maintained permanently at their present height.

" III.—Embankments of local importance, such as marginal embankments outside canal embankments, which will probably be eventually abandoned.

" IV.—Embankments of doubtful utility and harmful effect, which it is undesirable to retain.

" V.—Embankments which have been abandoned and are not repaired.

The capital embankments, sub-class I, are not treated of in this report.

3. *Lengths of embankments and areas protected.*—The lengths of embankments in each class and the areas protected by them are shown below:—

Circle.	Class.	Length.		Area protected.
1	2	3		4
		Miles.	Ft.	Acres.
Sone	A	Nil		Nil
	B	Nil		Nil
	C	228	3,302	3,655,680
	D	57	3,910	306,400
	Total ...	286	1,032	3,962,080
South-Western ...	A	44	3,315	115,840
	B	1,114	1,187	2,696,960
	C	261	1,830	348,800
	D	8	1,320	39,680
	Total ...	1,[illegible]18	2,402	3,201,280
Orissa	A	507	2,702	658,670
	B	Nil		Nil
	C	Nil		Nil
	D	Nil		Nil
	Total ...	507	2,702	658,670
Northern	A	Nil		Nil
	B	8	2,627	2,427
	C	Nil		Nil
	D	6	1,694	17,042
	Total ...	9	4,321	19,469
	Abstract.			
	A	552	767	774,510
	B	1,117	3,814	2,699,387
	C	479	5,132	4,604,480
	D	72	1,044	368,122
	Grand Total ...	2,222	797	7,841,499

In class A, Orissa embankments, there is an aggregate reduction of 2,400 feet, due to the abandonment of the No. 24 Haripur and No. 25 Kupari embankments. A proposal is now under consideration to abandon schedule D embankment

No. 98, Kargpur bund (a length of three miles), and part of the Orissa Trunk Road adjoining it. The reclassification of these embankments is still in progress. In the class B embankments there was no change, but the figures have been slightly altered, due to certain errors having been corrected. In classes C and D there were no changes, though the total area protected by the latter class of embankments shows a slight increase, due to the correction of some errors.

4. *Floods.*—There were no high floods in any of the rivers in the Orissa Circle during the year. In the Sone Circle, a high flood occurred in the Gandak river on the 8th September. This was the only heavy flood in this river during the season, and it rose and fell very rapidly. A flood of unprecedented height occurred in the Bur Gandak, and this, together with the simultaneous flood in the Baginati river, which it joins, did considerable damage to the Titaria road extension of the Turki embankments, and wrecked the greater part of the Turki weir. The river protective works along the Turki embankment and at Sikandarpore were also practically washed away. A flood, which was the highest on record in the Cossye river, came down on the 19th June 1898. The flood overtopped No. 98 Schedule D embankment in many places, breached the road from Mohunpore to Kargpur and carried away a considerable length of the new railway embankment. A large tract of country was flooded and great damage was done to the canal distributaries. The Mohunpore lock was breached, and the flood water, finding its way down the canal, did a large amount of damage to the banks. The right bank above the Lachmapur lock was badly breached and the upper wing walls only just escaped being seriously damaged by the scour. The north abutment of the anicut at Midnapore had a narrow escape of being undermined. The gauge at Mohunpore head sluice read 93·30 when the flood was at its height, and the reading at the workshop was 95·50 at the same time. The previous highest recorded readings were 91·70 and 92·30, respectively.

A high flood in the rivers Darkessur and Selye began shortly before the Cossye flood. At Shaikhpur the Darkessur river rose to 43·27 on the 17th June, against the highest recorded flood of 44·77 on the 23rd August 1893.

The gauge readings of the Selye river during the year, together with the previous maximum readings of that river, are noted in the subjoined table:—

Locality of Gauge.	Previous maximum readings.		Highest reading of 1898.	
	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
Harinarainpur ...	23rd June 1893	52·60	19th June 1899	53·35
Dewanchack ...	24th „ „	43·66	19th „ „	43·16
Ghatal	25th „ „	32·75	19th „ „	31·25
	1876	33 00		

The floods in the Hooghly were of an ordinary nature, and no damage was done to the Hooghly embankments.

There were altogether six high floods in the Damodar. The floods of the 19th June and 15th September were only four inches lower on the Edilpur gauge, and one foot six inches lower at Jujuty, than the flood of July 1897, the highest flood on record. They lasted for about 72 hours and 48 hours, respectively.

The effect of these two floods on the right bank of the Damodar was serious. An area of about 100 square miles from Sanghatgola to the Begua breach, a length of 25 miles, was flooded. Several mud houses fell down, but very little damage was done to the standing crops. No damage was done to the Schedule D embankments on both sides of the river, but the protective works were all more or less injured. The spurs, which were made at a cost of Rs. 486 at Natu, to protect the portion of the embankment which was left in 1891

in front of the village were much damaged, and a portion of the embankment was carried away by the high floods.

In the Northern Circle there was a heavy flood in the Panar river in September 1898 which damaged three out of the four spur bunds constructed for the protection of the civil station of Araria from the encroachment of the river.

5. *Original Works.*—Good progress was made with the construction of the Bhagwangola retired line, which is now rapidly approaching completion. The earthwork is complete, with the exception of making up that portion of the embankment which has settled, and finishing the rear bund of the Gogra crossing. The cost of the work executed during the year was Rs. 52,408. Some additional refuge mounds on the Sankarsahi island in the Daib river were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,580. Four spur bunds for the protection of the Araria civil station were constructed during the year. The amount expended on them was Rs. 3,017.

6. (*a*) *Ordinary repairs.*—In the Orissa Circle the cost of ordinary repairs to Government embankments was less than usual, owing to there having been no high floods in the rivers during the past two years. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 17,870, as compared with Rs. 24,074 during the previous year. In the Sone Circle the expenditure incurred on C class embankments in the Gandak Division was Rs. 37,841, as compared with Rs. 35,554 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the large expenditure on the Tirhut embankment caused by the provision of extensive protective works, which became necessary owing to the river having come over from the Saran to the Tirhut side. The expenditure on the Saran embankment was Rs. 19,313 as against Rs. 18,075 in the previous year; the increase is due to extra expenditure on retired lines. There was a marked reduction in the cost of ordinary repairs to this embankment which was brought down from Rs. 13,443 during last year to Rs. 10,622 in the year under review. The sum expended on the Champaran embankment during the year was Rs. 6,632, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,239 from last year, and this reduction is attributable to the very much reduced expenditure on the Sagrampore retired line.

The expenditure incurred on repairs to the D class embankments was Rs. 8,642 against Rs. 6,096 in the previous year. On the Turki and Daudpur embankments Rs. 5,944 were expended, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,164 over last year, and this is due to the extensive repairs found necessary to make good the damage caused to the Turki embankment by flood. The sum of Rs. 2,469 was expended on the Bazitpur embankment and Rs. 196 on the Monghyr embankment. The Sukri bund is reported to be in good order, but is not of much use as, owing to the shifting of the river bed, all scour in the vicinity of the bund has ceased. The expenditure on this work was only Rs. 33, compared with Rs. 92 in the previous year.

In the Northern Circle a sum of Rs. 757 was expended on the Government embankments in the Malda, Bogra and Pabna districts against Rs. 693 in the previous year. The expenditure on D class embankments was Rs. 964, showing an increase of Rs. 367 over last year's figures.

In the South-Western Circle the expenditure incurred during the year on Schedule D and other Government embankments, exclusive of expenditure incurred on retired lines and breaches, was Rs. 1,25,523 against Rs. 1,16,893 in the previous year. The cost of the repairs to the embankments in the Burdwan district amounted to Rs. 18,716, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,924 in comparison with last year's expenditure. The decrease was mainly due to reduced expenditure on repairs to the spur works at Bengatcha and Lakra.

The expenditure in the Birbhum district was higher by Rs. 520 than that of the previous year. This was due to heavy repairs being found necessary to the Ajai embankments and bungalows. The mileage rate was Rs. 282 against Rs 122 in 1897-98.

The expenditure in the Midnapore district was higher by Rs. 3,834, while that in the Hooghly, Murshidabad and Rajshahi districts was slightly less than in the previous year. The higher expenditure in the Nadia district was due to the construction of boundary pillars on the Katchikata embankment. Special repairs to some miles of the embankments in the 24-Parganas district, which were in a very bad condition, together with some brick facing work which was done, was the cause of the heavy expenditure during the year which

showed an increase of Rs. 10,675 over that of last year. There was a slightly increased expenditure on the Orissa embankments in the Balasore district, chiefly due to the raising of the Bhograi Embankment.

The aggregate expenditure on repairs, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant to the C class (Takavi) embankments in the Midnapore district, was Rs. 61,199, compared with Rs. 34,710 in 1897-98. The heavy increase in expenditure was due to the repairs which became necessary owing to the damage done by floods in June. Rupees 496 was expended on Joki Takavi embankment from the 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1898, and adjusted in the current year's accounts, but Rs. 429 was shown in last year's report as expenditure of that year, and the difference has been added to in the total sum of expenditure shown for the current year, as the full amount has been written back in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, for August 1898, and charged against "Agricultural" under "43—Minor Works and Navigation," agreeably to the instructions of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal. The embankment is being maintained under contract system since 1st April 1896.

The expenditure on the D class Takavi embankments in 24-Parganas and Hooghly districts amounted to the sum of Rs. 807, compared with Rs. 502 in the previous year, and a sum of Rs. 199 was spent on petty repairs to takavi sluices. The increase is due to repairs made necessary by the excessive floods.

The total expenditure on repairs to the embankments protecting the Burdwan Raj Estate in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore, was Rs. 1,00,647 against Rs. 1,01,406 in the previous year.

7. *Breaches and retired lines.*—Owing to the absence of heavy floods in the rivers in the Orissa Circle, there were no breaches of any importance in the embankments.

In the Cossye Division of the South Western Circle, a total number of 361 breaches occurred in the Schedule D embankments, of which 93 occurred in embankment No. 18 Pannah Circuit), 81 in embankment No. 97 (connecting embankment), 46 in No. 5 (Selye left embankment), 31 in No. 22 (Chitua Circuit), and 30 in each of the Schedule D embankments Nos. 19 and 98.

The total length of the breaches amounted to something over ten miles, the area inundated was 271 square miles, and the area of *aman* and *boro* crops damaged is reported to be 93 square miles. The cost of repairing breaches in the Government embankments in the South-Western Circle amounted to Rs. 51,268.

The Takavi embankments (class C) in the Midnapore district suffered severely from the floods, and the cost of special repairs on this account came to Rs. 24,153. The amount expended on ordinary repairs was Rs. 37,046.

There were no breaches in the embankments in the Northern Circle.

In the Sone Circle the Turki embankment was breached in the ninth mile during the high flood of the 11th September in the Bagmati river. The Titaria road, an extension of the Turki embankment, was overtopped at the same time and considerably damaged. The cost of maintenance of the Turki embankment, including the expenditure on breach filling, was Rs. 4,796.

8. *Retired lines.*—The expenditure in the Orissa Circle on retired lines was only Rs. 1,877, which is the lowest for the last five years, the average expenditure for which is Rs. 10,584. In the South-Western Circle a total expenditure of Rs. 16,084 was incurred on retired lines of which the major portion was for the Hooghly district.

The expenditure is less than half that of last year. No expenditure was incurred on retired lines of Schedule D embankments in the Midnapore district.

There was a total expenditure of Rs. 9,569 on retired lines in the Sone Circle, of which Rs. 8,966 was expended on the Saran embankment, and Rs. 603 on the Sagrampur retired line of the Champaran embankment.

No retired lines were constructed in the Northern Circle, nor was there any expenditure under this head.

9. *River Protective Works.*—About half the whole cost of maintaining the Orissa embankments was incurred on revetments and river protective works.

The more important of the works of this class were as under:—

Repairs to Katjoree revetment at Cuttack.

Constructing spurs at the head of the Khoakhye river, right bank.

Repairs to groynes at Bogla at seventh mile of the Machgong canal.
Groynes and spurs at Kendupatna on the left bank of the Noona river.
Revetting the slope of the Brahmini river at Nilkantpur.
Protective works at the right bank of the Brahmini river at Chowsotapara above Jenapur.

The total cost of works under this head was Rs. 20,593 which is a considerable reduction on last year's figures.

In the South-Western Circle no important river protective works were carried out.

The expenditure on river protective works in the Sone Circle is shown below:—

	Rs.
C class embankments—	
Saran embankments	3,267
Tirhut embankment	4,887
D class embankments—	
Turki and Daudpore embankments	1,172
Bazitpur embankment	1,687
Total ...	10,513

The expenditure on the Saran embankments river training works was slightly less, and that on the Tirhut embankment, more than in the previous year.

There was no expenditure under this head incurred in the Northern Circle.

10. *Financial.*—The actual cost of repairs to the Orissa embankments (class A), exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 49,888 against Rs. 77,953 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,070, the rate per mile being Rs. 90 against Rs. 141. The amount expended on class B embankments was Rs. 1,84,883 against Rs. 1,71,601, or at the average mileage rate of Rs. 165 against Rs. 153 in the previous year. As regards class C embankments maintained by Government under the contract system, the actual cost of repairs was Rs. 99,040 against Rs. 70,264, showing an increase of Rs. 28,776, the average rate per mile being Rs. 206 against Rs. 146 in the previous year.

The sums payable under contract for the C class embankments, compared with the maintenance charges, including book charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant are shown in the following statement, together with the amount recovered during the year and the balance remaining to be recovered:—

Year.		Midnapore District.		Saran District.		Champaran District.		Muzaffarpur District.		Total.		Recoveries.	Balance to be recovered.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	...	53,309	55,000	4,114	23,900	......	......	......	......	57,423	78,900	Details not obtainable.			
1882-83	..	66,320	55,000	77,038	23,900	......	......	......	......	1,43,358	78,900				
1883-84	.	48,398	55,000	64,971	23,900	......	......	......	......	1,13,369	78,900				
1884-85	...	36,168	55,000	32,059	23,900	[illegible],039	13,000	52,987	10,415	1,57,233	1,02,315				
1885-86	...	52,599	55,000	14,080	23,900	[illegible],403	13,000	14,416	10,415	95,598	1,02,315				
1886-87	...	40,000	55,050	18,354	23,900	[illegible],730	13,000	14,247	10,415	84,349	1,02,315				
1887-88	...	45,196	55,000	34,797	23,900	[illegible],897	13,000	17,960	10,415	1,21,840	1,02,315				
1888-89	...	48,121	59,000	27,149	23,900	[illegible],807	13,000	15,719	10,415	1,20,796	1,02,315				
1889-90	...	41,475	55,000	83,757	23,900	[illegible],544	13,000	18,831	10,415	1,51,[illegible]	1,02,315				
1890-91	..	24,165	55,000	17,348	23,900	[illegible]	13,000	16,585	10,415	1,28,[illegible]	1,02,315				
1891-92	...	20,281	55,000	31,039	23,900	[illegible],275	13,050	9,893	10,415	1,20,097	1,02,315	1,04,188	48,079	......	37,696
1892-93	...	55,067	55,000	24,576	23,900	[illegible]	13,000	16,038	10,415	1,40,941	1,02,315	1,09,069	58,097	......	46,261
1893-94	...	73,988	55,000	30,474	23,900	[illegible],161	13,000	29,211	10,415	1,50,596	1,02,315	80,628	81,324	......	49,358
1894-95	...	70,635	55,297	31,880	23,900	[illegible]	13,000	13,359	10,415	1,60,970	1,02,612	75,892	77,827	......	17,963
1895-96	..	48,718	55,297	28,657	23,900	[illegible],561	13,000	10,606	10,415	1,20,595	1,02,612	1,24,510	58,030	......	25,765
1896-97	...	56,548	55,697	47,370	21,900	[illegible],243	13,000	14,759	10,415	1,28,767	1,03,012	1,00,394	54,625	......	985
1897-98	...	42,504	55,697	31,790	23,900	[illegible],894	13,000	17,759	10,415	1,03,947	1,03,012	1,05,325	45,824	......	36,895
1898-99	...	83,650	55,697	20,216	21,900	[illegible],876	13,000		10,415	1,39,907	1,03,012				
Total	..	9,12,582	9,92,685	5,83,128	4,30,200	4,[illegible],732	1,95,000	2,90,710	1,56,225	23,46,212	17,74,110	17,28,786	45,824	......	......

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 11 are supplied by the Superintending Engineers of Public Works Department Circles, and those in columns 12 and 13 by the Board of Revenue. The net demand of 1898-99, as shown by the Board, is Rs. 1,50,549. It has been arrived at by adding the demand of the year 1898-99, Rs. 1,03,003, with the arrear due from previous years, Rs. 54,513 *minus* the advance payment at credit, Rs. 6,967. The balance to be recovered, Rs 45,824 (column 13), is the difference between the net demand, Rs. 1,50,549, *minus* the recoveries during the year, Rs. 1,05,325 (column 12). The difference between the maintenance charge and the contract amount (columns 10 and 11) is shown in columns 14 and 15. The total recoveries, Rs. 17,28,786 (column 12), is the difference between the total contract amount, Rs. 17,74,110 (column 11), and the balance to be recovered, Rs. 45,324 (column 13). As the Board deal with the advance payment and credit, the amount of annual demand given by them differs from the contract amount supplied by Superintending Engineers.

It will be seen from the above figures that Government is, on the whole, a loser by Rs. 36,895 on the working of the year. The total outstanding balance to be recovered amounts to a sum of Rs. 45,324 which points to the collections not being carried out as energetically as they might be. It is true that the unrecovered balance remains a fairly constant quantity from year to year, but

from a detailed examination of the collections in the different districts separately, it would seem that this balance is susceptible of considerable reduction. The annual demand for the district of Muzaffarpur amounts to Rs. 8,361, and the arrears from previous years to Rs. 5,239 which, after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,725 on account of advance payment at credit, shows a net demand of Rs. 11,875. The current collections only amounted to Rs. 2,662 and the collections on account of arrears to Rs. 2,459 which, after adding a sum of Rs. 1,317 on account of advances, shows a total collection of Rs. 6,438. In this instance, the recovery on account of previous years arrears is not very satisfactory; the result of the collections in the district of Darbhanga is also rather disappointing. It is hoped that the figures for the next year will show a marked improvement in the collections.

In the Midnapore district the amount fixed as payable under the contract system for the maintenance of the takavi embankments is ordinarily quite sufficient. There was excess expenditure over the contract amount in six years only since the introduction of the system in 1881-82 owing to heavy cost of repairing damages caused to the embankments by high floods. During the year the maintenance charge was more than the contract amount by Rs. 27,359. In the Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts, the maintenance charges of the takavi embankments are generally in excess of the amounts fixed under contract. They were less only in four years in Saran, three years in Champaran, and one year in Muzaffarpur, since the introduction of the contract system there.

The actual outlay incurred during the year on embankments of class D (Appendix C) was Rs 12,457, and the amount outstanding from the previous year was Rs. 6,392; while the recoveries and adjustments made by the Civil Department were Rs. 6,829, the balance unadjusted at the end of the year being Rs. 12,020. These figures do not agree with those supplied by the Board of Revenue (Appendix B), in which the collections of the year were shown as Rs. 20,159, exclusive of collections of Rs. 16,041 in the Birbhum, Midnapore, and Patna districts which have not been given by the Superintending Engineers in their accounts), or Rs. 13,330 in excess of those shown in Appendix C. No explanation of this discrepancy has been given by the Board of Revenue. The figures given in the Board's return (Appendix B) include only the amounts which have been accepted and apportioned by the Civil Department, and hence no comparison can be made between the "Advances" and "Outstanding balances" as reported by the Board and as given by the Superintending Engineers. The figures supplied by the Board (Appendix B) are shown in a more concise form in the following statement. The recoverable amount or demand falling due during the year was Rs. 54,941; the amount collected, inclusive of remission, was Rs. 37,805; the recoveries falling short of the amount of the demand were, therefore, Rs. 17,136 :—

	Due during the year		Falling due in subsequent date.		Total.	
	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Outstanding advances ...	6	49,979	...	2,63,648	2	3,13,6[illegible]2
Advances of the year ...	7	2,942	...	8,795	3	11,737
Interest ...	8	701	...	...	8	701
	9	1,177	...	...	9	1,177
	10	143	...	...	10	143
Total ...	...	54,941	...	2,72,438	...	3,27,379
Collections of the year, including remission.	17 and 18	37,805	...	...	17 and 18	37,805
Outstanding balance ...	26	17,136	27	2,72,438	26 and 27	2,89,574
Total ...	...	54,941	...	2,72,438	...	3,27,379

11. *Agricultural public works and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements carried out in Government or temporarily-settled estates in Bengal by Civil Officers from the grant placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.*—The amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,92,517. Its distribution by districts, and classification under the heads Original Works and Repairs as reported by the Board of Revenue, are given in the following statement:—

District.	Miscellaneous Improvements.		Agricultural Improvements.		Sanitary Improvements.		Total.	
	Original works.	Repairs	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs	Original works	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	......	80	......	......	......	69	......	149
Birbhum	50	50	29	......	......	......	79	50
Midnapore	......	1,994	......	10,078	......	5,284	......	17,356
Hooghly	......	1,143	......	25	......	605	......	1,773
24-Parganas	24,090	6,110	843	2,417	8,932	2,087	33,870	10,614
Nadia	250	120	......	......	......	......	250	120
Murshidabad	320	65	......	......	......	85	320	150
Khulna	2,248	136	......	......	......	13	2,248	149
Jessore	650	101	......	140	......	200	650	441
Rajshahi	......	......	1,109	......	......	85	1,109	85
Jalpaiguri	621	2,345	663	591	7,328	1,160	8,612	4,096
Darjeeling	5,445	299	38	1,219	1,509	......	6,992	1,518
Bogra	627	679	24	430	510	......	1,161	1,109
Pabna	......	150	......	162	795	......	795	312
Backergunge	7,336	......	273	570	......	......	7,609	570
Faridpur	......	......	1,408	......	......	......	1,408	......
Tippera	......	......	100	846	2,298	1,114	2,398	1,960
Noakhali	2,110	1,150	1,500	......	1,130	......	4,740	1,150
Chittagong	1,825	6,471	260	3,293	2,632	9,294	4,717	19,058
Patna	120	480	348	1,543	340	217	808	2,240
Gaya	......	2,330	2,924	2,844	......	372	2,924	5,546
Shahabad	512	1,839	1,044	1,253	1,118	167	2,674	3,259
Saran	460	40	......	......	......	......	460	40
Darbhanga	759	417	......	......	......	......	759	417
Monghyr	......	168	......	......	......	216	......	384
Bhagalpur	229	50	......	208	100	15	329	273
Purnea	......	450	91	......	......	......	91	450
Malda	100	392	......	116	......	......	100	508
Cuttack	......	700	......	103	......	1,200	......	2,003
Balasore	......	180	80	......	140	......	220	180
Puri	2,227	1,145	470	50	301	1,703	2,998	2,898
Angul	2,783	2,023	500	3,271	1,165	......	4,448	5,294
Hazaribagh	......	1,241	......	......	204	159	204	1,400
Ranchi	......	206	......	852	......	104	......	1,162
Palamau	400	350	......	3,550	1,400	200	1,800	4,100
Singhbhum	1,350	......	2,764	1,645	769	472	4,883	2,117
Total ...	54,512	32,854	14,473	35,206	30,701	24,771	99,686	92,831

The principal works of improvements carried out in the Government estates were the construction and repairs of embankments or bunds, roads, tanks, wells, ahurs, cutcherries or tahsil offices, dispensaries and experimental cultivation.

In the Chittagong, Midnapore and Jalpaiguri districts, Rs. 22,114, Rs. 11,827 and Rs. 8,131 were expended on embankments, roads, tanks, wells, tahsil offices, dispensaries and experimental cultivation.

In the 24-Parganas district a sum of Rs. 28,834 was expended on the Orphanganj market alone.

The expenditure in the remaining districts in no instance exceeded Rs. 10,000 and in most cases was considerably below this sum.

12. *Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.*—The drainage works, four in number, viz., Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapore, and Burrajolla, lie in the southern part of the Hooghly district in the South-Western Circle. All of them have been completed and their maintenance charges capitalised, the average annual amounts fixed for the purpose being Rs. 4,390 and Rs. 2,000 for the Dankuni and Howrah drainage projects, and Rs. 5,000 for the combined Rajapore and Burrajolla schemes.

The Dankuni Drainage Scheme cost a sum of Rs. 4,11,500 for original works and the addition of interest and capitalised maintenance charges brought the total up to Rs. 5,71,986. The whole of this has been recovered, together with an additional sum of Rs. 1,26,265 on account of interest accruing after apportionment.

The cost of the original works for the Howrah Drainage Scheme came to Rs. 3,45,743 and interest and other charges brought this up to Rs. 5,24,924. Of this sum Rs. 3,11,432 has been recovered, which may be considered very satisfactory, considering that the apportionment was made in 1894.

The total cost of the Rajapore Drainage Scheme, including the capitalised amount for future maintenance charges with interest, amounted to Rs. 14,57,295: this sum has to be paid in ten years. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,98,695 has been recovered since June 1897, which is satisfactory. The total cost divided by the annual increased value, Rs. 2,56,090 gives a little over five-and-a-half as the number of years' purchase, so that the collections may on the whole be considered eminently satisfactory.

The drainage works were all efficiently maintained during the year. The cost of maintenance compared with the previous year is given below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dankuni	2,991	1,640
Howrah	1,056	1,899
Rajapore	3,441	3,807
Burrajolla	1,138	943

It will be seen from the above that the maintenance charges, exclusive of the portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary charged against the Howrah and Rajapore drainage schemes, amounting to Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 5,501, respectively, during the year, were less than the amounts fixed for their maintenance.

During the year no advances were made under the Drainage Act in any of the districts of the Burdwan Division.

Efficiency of the drainage works.—All drainage works were maintained in an efficient condition. There was an income of Rs. 3,533 principally derived from land rent, fisheries, tolls on boats, &c.

13. *Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government and not under the provisions of the Drainage Act.*—The outer bund of the Surpai sluice channel, which was cut in the month of June at a cost of Rs. 531, was reconstructed in November at Rs. 557.

The Baliaghai main drain was cleared of silt at a cost of Rs. 2,465 against Rs. 7,412 in the previous year. Silt was also cleared from the Uttarbar, Katigae Branch I, Thacoorchuck, Naraindari, Dariadighi, Sadar, Barunda, Mirzapur, Panipea, Kalabaria, Sewlipur, and Magra khals, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,913. On repairs to the Bulloo Bil drainage works Rs. 1,252 were expended during the year against Rs. 1,552 in the previous year. No dredging was done in the Sadar khal during the year.

14. *Drainage works carried out under the provisions of the Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882.*—Three drainage sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, and Bindal, in the 24-Parganas district, were completed and opened for drainage in 1897-98. The total expenditure incurred on each of them, inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges, is Rs. 1,20,972 on Satpukur, Rs. 76,968 on Kulpi, and Rs. 30,327 on Bindal. The accounts of all of them have been closed during the year and the expenditure adjusted with the Civil Department. The drainage of the southern portion of the 24-Parganas district has been considerably improved by these sluices.

An irrigation sluice also in the 24-Parganas district was commenced and completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 5,731. Another sluice at Kaoratola was commenced. The expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs. 2,743 against an estimate for Rs. 6,612. In the Hooghly district an irrigation sluice at Nayachuck on the Damodar left embankment was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 1,718.

The Churial khal drainage sluice in the 24-Parganas district was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 992 against Rs. 881 in the previous year. For efficiently maintaining the sixteen sluices in the Schedule D embankments also in the 24-Parganas district Rs. 199 only were expended during the year.

The Kumrool and Bacharhat sluices and their channels in the Hooghly district were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 307 and Rs. 75, respectively.

For repairing the Dainan sluice in the Midnapore District Rs. 1,297 were expended during the year and for revetting the bank of the Burrabullong river near the Nalkul Lock in the Balasore Division a revised estimate for Rs. 26,066 was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer in October 1898, against which Rs. 16,338 were expended during the year and charged to the maintenance of the Orissa Coast Canal. The total expenditure incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 19,599. Applications for the construction of eleven sluices in the Cossye Division and twelve sluices in the Balasore Division were received during the year by the Executive Engineers. They are under enquiry and consideration. The Burdwan Raj Estate has not taken up any steps for improving the Kalabaria khal in the Balasore Division, which is gradually deteriorating since its management was taken up by the Raj Estate in February 1897.

No decision has been arrived at regarding the additional works required to improve the drainage of the Doobda Jheel in Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal, as the year under review was not a favourable one for ascertaining the capabilities of the existing channels to carry off the drainage owing to the absence of floods. The proposal for improving the Protapkhali khal for drainage by the Commissioner of Burdwan has been approved by Government in April 1899. The cost and maintenance charges are recoverable from the persons interested under section 54 of the Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882.

Twenty-nine cases were instituted during the year for erecting bunds within the prohibited areas of the Subarnarekha, Burrabullong and Hooghly rivers and Ramnagar khal outside the sea-dyke in the South-Western Circle. Of these, convictions were obtained in 26 cases, the offenders were acquitted in two cases for want of evidence, and one case was withdrawn.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to C) be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to C) be forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Financial Departments; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions; Director-General of Statistics, Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, Sone and Northern Circles; and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

List of public Embankments in Bengal in charge of Government Officers, showing their lengths and the actual cost of repairs (without charges for Establishment) during the year 1898-99.

Name of Civil Division.	District.	Miles of Embankments.						Expenditure of the year on Works and Repairs.								
		Maintained at the expense of Government.		Maintained at the expense of the persons benefited.			Total miles of embankments.	Class A.		Class B.		Class C.			Class D.	
				Under contract.	By annual apportionment of charges.	Total.		Total.	Rate per mile.	Total.	Rate per mile.	Total.	Rate per mile.	Contract rate.	Total.	Rate per mile.
		Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Orissa Embankments.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained under Act XXXII of 1855. Orissa ...	Balasore	63 912	...	...	...	...	63 912	9,159	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	231 3,789	...	...	...	...	231 3,789	30,813	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	257 1,346	...	...	...	...	257 1,346	9,911	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Orissa embankments.	552 767	...	...	..	..	552 767	(a) 49,883	90	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Embankments other than Orissa.															
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur	...	.	52 400	27 3,240	79 3,640	79 3,640	...	...	...	..	11,906	229	10,415	(b) 5,844	215
	Darbhanga	...	..	...	17 3,960	17 3,960	17 3,960	..	..	...	...		.	...	2,463	139
	Saran	..	..	119 4,223	...	119 4,222	119 4,222	..	...	...	...	19,313	161	23,900	...	...
	Champaran	..	...	56 3,960	...	56 3,960	56 3,960	...	...	...	...	6,622	116	13,000	...	...
	Gaya	...	...	...	1 670	1 670	1 670	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33	29
	Total ...	...	...	228 3,302	46 2,500	275 612	275 612		..	.	...	37,841	166	47,315	8,446	181
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	...	...	..	3 2,960	3 2,960	3 2,960		...	...	...	...	...	..	556	214
	Malda	..	2 2,204	...	...	..	2 2,204	...	...	590	244	...	...	...	..	...
	Purnea	...	...	.	2 4,014	2 4,014	2 4,014	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	108	39
	Monghyr	...	..	...	11 1,320	11 1,320	11 1,320	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	198	17
	Total ...	..	2 2,204	...	17 3,014	17 3,014	19 5,218	..	...	590	244	...	..	...	1,160	66
Maintained under Act II (B.C.) of 1892. Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	...	6 4,703	...	...	...	6 4,703	...	...	920	133	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	...	0 5,055	...	...	...	0 5,055	...	...	167	174	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	0 648	...	...	...	0 648	..	..	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	7 5,126	...	..	...	7 5,126	...	...	1,087	136	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency	Murshidabad	...	25 0	...	...	...	85 0	...	...	10,636	112	...	...	...	...	...
	Nadia	...	0 4,000	...	...	...	0 4,000	..	...	130	171	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Parganas	...	216 3,522	...	2 1,320	2 1,320	218 4,842	..	...	28,038	129	...	...	...	372	165
	Total ...	...	312 2,242	...	2 1,320	2 1,320	314 3,562	...	...	38,804	124	...	...	...	372	165
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	...	82 1,100	...	...	...	82 1,100	...	..	30,806	376	...	...	...	...	...
	Birbhum	...	3 1,320	...	...	...	3 1,320	...	..	917	282	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	...	164 3,365	...	6 0	6 0	170 3,365	...	...	32,316	196	...	...	...	435	72
	Midnapore	...	544 4,297	251 1,830	...	251 1,570	796 847	..	...	80,273	147	61,199	243	55,697	...	.
	Total ...	...	794 4,802	251 1,830	6 0	207 1,830	1,052 1,352	...	..	1,44,402	180	61,199	243	55,697	435	72
	Total Embankments other than Orissa.	..	1,117 3,814	479 5,132	72 1,644	552 1,496	1,670 30	...	...	1,84,883	165	99,040	206	1,16,012	10,413	144

(a) Includes Rs. 21,230, being cost of river revetment and training works, not immediately connected with the embankments. Excluding this amount, the rate per mile of the Orissa embankments is Rs. 51 only.
(b) Consists of expenditure of Rs. 5,840 and Rs. 4 incurred on the Turki and Daudpur embankments.

APPENDIX B.

[Compiled by the Board of Revenue.]

Return No. XXVIII, showing the demands, collections and balances on account of Advances under the Embankment Act II (B.C.) of 1882 for the year 1898-99.

Divisions and Districts.	Outstanding Advances. Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding on 1st April 1898.	Outstanding Advances. Total amount advanced during the year.	Outstanding Advances. Total of columns 2 and 3.	Unrecovered interest of previous year.	Classification of the demand of the year. Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 2.	Classification of the demand of the year. Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3.	Classification of the demand of the year. Unrecovered interest of previous years, i.e., amount shown in column 5.	Classification of the demand of the year. Interest payable on account of sums in column 6, i.e., interest made payable with the instalments of principal, and interest chargeable during the year on failure to pay instalments on the due dates.	Classification of the demand of the year. Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 7.	Classification of the demand of the year. Total of five preceding columns.	Collections. On account of column 6.	Collections. On account of column 7.	Collections. On account of column 8.	Collections. On account of column 9.	Collections. On account of column 10.	Collections. Total.	Remissions.	Balances. Principal. Due on account of column 6.	Balances. Principal. Due on account of column 7.	Balances. Principal. Total.	Balances. Interest. Due on account of column 8.	Balances. Interest. Due on account of column 9.	Balances. Interest. Due on account of column 10.	Balances. Interest. Total.	Balances. Total of columns 21 and 25.	Balances. Not due during the year out of the total in column 4.	Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan Division.																												
irbhum ...	1,535	...	1,535	...	57	..	...	77	...	134	57	...	..	77	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478	...	
idnapore ...	63,734	698	64,432	30	21,152	689	30	343	12	22,226	14,190	681	30	284	12	15,197	157	6,805	8	6,813	...	59	...	59	6,872	42,591	...	
ooghly ...	9,689	868	10,557	...	9,689	...	...	227	...	9,916	7,310	..	...	215	...	7,525	1,412	967	...	967	...	12	...	12	979	868	...	
Total ...	74,958	1,566	76,524	30	30,898	689	30	647	12	32,276	21,557	681	30	576	12	22,856	1,569	7,772	8	7,780	...	71	...	71	7,851	44,937	...	
Presidency Division.																												
-Parganas ...	2,13,072	1,215	2,14,287	...	2,797	...	...	29	...	2,826	2,295	.	...	29	...	2,324	...	502	..	502	...	...	...	.	502	2,11,490	394	
Total ...	2,13,072	1,215	2,14,287	...	2,797	...	...	29	...	2,826	2,295	...	...	29	...	2,324	...	502	...	502	...	..	...	..	502	2,11,490	334	
BIHAR.																												
Patna Division.																												
atna	15	1,048	1,063	1	15	1,048	1	...	125	1,180	7	609	1	..	93	716	...	8	439	417	...	...	32	38	479	...	19	
aya	...	3	3	...	...	3	..	...	...	3	..	3	..	.	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
uzaffarpur ...	19,277	5,106	24,383	80	9,969	231	80	208	5	10,439	6,245	144	33	86	2	6,510	..	3,724	87	3,811	47	122	3	172	3,983	14,183	154	
arbhanga ...	4,154	1,748	5,902	590	4,154	...	590	239	...	4,983	2,106	...	57	...	...	2,193	...	2,048	..	2,048	503	239	..	742	2,790	1,748	...	
Total ...	23,446	7,905	31,351	671	14,138	1,282	671	447	130	16,614	8,358	756	121	86	15	9,416	...	5,780	536	6,306	550	361	35	946	7,252	15,931	173	
Bhagalpur Division.																												
onghyr ...	1,975	394	2,369	...	1,975	394	...	54	...	2,423	753	85	..	54	...	892	...	1,222	309	1,531	...	...	...	...	1,531	...	24	
hagalpur ...	...	577	577	...	...	577	...	...	...	577	..	541	...	...	...	541	36(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Government share adjusted during the year.
urnea ...	171	80	251	...	171	...	...	...	..	171	171	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	8	
Total ...	2,146	1,051	3,197	...	2,146	971	...	54	...	3,171	924	626	...	54	..	1,604	36	1,222	309	1,531	...	...	...	...	1,531	80	32	
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	701	[illegible]	[illegible]	701	1,177	142	[illegible]	33,134	9,063	151	743	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,605	15,976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85	1,017	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

APPENDIX C.

[COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.]

Statement showing the outlay incurred, recoveries made, and balance outstanding on account of Embankments and Drainage Works (class D) maintained during the year 1898-99.

CIRCLE.	Names of Embankments and Drainage Works.	DISTRICT.	Balance at end of 1897-98	Outlay during 1898-99.	Total to end of 1898-99.	Amount recovered and adjusted by the Civil Department during 1898-99.	Balance unadjusted on 31st March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	EMBANKMENTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
one	Dandpur embankment ...	Muzaffarpur	...	4	4		4
one	Turki ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,465	7,027	10,492	3,465	7,027
one	Bazitpur ditto ...	Darbhanga	1,126	3,010	4,136	1,126	3,010
one	Monghyr ditto ...	Monghyr ...	341	243	584	341	243
one	Sukri ditto ...	Gaya ...	105	33	138	105	33
outh-Western.	Madaria khal ditto ...	Hooghly ...	932	499	1,431	473	958
outh-Western.	Tolly's Nala ditto ...	24-Parganas	...	479	479	...	479
outh-Western.	Petty repairs to takavi sluices...	Ditto ...	173	199	372	284	88
orthern	Chandan embankment ...	Bhagalpur...	...	856	856	856	...
orthern	Belwa ditto ...	Purnea ...	250	107	357	179	178
	Total embankments ...	......	6,392	12,457	18,849	6,829	12,020
	DRAINAGE WORKS.						
	Kumrool sluice channel ...	Hooghly ...	643	307	950	294	656
	Ahmedpur sluice ...	24-Parganas	...	5,731	5,731	...	5,731
	Tangrabichi do. ...	Ditto ...	3,307	228	3,535	187	3,348
	Satpukur do. ...	Ditto ...	1,17,660	3,312	1,20,972	1,20,972	...
	Kulpi do. ...	Ditto ...	75,351	1,617	76,968	76,968	...
	Bindal do. ...	Ditto ...	29,386	941	30,327	30,327	...
	Churrial khal drainage project	Ditto ...	...	992	992	...	992
	Tellary sluice	Ditto ...	6,423	...	6,423	6,423	...
	Kaoratola do.	Ditto ...	...	2,743	2,743	...	2,743
	Dainan do.	Midnapore...	621	1,297	1,918	89	1,829
	Total Drainage Works ...	......	2,33,391	17,168	2,50,559	2,35,260	15,299
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	2,39,783	29,625	2,69,408	2,42,089	27,319

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 254.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

The report has been submitted with punctuality by Mr. Pedler, who succeeded Dr. Martin as Director of Public Instruction on the 3rd January, 1899. Mr. Pedler has found it necessary to discuss certain matters in somewhat greater detail than in previous years.

2. *Number under instruction.*—The following table compares the number of schools and colleges in Bengal, and the number of pupils in them, for the past two years:—

Class of Institution.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
University ... Art Colleges ...	38	6,440	39	7,204
Secondary ... High English Schools ..	400	86,069	428	95,529
Secondary ... Middle ditto ...	948	72,465	971	72,267
Secondary ... Do. Vernacular Schools	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202
Primary ... Upper Primary Schools ...	4,113	165,192	4,240	174,161
Primary ... Lower ditto ...	43,482	1,036,635	44,082	1,061,536
Special (including Madrassa and institution for professional training) ...	129	9,574	394	13,587
Female	2,861	63,147	2,775	61,817
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
Private Institutions.				
(1) Advanced teaching—				
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	1,201	13,946	1,398	18,672
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	1,641	16,593	1,412	13,100
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—				
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	605	9,377	715	10,693
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	3,452	21,693	3,291	21,079
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,348	55,840	4,113	56,461
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards ...	166	2,474	149	2,537
Total ...	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The calamities of 1896 and 1897 had checked the increase in pupils which had continued from 1892, and the prosperity which has been enjoyed throughout the Province since the winter of 1897 has not yet succeeded in regaining the lost ground. If the normal growth of population is taken into account, it appears that the proportion of boys at school is steadily falling. The number of girls at school is lower even absolutely. Interesting, too, are the facts disclosed by

the distribution of the pupils in the various classes of schools; and the fidelity of the Muhammadans to their own methods of education is emphasised by the increase in the pupils of the Arabic, Persian, and Koran schools.

But by far the most important disclosure is the decay of the middle vernacular schools. The middle English schools have made no progress, but the vernacular schools have fallen back. The reason alleged is that the avenues to public service or professional education are being one by one closed to the vernacular schools. The last change of this sort was the rule, which requires an entrance certificate from candidates for the mukhtearship examination. These changes may be inevitable, but they must be witnessed with regret, and the time has come for a careful reconsideration of the curriculum of the higher vernacular schools and its adjustment to new wants, which are plainly rising in the non-professional classes in the country.

3. *Ratio of pupils to population.*—The percentage of boys at school in the whole of the Province (excluding certain Tributary States) is nominally 28·6, though, as this is based on the population shown by the census of 1891, it is really slightly lower. The proportion varies very greatly from district to district, Midnapore with 61 per cent. heading the list, and Saran falling in at the rear with 13. Hazaribagh has fallen into the black list of districts with less than 15 per cent. at school. Only one Bihar district, and only one of Chota Nagpur, has a place in the first half of the list; and the popularity of education is obviously hampered by poverty.

4. *Schools classified according to their management.*—The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

Class of Schools.	1898.		1899.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Instruction.				
Under public management.				
Managed by Government	171	24,787	170	25,547
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	195	13,493	200	13,800
Under private management.				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	37,270	1,117,662	38,641	1,164,193
Unaided	15,464	318,950	15,012	342,703
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
Private institutions of indigenous instruction	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
Grand Total ...	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The changes exhibited by this table are slight. It is noted elsewhere that the extension of aid from public funds was almost entirely confined to primary schools. The number of special schools managed by Government necessarily tends to increase as more provision is made for technical training. The decrease in the number of schools is not an unmixed evil, as the efficiency of a large school is usually superior to that of a small one.

5. *Financial results.*—The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,11,12,906, and exceeded that of the previous year by

Rs. 1,70,411, or by 1·5 per cent. The sources and distribution of this large sum are as follows:—

Head of charge.	1897-98. Net expenditure after deducting receipts.				1898-99. Net expenditure after deducting receipts.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Total expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,40,868	...	......	......	1,74,868
Collegiate	5,17,338	...	...	11,02,426	4,69,868	......	......	10,92,176
Secondary	4,36,601	2,18,984	20,331	35,57,004	4,13,408	2,10,835	18,177	33,43,571
Primary	1,57,148	4,62,684	52,891	28,29,704	1,82,173	5,08,815	52,040	28,55,858
Female	1,60,634	84,680	10,937	8,53,915	1,75,435	83,896	9,601	9,71,946
Special	2,95,669	16,684	1,792	4,95,834	2,97,176	20,494	2,821	5,21,728
Scholarships	1,73,826	28,889	1,013	2,35,009	1,73,073	20,828	833	2,37,065
Buildings	1,88,251	3,910	3,254	5,48,880	1,58,996	3,848	2,003	5,00,306
Furniture	19,723	2,275	371	60,389	12,385	2,521	506	62,845
Miscellaneous	90,353	65,571	6,200	4,08,268	63,198	65,380	6,838	8,31,780
Superintendence	4,44,876	2,79,708	2,333	7,30,148	4,40,016	2,67,807	3,063	7,23,089
Total ..	24,83,908	11,13,085	99,122	1,09,42,495	23,74,226	11,87,424	94,877	1,11,12,906
	36,96,115				36,06,527			

Taken as a whole, the expenditure from all the public funds together decreased by Rs. 89,588, or 2·1 per cent., while the expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 72,46,380 to Rs. 75,06,379, or by 3·5 per cent. The latter is due chiefly to increased fee-receipts, consequent on the rise in the number of pupils in various institutions. The receipts from fees have risen in the last ten years from 38 lakhs to nearly 52, but the percentage of fees on the total cost of education is still only 47, as compared with 44 in 1888-89. The increase in miscellaneous charges from four to eight lakhs of rupees, all of which was met from private sources, has been due to the inclusion of hostel charges for European schools under this head instead of under school expenditure direct, as was done in preceding years. This raised the total hostel charges from Rs. 2,42,977 to Rs. 6,83,108.

6. *Inspection tours.*—Dr. Martin was on tour for 15 days out of Calcutta, and Mr. Pedler for 37. The consideration of questions of high importance kept the Director of Public Instruction at head-quarters, but no one recognizes more warmly than himself the importance of these tours for the information of himself and the guidance of his immense staff of inspectors and teachers, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that the Director will devise means of subordinating his office business to this very essential duty.

The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement:—

Class of Officers.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	7	146	7	158
Inspector of European Schools	1	69	1	90
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	40	1	35
Assistant Inspectors ...	10	153	10	172
Deputy Inspectors ...	(a) 50	177	(a) 50	180
Sub-Inspectors ...	209	218	209	212

(a) Excluding the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, who always works within five miles of head-quarters, and including the Additional and Special Deputy Inspectors.

The above shows a satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by the higher inspecting agencies generally, as well as by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The tour days of the Inspectress of girls' schools and of the Sub-Inspectors, however, fall short of those of the previous year. The Inspectress, it appears, visited only 156 schools during the year, of which none was a high school, although she has a few of this class under her exclusive charge. This is regrettable.

The Inspectors, as a class, appear to have done their work well, though in the matter of visiting high English schools and distributing their tours evenly among the different districts there is room for much improvement. In the latter respect, it is incumbent on the Director of Public Instruction to see that some scheme of distribution is laid down in advance. In the Resolution on the last report, His Honour expressed a desire that such Assistant Inspectors as had very little office work to do should remain out of head-quarters for about 180 days. This limit had been reached by the Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions. The tour days of the two Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education, who have large areas under their charge and have to look after the interests of a special class of pupils, should not be permitted to fall below this limit, and the outturn shown by these officers (150 and 151 days) is inadequate. The performances of the various classes of inspecting officers have been reviewed in detail by the Director of Public Instruction; and the Lieutenant-Governor merely wishes to remark on the insufficiency of mere numbers as a test of good work, a point to which the report shows that the Director of Public Instruction is fully alive. Again, it is obvious that a detailed programme prepared in advance would defeat its own objects; but the failure to visit half the high schools, or to even enter a whole district, is a serious defect inconsistent with reasonable provision. The question of the efficiency of the class of inspecting pandits is one of great importance, which has been under consideration for a long time; and the conclusions of the Director have just been received. The minor point of distributing in the most effective way the energies of the additional Deputy Inspectors is one which the Director will himself settle. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the appreciative remarks on the services rendered by Rai Radhika Prosanna Mukherjee, Bahadur, which have not ceased with the termination of his official connection with the Department, and which, he hopes, will continue for many years to be at the disposal of Government.

7. *District Boards.*—The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continue to be as entirely harmonious as before. The practice referred to in paragraph 62 of the Director's Report of the alteration by a Local Board of the bills countersigned by the Deputy Inspector is clearly objectionable and must not recur. The educational functions exercised by Local Boards are in most districts nominal and not, therefore, particularly successful. Whether, in the small areas with which they have to deal, it is possible to make these functions more real is open to much question.

8. *Educational Conferences.*—No conference of Inspectors of Schools could be held during the year under report. The short time at the disposal of Mr. Pedler was fully occupied in connection with the revision of the text-books for vernacular schools, for which a Special Committee was appointed. The report of this Committee, which is the result of careful discussion and enquiry into the condition of vernacular education in this as well as in other provinces, was published, and criticisms thereon were invited from the public. The subject excited a gratifying degree of interest, and elicited many valuable opinions, which are now receiving the consideration of Government; and there is ground for hoping that this thorough ventilation of the subject will produce results of benefit.

Two conferences, one of the Head Masters and the other of the Deputy Inspectors, were held in the Patna Division for the preparation of courses of studies for high and upper primary schools, respectively.

9. *University education.*—The number of Arts Colleges open during the year under review was 39, that is, one more than in 1897-98. The aided colleges declined from six to five, there being no college classes at work in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling; but the unaided colleges increased in number by two. The total number of college students advanced from 6,440 to 7,204, an increase of 764 students. It is curious that the number of students attending the aided colleges is diminishing, whilst in the other classes it increases. The most notable feature of the returns of the Government colleges is the continued decline of the Hooghly College. In five years the numbers have fallen by a half. The Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared for so serious a change, and would be glad of a special report from the Director on the matter. It is a matter of congratulation that mufassal colleges as a whole are making headway.

10. *Cost of College education.*—The total expenditure on colleges decreased from Rs. 7,71,372 to Rs. 7,32,690. This decrease took place mainly in Government and aided colleges, in the former by Rs. 47,321 and in the latter by Rs. 13,614, while the unaided colleges show an increase of Rs. 22,454, consequent on their increased number. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues in the Government colleges declined from Rs. 2,49,710 to Rs. 1,84,056, owing partly to increased fee receipts but chiefly to the appointment of native professors and lecturers on lower salaries than those of the officers formerly occupying such posts. In the Government Colleges the average cost of a year's education is Rs. 183, in aided colleges Rs. 122, and in unaided colleges Rs. 50. For the whole province it is Rs. 101, of which the Government share is Rs. 29, compared with Rs. 40 in the previous year. Thus the total cost and the proportionate cost borne by Government have notably decreased.

11. *Success at University examination.*—The number of candidates for the first examination in Arts was practically the same in both years (2,796 as against 2,724 in 1897-98), but that of successful candidates fell off from 1,256 to 1,063, the percentage of success having gone down again from 46 to 38, its level in 1896-97. The percentage in Government colleges was 48 (as against 55); in the aided colleges 46 (as against 49); and in the unaided colleges 34 (as against 43). The Madrassa was the least successful of the Government Colleges.

The total number of candidates for the B.A. degree rose from 1,588 to 1,636, and the number of successful candidates from 391 to 416. The percentages of successful candidates in both the courses together were 33·3 in Government colleges, as against 35·2 in 1897-98; 27·4 in aided colleges (as against 22·3), and 20·8 in unaided colleges (as against 19·9). Of the 958 candidates in the A course 236, or 24·6 per cent., passed as against 26·3 in the previous year, while of the 678 candidates in the B course 180, or 26·5 per cent., passed as against 21·7 per cent. in 1898. As usual the highest place in Bengal was occupied by the Presidency College which passed 47·5 per cent. of its candidates, 51·9 in the A course and 44 per cent. in the B course. The results obtained in the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges were quite incommensurate with the expenditure, and deserve the careful consideration of the Director.

The number of candidates for the M.A. examination fell off from 172 to 162, and of those who obtained the degree from 83 to 63. Of the successful candidates, 43 belonged to Government colleges, 37 coming from the Presidency College alone; 10 from two aided colleges and 2 from two unaided colleges. Twenty-two of the candidates took the degree in English, 3 in Sanskrit, 2 in History, 11 in Philosophy, 11 in Mathematics, 2 in Chemistry, 11 in Physics, and 1 in Botany. Judged by the test of these examinations, the Presidency College continued to perform well its function of a Model Arts College for the Province. But the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that some of the mufassal colleges obtain a great and increasing measure of success, and promise to some day challenge the supremacy of the Metropolitan College. He is specially pleased with the progress in the colleges at Dacca and Barisal.

12. *Secondary education.*—The main statistics relating to secondary schools for native boys for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99 ...	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290

The increase in the number of pupils had been comparatively slow, amounting to 8·5 per cent. in the last four years; and that in expenditure to less than 5 per cent., whilst there has been a continuous decrease in the amount spent from public funds.

These schools are distributed into high English, middle English, and middle vernacular, though English is taught to an increasing number of pupils in the lastnamed schools also.

13. *High schools.*—These schools rose from 391 with 84,185 pupils to 419 with 93,680 pupils, the number of schools under public management remaining the same as in the preceding year, while the aided schools advanced by 6 and the unaided schools by 22. The numerical strength of schools and pupils shows a satisfactory increase all round. At the University Entrance examination, 4,798 candidates attended as against 4,754 in the preceding year, of whom 2,922 passed as against 2,658, the percentage of success having improved from 55·9 to 60·9. As the increase was 5 per cent. in each class of schools, it is to be ascribed with probability to a lowering of the standard. The Director has pointed out the theoretical fallacy of estimating the relative efficiency of the various schools by the percentage of passes to examinees, and recommends that the percentage should be calculated on the proportion of successful pupils to the total number in the entrance class. The difference between the two methods, as worked out in paragraph 113 of the report, is less marked in practice than was *primâ facie* to be expected, but the Director's method is no doubt the sounder one, and will, as he suggests, be gradually substituted. With the remarks of the Director on the subject of weak schools of less than 100 pupils, the Lieutenant-Governor at once agrees.

14. *Drawing.*—The increased success in drawing at the Entrance Examination is satisfactory, 373 having passed in this subject from the Government high schools last year as against 199 in the preceding year. The improvement has been due to the enforcement of the rule that in the award of junior scholarships the marks secured in drawing should be taken into consideration. Drawing masters have been employed by all high schools under public management, except Rangamati, and by a large number under private management, both aided and unaided. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that, as recommended by the Director, the appointment of a qualified drawing master should be made one of the conditions of a grant-in-aid as new grants are sanctioned or old ones revised.

15. *Middle schools.*—The middle English schools increased from 933 to 958, or by 25, and the number of pupils in them from 70,604 to 70,656, or by 52 only. The schools managed by Government were 6 in number in both years, but the number of pupils in them decreased by 108, or 14 per cent. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by two but had fewer pupils. The number of aided schools was the same in both the years, but the pupils attending them were fewer by 1,044, or by 2 per cent. The unaided

schools, just like the unaided colleges, gained both in number and strength, the former rising from 256 to 279 and the latter from 18,124 to 19,343.

The number of middle vernacular schools declined from 1,129 to 1,094 and their pupils from 65,370 to 60,202, or by 8 per cent. The schools maintained by Government were 39, as before, but lost 267 pupils. The number of Board schools has risen from 144 to 147, and the attendance has increased from 8,653 to 8,700. The aided schools were fewer by 24, with 41,091 pupils as against 44,547, and the unaided schools were fewer by 14, with their attendance reduced from 9,234 to 7,742. The decline in all classes, therefore, has been heavy.

The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the middle scholarship examination from the two classes of schools (middle English and middle vernacular) for the last two years:—

1897-98.

		Number of candidates.	Passed at the Middle English examination.	Passed at the Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools	...	3,438	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular schools	...	3,4[illegible]8	96	1,494	1,590
Total	...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

1898-99.

		Number of candidates.	Passed at the Middle English examination.	Passed at the Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools	...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
„ Vernacular schools	...	3,487	179	2,268(a)	2,447
Total	...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076

(a) Including those candidates who appeared at the middle English examination from middle Vernacular schools, but passed with the middle vernacular certificate.

The very favourable results of the examination in 1898-99 compared with those of the previous year have been discussed at length, and the conclusion is that the question papers were less difficult than before. Changes so marked are undesirable, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that the Director will take measures to ensure closer adherence to some recognized standard.

16. *Discipline and moral training.*—Cases of serious breaches of discipline were not numerous, and His Honour is glad to observe that in most cases the offenders were adequately punished. Misconduct on the part of teachers and inspecting pandits has not unfortunately been so rare. Several gurus of primary schools used unfair means to pass pupils at the examinations. They were fined, deprived of their rewards, or punished in criminal courts, according to the gravity of the offence in each case. In connection with this matter, the Director quotes the following extract from the report of Mr. J. Willson, Inspector of Schools, Patna Division:—

"The general tenour of the district reports shows that discipline, as looked on from the native point of view, is on the whole satisfactory; but, from the little experience I have had of Bihar, it appears to me that there is still much to be done before we can say that discipline is really good in our schools. Very many of our teachers do not understand what good discipline consists of, and it is therefore hard to expect that they can maintain it. Then again, for the maintenance of true discipline, the hearty co-operation of parents and guardians of the students is specially needed; for, if the precepts inculcated while at school are not observed at home, there is little hope that real improvement will be made. A very ordinary breach of discipline is the touting of boys, and even of masters and managers of schools to induce students to go from one school to another. In the case of teachers and managers of schools, this is a very serious matter, as the example they set is most injurious to boys. Cases have occurred, when the services of a teacher have been dispensed with, that he went about trying to induce students of his old school to withdraw, evidently with the intention of injuring the school; this example was naturally followed by some of the students."

The moral conduct of the pupils is dependent mainly on home influences, which are beyond the control of Government, but to some extent also on the example of their teachers and on the standard of discipline which the latter not only propose but also enforce. Therefore the Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret the prevalence of the very injurious system of touting for pupils. *Virtus post nummos*, and it is not surprising that the already low ideal of

discipline is sacrificed to the dread of unpopularity and consequent loss of pupils. Obvious remedies consist in a reduction in the number of the competing schools wherever possible, and the prompt punishment of flagrant offenders against the transfer rules. Signs are not wanting that some unprincipled teachers, on the other hand, use the transfer rules as a means for oppression, and the Lieutenant-Governor assumes that the Director will, where necessary, take such measures as may be required to check these practices.

17. *Boarding-houses.*—The number of boarding houses for Indian pupils of educational institutions rose from 195 with 5,475 inmates in 1897-98 to 223 with 6,158 inmates in 1898-99. The steady increase in the number of these institutions, which are invaluable for the purpose of enforcing discipline, is extremely satisfactory. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,41,456 in 1898-99 as compared with Rs. 2,42,845 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,074 was contributed by Government. The low price of food-stuffs in the year under report no doubt accounts for the somewhat reduced expenditure.

18. *Physical exercise.*—Physical exercise continued to receive a fair share of attention. In some of the zilla schools drill has been made compulsory, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this will be extended to the rest, as it is such an excellent training in discipline. As a rule, boys are reported to have taken kindly to this form of exercise. It is desired that the next report may contain a list of Government and aided institutions in which systematic drill is not practised.

19. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95 ...	3,901	150,878	46,897	1,055,253
1895-96 ...	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97 ...	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98 ...	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99 ...	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477

The above exhibits a steady gain in the number of upper primary schools and a still more satisfactory increase in the number of pupils attending them. The lower primary schools are fewer in number, and have fewer pupils than in 1895-96 and 1896-97; but they appear to stand on a surer basis, the average number of pupils of each school being 24 in 1898-99, the highest number yet reached.

20. *Cost of primary schools to Government.*—The expenditure incurred by Government and by District Boards on account of primary schools for native boys and girls for the last two years is compared in the following table:—

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools	1,27,769	1,18,980	1,71,137	1,54,101	2,98,906	2,73,081
,, non-stipendiary schools	80,919	22,053	3,21,989	3,27,647	3,42,908	3,49,730
,, payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above ...	681	1,317	3,361	3,010	4,042	4,327
,, rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations	5,828	9,310	32,596	51,432	38,424	60,751
,, charges for abolished schools	4,541	3,592	9,538	12,098	14,079	15,690
,, buildings and furniture	5,067	6,736	978	2,055	6,045	8,791
,, subordinate inspecting agency	14,196	13,640	88,628	87,867	1,02,824	1,01,327
,, lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant	2,202	2,453	24,047	24,443	26,249	26,896
,, miscellaneous	8,377	14,626	20,987	52,153	29,364	66,779
Total payment	1,59,080	1,92,716	6,73,861	7,14,826	8,62,841	9,07,542
Add 60 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	51,071	20,766	1,52,545	1,42,505	1,73,616	1,63,211
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,651	2,13,482	8,25,906	8,57,331	10,36,457	10,70,753
Total allotment,* excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors	1,97,470	1,98,526	7,46,616	7,58,253	9,44,086	9,53,779
Actual savings	7,809	5,610	73,335	40,4[illegible]	61,245	46,257

* The allotment for salaries and travelling allowances for Sub-Inspectors in Board areas was Rs. 1,95,315, of which Rs. 1,77,603 was spent, and Rs. 17,712 was saved.

This statement is, however, misleading in two distinct ways. Firstly, the want of punctuality in issuing cheques on the part of the District Boards often causes sums really expended in one year to be shown in the accounts of the next year. Of course if this irregularity were persistent, the nominal gain at the end would be counterbalanced by the loss at the beginning: but it is sufficiently erratic to seriously affect the comparative value of the table. It is desired that the Director will insist on his orders in this matter being obeyed by his subordinates. Secondly, certain sums are spent on primary education by municipalities and by "Circle Funds" derived from Provincial Revenues, the former expending Rs. 60,000 in the year.

The cost from Provincial and District Funds on primary education for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,16,254	5,30,257	7,46,511
1895-96	2,22,684	5,73,991	7,96,675
1896-97	2,27,485	5,51,119	7,78,604
1897-98	2,18,775	4,97,364	7,16,139
1898-99	2,22,125	5,37,201	7,59,326
Total ...	11,07,323	26,89,932	37,97,255

21. *Comparison of cost of Upper and Lower Primary Schools.*—The apportionment of the grants from Provincial Revenues and District Funds between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown, division by division, in the following table, which has been condensed from that in paragraph 137 of the Report:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,73,405	33,242	82,509	900	7,367	35,386	194,120	36·9	11·2	15·0	6·8
Presidency	1,36,613	22,721	67,025	495	3,719	22,586	120,177	45·9	18·0	16·0	8·9
Calcutta	11,000	1,027	5,806	13	137	981	6,655	125·1	34·3	26·0	13·0
Rajshahi	1,43,013	23,065	54,121	431	2,790	16,684	73,774	55·8	19·3	22·1	11·7
Dacca	1,23,410	32,772	55,080	910	3,535	33,003	89,604	36·0	15·5	15·8	9·8
Chittagong	1,03,339	22,189	40,757	441	2,332	18,625	63,576	50·3	17·4	19·0	10·2
Patna	1,89,908	22,203	98,073	224	4,340	11,764	121,435	99·1	21·0	30·1	12·2
Bhagalpur	1,17,326	20,290	47,600	274	2,489	12,017	60,690	74·3	19·1	26·5	12·5
Orissa	92,068	18,297	36,607	253	3,716	9,883	63,301	72·0	9·7	29·0	9·2
Chota Nagpur	85,419	10,853	55,617	127	1,908	5,786	50,694	85·5	29·2	30·0	17·6
Total for 1898-99 ...	11,71,591	2,07,258	5,87,575	4,068	32,282	166,805	844,032	50·9	16·0	19·8	10·1
Total for 1897-98 ...	11,46,489	1,83,087	4,66,809	3,691	30,030	145,832	769,459	49·7	15·5	20·1	9·7

The Director observes that the rise in the average cost per school, upper and lower, has been caused by the inclusion of municipal grants this year in the foregoing statement. In the upper primary schools this rise has, however, been followed by a reduction in the average cost per pupil owing to the increase of pupils, while in the lower primary schools, in which the increase has not been proportionately so large, the contrary has been the case. The Director remarks:—

"The figures in the last four columns show the widest difference, not only between one division and another, but in some cases also between the same districts of a Division. The causes of these variations are many local circumstances, such as backwardness and inaccessibility, the system of administration prevailing in the different districts, and many other conditions, all of which are at work in bringing them about. The highest averages of

figures of the cost for an upper primary school are shown by all backward places, such as the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, by the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Darjeeling, and also by the Town of Calcutta, in which the monthly house-rent alone adds materially to the cost of maintaining a school. Again, the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions show large differences between the different districts of which they consist. Thus the average cost of all upper primary schools in Hooghly and Howrah is over Rs. 50, in Burdwan Rs. 40, and in Birbhum only Rs. 21; in the same way an upper primary school cost on an average Rs. 82 in Bogra against Rs. 32 in Rangpur, Rs. 122 in Monghyr, Rs. 43 in Malda, Rs. 117 in Bhagalpur, and Rs. 57 in the Sonthal Parganas. The entire absence of the stipendary system in Birbhum and the rather advanced character of Malda and the Sonthal Parganas, which resemble the Bengal districts more than the Bihar portion of the Bhagalpur Division, will to some extent explain these divergences."

The Director has discussed the merits of the three systems of (i) stipends irrespective of results, (ii) payment by results pure and simple, and (iii) the mixed system of a small stipend and rewards proportionate to results: he concludes that the first system is most efficient, most expensive, and least expansive; and the second, it is abundantly clear from the reports, requires the most careful supervision, for which the present staff is inadequate, and without which singularly, impudent and successful frauds prevail. The remarks of the Inspector of the Patna Division on this point are of great importance. Other matters to which the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been attracted are the account of the laxity which prevails in conducting the examinations and marking the papers in the Dacca Division; the carelessness in the inclusion of schools in the upper primary division; and the various malpractices associated with the minor examinations of the lower primary schools. These are disagreeable facts, which must, however, be faced. These papers contain stronger evidence than the Lieutenant-Governor has yet seen of the need of improved inspection, to which the Government of India has lately drawn attention. He awaits the Director's report on this matter with great interest. Meanwhile, he entirely approves the Director's conclusion that in the conduct of the primary school examinations the Eastern Districts must, without further objection, be brought under the system applied in the rest of the province.

22. *Relative position of the districts.*—In paragraph 138 of the Report the Director has given the usual table showing the number of pupils in each district and division in the different stages of primary education and comparing its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect. The merit marks have been calculated on the same principle as before, and the figures quoted in the margin show the position of the different tracts.

Division.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
Burdwan	132·5	137·2
Chittagong	98·0	96·4
Orissa	75·4	83·3
Presidency	81·0	81·0
Dacca	74·4	76·7
Rajshahi	50·1	51·7
Chota Nagpur	41·6	44·1
Bhagalpur	3[illegible]·7	35·3
Patna	32·4	32·1

23. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including private candidates, are shown below for the last five years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,484	1,613	5,368	2,751	65·0	46·8
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·0	56·2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	[illegible]	66·2
1898-99	2,969	2,280	7,357	4,386	76·8	59·6

The year's increase in the number of successful schools and pupils is satisfactory. With regard to the percentage of success, the Director observes that the normal ratio is about 60, the low figure for 1894-95 and the high figure for 1897-98 being due to undue variations in the standard of the examination.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination the number of competing schools slightly decreased from 13,725 to 13,482, and that of successful schools from 10,460 to 10,454. The examinees also diminished from 46,175 to 45,339, and the successful candidates from 28,761 to 28,438. The percentage of success made a slight advance from 61·6 to 62·7. It was as high as 82 per cent. in the Patna Division, which is admittedly backward, and as low as 35·5 in Dacca, which is admittedly advanced. In Burdwan the percentage has gone up from 55 to 75; in Calcutta from 45 to 75; while in Dacca it has gone down from 68 to 35, and in Chittagong from 77 to 45. These fluctuations are serious, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Director will come to an early decision as to which of the two remedies he suggests shall be adopted.

24. *School Post Office.*—There were 781 school post offices during 1898-99 as against 745 in the preceding year. The system is reported to be working well on the whole.

25. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 29, the same as in the preceding year, although the three guru-training classes then returned have ceased to exist. Schools for mistresses increased from nine to ten, but the pupils attending them fell off from 458 to 456. The expenditure on all training schools from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 95,199 as against Rs. 97,648 in 1897-98; but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,32,848 to Rs. 1,36,822. The average cost of each pupil per annum in the Government training schools was Rs. 158·6 as against Rs. 154·7 in the preceding year. It is as high as Rs. 225 in the Calcutta school, which, as compared with the sister school at Hooghly, in which the cost was only Rs. 134·6, appears to be excessively expensive, whilst it is less successful in the examinations. The principle under which a training school is maintained at the head-quarters of each division is that the demand for local teachers may be supplied from local sources. This end seems to be partially defeated in the Calcutta school, inasmuch as 36 out of its 59 pupils are reported to have come from the Burdwan Division, for which there is adequate provision at Hooghly.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the English training classes opened some years ago for the training of English teachers for Secondary Schools have proved a failure. The Hooghly class was closed for want of pupils, and the classes at Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, and Patna are also in a moribund state. At the last examination not a single candidate was successful in any of the grades of the examination. In the light of this failure, and having regard to the desirability of preliminary training for school-masters, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes that the Director will not wait for the expiry of the period of grace previously laid down, but will at once devise a new scheme.

The total number of candidates for the vernacular mastership examination was 395 as against 420 in the preceding year, of whom 313, or 79·2 per cent., were successful as against 275, or 65·4 per cent. Seventy-three of these candidates (as against 81) won first grade certificates, of whom 19 came from Hooghly and 14 from Dacca.

The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to express some disappointment at the slow progress made in the employment of trained teachers. In England the idea is exploded that a man can go straight from the examination hall to the teacher's desk; and the existence of an art of teaching, capable itself of being taught, is fully recognised. But in India the discipline which attends a course of study in a training college is a most valuable concomitant; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the instructions, already issued to the Inspectors, of the necessity of encouraging trained teachers, will be loyally observed.

26. *Law classes.*—The number of law schools increased from 16 in 1897-98 to 17 in 1898-99, owing to the opening of a class in connection with the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and that of pupils from 1,194 to 1,305,

or by 111. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs 57-2-6 as against Rs. 52-4-5 in the previous year. The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor-in-Law increased by 65, and those attending the Pleadership classes by 46. The total number of candidates who appeared at the last B.L. Examination was 450 as against 468 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates also decreased from 239 to 206. Legal education is now almost monopolised by a few private colleges, the numbers attending public and private institutions being 217 and 1,088, respectively. It is noteworthy that no candidate was adjudged worthy of a place in the first division of the B.L. Examination, and that three Government colleges and one Municipal college did not furnish a single successful pupil. These poor results call for some explanation; and it is a matter of regret that better legal teaching is not provided.

27. *Medical institutions.*—The total number of medical institutions increased by two, but that of medical students fell off from 1,815 to 1,709. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 576 as against 583, 588, 511 and 484 at the same period of the four preceding years, but at the end of the session the number was 477 as against 477, 468, 375 and 311 at the close of the same four years. Of the students that competed at the various examinations, 48·7 per cent. were successful as against 44 per cent. in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to see that no candidate appeared at the examination for Honours in Medicine or in that of Doctor in Medicine.

The number of students in the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March 1899 was 202, of whom 17 were female students. Thirty-five male and five female students appeared at the second or final diploma examination; 27, or 77·14 per cent., of the former and 3, or 60·0 per cent., of the latter were successful as against 82·35 and 90·0 per cent. in the previous year, respectively. All the female students, excepting one, who is married, were boarders in the Lady Elliot Hostel. The number on the rolls of the Dacca Medical School on the 31st March last was 144, of whom 8 were females. Of the 18 students who appeared at the final examination, 14 were successful. The number of pupils in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 115 at the close of the session, of whom 2 were females. There was a large number of Bengalis and of students from the Central Provinces. Three students appeared and passed at the final examination. In the Cuttack Medical School the number of pupils at the close of the session was 104, of whom 6 were females. All the 13 candidates that appeared at the final examination passed.

28. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—The college consists of three departments, viz. (1) the Engineering Department, affiliated to the Calcutta University, (2) the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, and 3) the Artisan class. In the Engineering Department there were 99 students, less by 19 in the previous year, of whom 90 were Hindus, 5 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The total strength of the Apprentice Department was 195, showing an increase of 11 pupils. This number consists of 158 Hindus, 33 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The Artisan class does not prosper, there being only one pupil in the class on the 31st March 1899. An Agricultural class was opened in connection with the college in June 1898, which had 13 pupils on the 31st March last. The total strength of the college on that date was 309 as against 313 in 1897-98. At the L.E. Examination two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B.E. Examination 18 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed. The percentage of passes in the combined examination was 20—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory. Five overseers' certificates were granted and 17 sub-overseers' certificates, viz., 11 to students of the college and six to students of technical schools. The results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory, the percentage being more than 90, except in the second-year class, in which it was 69·4. As in the former year, no student of the college selected a mining scholarship. An ex-student, however, was passing through a special course in electrical engineering. Three students who had gone through an electrical course passed during the year and at once obtained good appointments.

The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that the students behaved very well during the plague scare. They enjoy a great privilege in the conditions of their college life, greater perhaps than is open to any other body of students in Bengal; and they set an excellent standard of manliness and *esprit de corps* for similar institutions in the Province. The Principal was deputed during the year to inspect and report upon all the Technical Schools of the Province. His report has been a most valuable one. Defects in the method of instruction and in the appliances of the schools are now being remedied, and their affiliation to the central college will now, the Lieutenant Governor hopes, be a real and useful connection.

29. *Survey schools.*—The number of students in the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack on the 31st March 1899 was 144, 137 and 88, respectively, as compared with 190, 182 and 84, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the number of students in the Dacca school is attributed—

(1) to the enforcement of the new rule that only English-knowing pupils are qualified for the second-year survey class;

(2) to the failure of a large number of passed students to obtain employment.

Practical training received much attention at these schools. The number of pupils who appeared at the final examinations was 148, of whom 120 passed successfully.

30. *School of Art.*—The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art on the 31st March 1899 was 265 as against 226 in the previous year. The numbers on the Fine Art side fell from 20 to 16. A proposal to give instruction in practical surveying for the benefit of the architectural and mechanical drawing students has since the close of the year been sanctioned by Government.

31. *Female education.*—The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and the expenditure in the school for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure from— Public funds. Provincial revenues.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	4	402	361	244	21,974	...	...	3,402	564	26,030
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	45	36	28	...	...	213	14	...	237
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,276	49,796	40,405	31,165	64,739	33,886	8,878	29,723	1,68,804	3,05,940
Unaided	451	7,374	6,761	5,341	...	...	...	741	6,804	7,545
Total ...	2,732	57,617	53,563	36,778	86,713	33,886	9,091	33,880	1,76,172	3,39,748
					1,29,690			2,10,052		
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,817	58,807	55,188	41,923	85,927	34,860	10,087	29,964	1,81,462	3,42,260
					1,30,874			2,11,326		
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,218	69,313	69,416	46,105	1,43,597			2,11,811		3,55,408
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,464	46,450	1,48,940			2,31,463		3,76,402
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,218	64,667	58,603	45,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,05,476

There was a falling off both in the number of schools for girls and of the pupils attending them during the year under review. Besides the girls shown in the above table, there were also 38,083 girls in boys' schools as against 36,806 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 85 schools and a gain of 87 pupils, including the girls in the boys' schools. The number of schools and the pupils attending them in the Town of Calcutta and in the Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions decreased, while that of schools and of pupils in the other divisions increased, excepting Orissa and

Orissa Tributary Mahals, in which the number of schools remained stationary with a slight accession to the number of pupils attending them. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,42,260 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,39,742 in 1898-99, or by Rs. 2,518, and a decrease is shown both under public and private funds. The Director reports:—

"Comparing the figures for the year under review with those for the last four years, it is found that the expenditure on female education has been steadily decreasing, while the number of schools and the pupils attending them have also decreased. But it is difficult to assign any single or precise cause for these facts."

The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up three girls at the last Entrance Examination, all of whom passed—one in the first and two in the second division. The Eden Female School had no candidate for any higher examination, but two girls passed the upper primary and two the lower primary examinations. The total number of girls who passed the modified middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary examinations for boys in the year under review was 3, 22,108 and 827 as against 4,13,82 and 899 in the previous year, respectively The higher examinations, middle and upper primary, show better results in 1898-99 than in 1897-98, but a considerable falling off took place at the lower primary examinations, so that on the whole there were 38 less passes than the preceding year. Altogether the report emphasises the failure of the present system of female education in Bengal. No progress is being made; and it is said the finger cannot be laid on the weak points of the present organisation. The time has therefore come for a reconsideration *ab initio* of the methods which have proved so unsuccessful.

32. *Education of Europeans.*—The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided, schools for European education in Bengal, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

Class.		31st March 1898.				31st March 1899.			
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.	Government	3	143	55	198	2	155	72	227
	Aided	41	2,753	2,749	5,503	40	2,525	2,513	5,038
	Unaided	11	1,275	299	1,574	12	1,307	386	1,693
	Total ...	54	4,171	3,103	7,274	54	3,987	2,971	6,958
Primary Schools.	Aided	17	353	501	854	18	427	505	933
	Unaided	3	31	61	92	3	30	15	44
	Total ...	20	384	562	946	21	457	520	977
Government schools		3	143	55	198	2	155	72	227
Aided Schools		58	3,106	3,250	6,356	58	2,952	3,018	5,970
Unaided schools		14	1,306	360	1,666	15	1,337	401	1,738
Grand Total of all Schools ...		74	4,555	3,665	8,220	75	4,444	3,491	7,935

The total number of Government and of Government aided schools remains unchanged, while the unaided schools have increased in number by one. The Government schools at Kurseong show an increase of 29 pupils, the aided schools a decrease of 386, and the unaided an increase of 72, the total decrease being 285 as against an increase of 90 in the preceding year.

This general decrease is to some extent accounted for by the unusually large number of children who were sent to the hill schools during the year under review probably on account of the fear of the plague. Many of these children, although withdrawn from the Calcutta schools, did not join the hill schools until after the 31st March 1899, and are therefore not included in the above return. The total cost of European education was Rs. 14,85,737 as against Rs. 13,84,365 in 1897-98, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,22,767 as against Rs. 2,07,364. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 26 as against 30 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 19 as against 24. All these candidates were sent up by two unaided schools which admit a large number of non-European scholars. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the comparison made by Mr. Bamford of the efficiency of class teaching in India with that in England; and he trusts that the efforts now being made to provide trained teachers will be successful. With regard to the examinations he observes that no candidates appeared for the High School Honours, and that the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University has been practically abandoned. He would like to have the opinion of the Director as to the bearing of these two facts on the quality of the education furnished at the European Schools.

Proposals for supplying more targets and good carbines than those now issued to the members of the Cadet Volunteer Corps in Calcutta, for providing a separate Range for practice and for class-firing, and for changing the date of the drill competition for the Lieutenant-Governor's prize have been made in paragraph 232 of the report. Mr. Pedler is requested to submit these proposals separately for the orders of Government.

33. *Muhammadan education.*—The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 445,179 in 1898 to 452,298 in 1899, or by 7,119. The increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former gaining 2,654 Muhammadan pupils and the latter 4,465. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils declined from 27·4 to 27·1. It is the public institutions that suffered in this respect; the percentage of Muhammadans in private institutions, presumably less efficient, advanced from 61·7 to 63·4. With the exception of the arts colleges, middle vernacular schools, technical schools and madrassas, all classes of public institutions gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. High English schools, middle English schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges and training schools showed an increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils, while lower primary schools showed an increase in the number of pupils only as compared with the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils in technical schools decreased from 14·8 to 5·3, and this falling off the Lieutenant-Governor observes with peculiar regret as boding ill for the future prosperity of the community. There was an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all the divisions, with the exception of Chittagong and Bhagalpur, which lost on the whole 709 and 560 Muhammadan pupils, respectively.

Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better than in the previous year at all the examinations, with the exception of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. The total number of successful candidates at the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance Examinations was 296 as compared with 267 in the previous year. But it is a matter for serious reflection that in the whole of the Province only 203 pupils qualified themselves for employment in the district offices by passing the Entrance Examination.

34. *Education of aborigines.*—The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 33,708 to 34,266, or by 558, though this failed to make good the loss of 4,140 pupils recorded in the preceding year. The slight increase of the year was shared by schools of all classes, except middle vernacular and special and private schools, in which the number of pupils declined. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 220 schools with 6,792 pupils in 1898-99 as against 192 schools with 6,323 pupils in 1897-98. The total number of passes of all description fell by 113, owing entirely to the greater severity of the Lower Primary Examination. Four pupils passed the Entrance Examination. The number of successful candidates at the Middle Scholarship and

Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations rose by 4 and 16, respectively. The success of the aboriginal pupils at the higher examinations is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction that the East Indian Railway Company at Giridih, the Equitable Coal Company in Manbhum and various coal companies in Burdwan maintained schools for the children of the miners employed by them.

35. *Private institutions.*—There are a large number of private institutions scattered throughout the Province which do not conform to any particular departmental standards of instruction and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include the elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tols,* and *maktabs* for teaching the *Koran* or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Schools	11,413	11,078
Pupils	119,923	122,542

The above figures show a decline of 335 schools, but an increase of 2,619 pupils. The decline in the number of schools is nominal merely and due to the transfer to the class of special schools of those Sanskrit *tols* which by preparing their pupils for the title examinations have become entitled to rewards and stipends from public funds. Some of the schools included under this head are the embryos of the lower primary schools.

36. *Sanskrit.*—The number of Sanskrit *tols* decreased by 229 and their pupils by 3,493, but against this is to be set off 276 schools with about 4,600 pupils of this class transferred under Government orders to the list of special schools. In the examination for titles there was a considerable falling off at the first and the final (or title) examination, and a large increase at the second one in the number of successful students. Altogether about Rs. 19,000 were spent during the year from Provincial Funds on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

37. The Text-book Committees sat during the year, and the Central Committee transacted a very considerable amount of business. The Patna Committee also scrutinised a fair number of books; but the Orissa Committee's work was almost nominal. The constitution and functions of these Committees have been the subject of consideration during the year, but final orders have not yet been passed.

38. *Conclusion.*—Dr. Martin, who has for the last three years been head of the Education Department, retired on the 3rd January 1899. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge his eminent services to education in the Province, to which he had given 34 years of assiduous labour. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Pedler for the excellent report submitted by him, and to the officers he has specially mentioned. There are issues of magnitude before him and the Government in the Department, which he has to guide, issues such as constantly arise at intervals in every branch of administrative business. There are at the present in Bengal no larger or more far-reaching questions than those on which Mr. Pedler's attention is now bent, the curriculum of the vernacular schools, the methods of examination in the primary schools, and the improvement of the staff and system of inspection.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.
Calcutta, the 16th January 1900.
RESOLUTION—No. 265.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1897-98, and Government Resolution thereon.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, held charge of the Bengal Forest Circle up to 10th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. A. E. Wild on return from furlough. The Report was submitted by the latter on 14th November 1899, about a month and a-half later than the prescribed date.

The following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the circle:—

Class of Forest.	Area at commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	Area at close of the year.	Percentage— Of total forest area.	Percentage— Of the area of the provinces (151,535 square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,880	1	...	5,881	43	3·88
Protected	3,460	379	23	3,816	28	2·52
Unclassed .. .	4,034	.....	1	4,033	29	2·66
Total .	13,374	380	24	13,730	......	9·06

2. Excepting the constitution of the Paglajhora (Unclassed) forest in Kurseong, measuring only 363 acres, as "Reserved Forest," and the addition of 160 acres deducted last year in the Singhbhum Division, no other change in the area of the reserved forests was made during the year. As to protected forests, an area estimated by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul at 378 square miles in the Sadar subdivision of that district was added; and an increase of 1 square mile was made by rectification of areas in Palamau. An area of 23 square miles was transferred from the Forest Department to the Commissioner in the Sundarbans to be leased out to cultivators. Orders to remove the whole of the Saoria tract, covering some 113 square miles, in the northern portion of the Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Parganas, from the control of the Forest Department and to place it under that of the Deputy Commissioner have issued, but pending the appointment of the necessary establishment have not yet been given effect to. Similarly the re-adjustments attendant on the settlement of the Kolhan have not been finally approved, and their nominal area has not yet been changed. The only change in the area of the Unclassed forests was that caused by the constitution of the Paglajhora reserved forest.

3. Rules for the protected forests in Angul, closely imitating those in force in the Khurda Government Estate, were published during the year.

4. *Settlement.*—Excepting the Paglajhora forest mentioned above, no other area was finally settled during the year. It is to be regretted that the settlement of the 11 blocks aggregating 842 square miles in the Chittagong Division, which it was stated in the Report for 1897-98 had so far advanced as to be ready for notification early in 1898-99, has not been completed. The delimitation of the boundaries of the protected forests in the Palamau and Singhbhum Divisions resulted in raising the total length of boundaries from 4,011 miles in 1897-98 to 5,184 miles during the year under report. In those forests 657 miles of new work was carried out, labour having been supplied free by the adjoining villages. Ten miles of boundaries of reserved forests were demarcated during the year (in Singhbhum), and only seven remain to be done.

The areas requiring survey in the Bengal forests amount to 3,046 square miles in the reserved, 1,733 square miles in the protected, and 4,033 square miles in the Unclassed forests; and a programme of operations to be undertaken by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch during the ten years, commencing from 1899-1900, has been approved by the Government of India.

5. *Working-Plans.*—Last year the Government of India emphasised the necessity of preparing working-plans with as little delay as possible. It is, therefore, with great regret that the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the progress made has been so small. In all 12 square miles (the Tista Valley) were added to the area for which plans exist; though it was only a delay in ascertaining the opinion of the local officers that prevented the plans of the Jalpaiguri Division (183 square miles) from receiving the approval of Government during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has to say again what he said last year, and what the Government of India has insisted upon for years, that the compilation of working plans is an essential and imperative duty of the department. Better a rough record than none at all. Without some summary of the character of the timber in a forest, it is impossible to work it with confidence. The market does not know the potential supply, and the Government cannot control it. Of the grievous deficiency of Bengal in this cardinal matter the following figures are the proof. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 88 per cent. of the reserved forests is under completed working plans; in the Central Provinces 97 per cent., in Bengal 45 per cent. The excuse will be made that the Department in Bengal is under officered. The excuse is inadequate. The Conservator has repeatedly lent his officers for miscellaneous duties elsewhere. This will be inflexibly stopped till he has brought his forests in this matter to the level of neighbouring provinces. The plans the Lieutenant-Governor has seen are unnecessarily elaborate. He expects them in future to be pushed on with the greater expedition, because they need not be so closely minute. In most forests there will be from year to year variations of demand, and compilations of excessive precision are wasted, and the experience of the market will lead to adjustments, for which allowance must be made. An illustration is given in this very report in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions. The working plans were not adhered to in the first case because the fuel merchants would not take wood from the more distant blocks. It is not clear that a scale of prices varying inversely with the distance and difficulty of access from Darjeeling would not remove this difficulty, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that no effort seems to have been made to meet it.

The Conservator remarks that the three lines of railway now under construction in the neighbourhood of the forests, viz.,—

(1) the extension of the Cooch Behar line towards Buxa Cantonment and the Jainti river, which runs along the main road through the midst of the forests,

(2) the Baroon-Daltonganj section from Baroon on the Sone river, and

(3) the Bengal Duars extension in an eastern direction through the Tondu reserved forest of the Jalpaiguri Division,

should be of considerable advantage to the Forest Department, at least for facilitating travelling, if not for the transport of forest produce. The Conservator will report what share his forests have taken in providing sleepers for these railways. His report is silent on the matter.

6. *Buildings and communications.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and buildings in 1897-98 and 1898-99 and the budget estimates for the latter year:—

Description of work.	Buildings.			Roads and bridges.			Total.		
	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ..	21,568	25,597	23,433	11,592	26,674	10,205	33,160	52,271	33,638
Repairs	11,341	10,875	11,146	10,745	10,498	8,902	22,086	21,373	20,048
Unapportioned ...	1,395	1,528	1,160	120	4,828	123	1,515	6,356	1,283
Total ..	34,304	38,000	35,739	22,457	42,000	19,230	56,761	80,000	54,969

In the Sundarbans Division the new head-quarters house at Khulna was completed, and a residence for the Divisional Officer of the Sonthal Parganas at Dumka was almost finished. In Singhbhum the divisional head-quarters house at Chaibassa was partially re-constructed.

Fifty-seven miles of new roads and paths were made during the year as against 67 in the previous year, and repairs were carried out along 842 miles of road, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 881. Of the new roads, 37 miles were meant to facilitate export, while 20 miles were for purposes of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the remarks of the Conservator on the subject of communications, and agrees with him that the attention of the Divisional Officers may with advantage be directed more towards this important subject. He awaits with interest the fate of the experiment in the Tista Division.

7. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—Three hundred and seven cases were taken into Court during the year under report as against 379 in 1897-98. This decrease occurred mainly under "fire cases" in the Singhbhum Division, and under "Unauthorised fellings" in the Sonthal Parganas, where the cause of the falling off is ascribed to the better understanding by the people of section 67 of the Forest Act. Against this there was some increase in the Sundarbans Division, said to be due to better supervision.

Of the cases disposed of, 90 per cent. ended in conviction as against 89 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 19 cases for offences with regard to fire, of which 14, involving 38 persons, ended in conviction, and 1, involving 1 person, resulted in acquittal. The remainder were pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases of this kind 10 occurred in Singhbhum, 3 in Angul, 3 in Palamau, 2 in Jalpaiguri, and 1 in Darjeeling.

The Government of India have lately asked for the opinion of this Government as to whether the Indian Forest Act needs amendment with a view to the better protection of forests from fires and the punishment of incendiarism, and the Conservator has been requested to report on the question.

The number of cases compounded by Forest officers amounted to 2,057, involving 4,018 persons as against 1,631 cases, involving 3,441 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 12,867 as compared with Rs. 11,532 the previous year. The average compensation received for each case was Rs. 6-4-1 and for each person Rs. 3-3-3. The compensation received for each person involved varied between 8 annas 4 pies in Singhbhum and Rs. 10-13-5 in Chittagong. It is explained that in Chittagong, where only 14 cases were compounded, the high compensation was demanded, owing to the fact that the sums fixed in the previous year did not act as a sufficient deterrent; while in Singhbhum, it is stated, the cases of this nature were much more numerous, and light sums had to be fixed in many of them as the offences were committed in the protected forests. But, as in the previous year, no explanation has been offered of the wide variations in other Divisions. The total number of offences increased from 2,230 to 2,487, and of these the Darjeeling Division contributed 608 cases, while the Sundarbans and Tista Divisions contributed over 400 and 300 cases, respectively.

8. *Forest fires.*—Protective measures against fire were taken for 2,089 square miles, of which only 37 square miles, or 1·77 per cent. of the entire protected area, were burnt, as against 27·09 per cent. in 1897-98 and 3·16 in 1896-97. This very satisfactory result is ascribed mainly to the early and favourable rains. It is a curious fact that an excessive number of fires occurs every other year; and as the year under report happened to be the one in which fires were not due, it would be over-sanguine to attribute the falling off to the efficacy of protective measures. Singhbhum again records the largest area burnt, which, however, amounted only to 16 square miles, compared with 436 square miles in 1897-98. Some modifications in the system of fire-protection were introduced in this Division, which the Conservator says promise to give better results, viz., the girdling of trees on the fire lines and the reward of an extra rupee per month to each fire patrol in whose beat no fire occurs.

A great source of danger to the forests in Kolernna, Singhbum, Puri, and Angul is the fires which take place year by year in the forests belonging

to private persons and petty States, which in parts surround these forests. Out of the total number of 143 fires that broke out, 19, spreading over 2,965 acres, are attributable to this origin. A suggestion made by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, for the deputation of a depa rmental officer to the forests of these mahals is under the consideration of this Government, and the Conservator has also addressed the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division on the subject.

The Conservator remarks that in the trial of fire cases no distinction was made in estimating the gravity of the offence by reason of its having been committed in a fire-traced area, and that fires occurring in the open forests were, in fact, more severely dealt with than those happening inside closed areas. The particular case which has elicited these remarks has been examined by this Government, which has approved of the censure conveyed by his official superior to the trying Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Conservator will instruct the Divisional officers in future to bring this distinction to the notice of the trying Magistrates and press for heavier sentences in such cases.

In their review of the Report for 1897-98 the Government of India expressed the opinion that the area under protection may have been increased too quickly and that a smaller area effectually protected, would be preferable to ineffectual protection. With regard to this, the Conservator observes:—

"The suggestion to protect a smaller area effectively seems to resolve itself into one of cost. Again, the abandonment now of protective measures over any area which has hitherto been attempted might be construed as a sign of weakness, and would doubtless induce the feeling referred to, even if it does not now exist. It might further even lead to attempts to render the protection of the area thus treated ineffective in order that it might likewise be abandoned."

No attempt has yet been made to confine the operations to a smaller area and Mr. Wild adds that—

"So long as the people intentionally set fire within the protected area, the effectiveness of any protective belt seems doubtful. It is of the first importance that the people should be made to respect protective measures, and this can only be attained by patient teaching and the hearty co-operation of the district officials."

The Lieutenant-Govenor concurs with the above remarks.

9. *Grazing.*—As in the previous year, 393 square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals during the year under report; and an addition was made to the area open in the protected forests by the constitution of the Angul protected forest, the returns from which however have not been furnished. The returns of Puri also are incomplete. The average area per head of cattle grazed in the reserved forests was 5·5 acres compared with 5·6 acres in the year before, and the value increased by Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 31,417. In the protected forests, excluding Angul, and crediting 18,167 cattle to Puri, the acreage per head was practically unchanged, though the value fell off by Rs. 3,919 owing to bad collections by the Sub-divisional Officer of Khurda. The District Magistrate of Puri is desired to take steps to improve the collection in that Subdivision.

The question of the best method of instituting a rotation of grazing areas in protected forests is still under the consideration of the Conservator, and his report is awaited.

10. It would appear that for the circle 62 fires, as against 108 in the previous year, were fired intentionally, damage being done to 40,545 acres as against 241,652 in 1897-98. Prosecutions were instituted in 9 of those cases, of which 7 ended in conviction, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

11. *Yield and outturn of forest produce.*—The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.		Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce
Reserved.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government	...	80,964	81,597	1,62,561	7,152	105
Purchasers	...	4,882,829	13,248,288	18,131,117	9,219,414	1,16,004
Free-grantees	...	38,330	131,773	1,70,103	1,650	94[illegible]
Right-holders	...	...	1,315,545	1,316,545	774,000	9,837
Total	...	5,002,123	14,777,203	19,779,326	10,002,216	1,26,895

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.		Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Protected.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government	...	26,957	3,775	30,732	5,060	2
Purchasers	...	628,697	3,011,044	3,639,741	535,087	31,047
Free-grantees	...	2,681	126	2,807	1,300	10
Right-holders	...	281,749	14,380,835	14,612,584	4,000,000	1,23,424
Total	...	890,084	17,395,780	18,285,864	4,541,447	1,54,483
Unclassed.						
Government	..	47,832	7,857	55,689	3,228	......*
Purchasers	...	479,477	68,095	547,572	6,195,903	8,637
Free-grantees	...	790	......	790	2,000	1
Right-holders	...	......	......	......	......	......
Total		528,099	75,952	604,051	6,201,131	8,638
Grand total in 1898-99		6,420,306	32,248,935	38,669,241	20,744,794	2,90,016
Ditto in 1897 98		4,904,846	30,128,991	35,033,837	19,827,312	2,74,606
Difference in 1898-99 ...		+ 1,515,460	+ 2,119,944	+ 3,635,404	+ 91 ,482	+ 15,410

* Includes Rs. 982 collected from Hill Tippera.

The gross outturn under all heads was, therefore, much greater than in the previous year, and the increase was shared by all the divisions except Kurseong, Tista, and Direction. The increase in the Sundarbans was very noteworthy, the timber and fuel exceeding that of the previous year by 2,661,161 cubic feet, and minor products being much more profitable. In the Chittagong Division also the careful supervision of Mr. Stebbing resulted in a great advance being made.

12. *Financial results.*—The following statement shows the financial results during each of the last six official years: —

Financial year.			Receipts	Charges.	Net revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	...	...	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96	...	...	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97	...	...	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807
1897-98	...	...	11,89,285	6,53,437	5,35,848
1898-99	...	...	9,72,313	4,86,319	4,85,994

Eliminating the Singhbhum sleeper operations of 1896-97 and 1897-98, which swelled the gross receipts of those years by Rs. 4, 93,763 and Rs. 3,61,357, both the gross receipts and the net revenue of the year under report are the highest on record. These larger receipts are almost entirely due to the improved removals by purchasers of timber, firewood and minor products, mainly from the Sundarbans and Chittagong Divisions.

13. The following table shows the result of the last two financial years, Division by Division:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling ...	79,969	72,452	69,647	76,486	10,322	......	...	4,034
Tista	22,828	22,996	23,675	26,346	......	......	847	2,350
Kurseong... ...	39,021	40,610	33,796	33,864	5,225	6,746	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	49,127	43,164	23,459	27,455	25,668	15,649	...	...
Buxa	16,441	20,280	23,752	25,801	... ..	429	7,311	...
Sonthal Parganas	22,760	18,021	17,364	15,918	5,396	2,103	...	...
Direction... ...	13,506	14,813	39,660	45,929	......	......	26,154	31,116
Palamau	3,429	3,561	11,890	11,523	......	......	8,461	7,962
Singhbhum ...	40,745	3,83,760	45,842	2,24,810	......	1,58,950	6,097	...
Angul	3,912	7,642	15,286	12,159	......	......	11,374	4,517
Puri	25,084	30,313	26,093	25,050	...	5,263	1,009	...
Sundarbans	5,57,120	4,50,584	1,10,480	94,654	4,46,640	3,55,130	...	...
Chittagong ..	98,371	75,149	45,375	33,442	52,996	41,707	...	...
Total ...	9,72,313	11,89,285	4,86,319	6,53,437	5,46,247	5,86,827	60,253	50,979
Net surplus ...	.. ...	......	......	......	4,85,994	5,35,843	...	...

The Conservator observes that—

"The statement is disappointing in so far as it shows so many Divisions working at a loss—a state of affairs which should not exist except in the Direction Division, and perhaps in Palamau, where, however, especially as little timber is at present available, far greater attention should be given to the capabilities of the Division in regard to minor products. * * That Divisions like Tista, Buxa and Angul, where there are quantities of material available, should not pay their way seems surprising, but with a large scale of Imperial officers and more energetic and experienced management, considerable improvement is hoped for."

The Lieutenant-Governor is even more disappointed than the Conservator seems to be. He cannot admit that the completion of sleeper works in one corner of the province is sufficient excuse for a fall of a third in the revenues of the whole. There must be other outlets for what the Conservator admits to be available material, if the officers of the Department will exert themselves to find a market for it. It seems incredible that the Buxa Division should not pay its way, when a railway is under construction in its immediate neighbourhood. The truth is that Forest Officers must realize more than they do that they are the agents of a great commercial undertaking, and that as such they are not merely the scientific protectors of an important property, but active exploiters, whose business it is to seek and develop markets for the produce that is ready for use. The Lieutenant-Governor fears from what he has seen that this is not sufficiently remembered in Bengal, and he looks to the Conservator to infuse greater alertness and ardour in this matter into the officers of his staff.

He is glad in this connection to see that the Conservator's attention has been particularly directed to the development of miscellaneous products; and that he proposes to establish a central depôt in Calcutta to foster this branch of forest exploitation. The proposal is at first sight hopeful: and he will watch the progress of the scheme with interest. The more remote divisions are at a great disadvantage compared with those more accessible, in disposing of those products of which the bulk is great, compared with the value: and their financial prosperity will for a long time to come depend to a great extent on the development of the outturn of minor products.

In another respect the year's results are disappointing. Much was expected from the development of the mica industry in Hazaribagh; but no satisfactory method has yet been devised of collecting the Government royalty on the outturn of the mines, and the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible]sts that the personal enquiries of the Conservator will result in a scheme which will secure a fair return to Government without unduly hampering the industry.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—Mr. Chester, Officiating Conservator, was on tour for 175 days and Mr. Wild for 53. Two forest guards were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, one for two years and the other for three months, for forgery and giving false evidence with the object of defrauding Government, and 14 guards were dismissed. A revised scheme for the re-organization of the office establishment of the Department has lately been submitted to the Government of India. Towards the end and after the close of the year collections of forest products and of articles connected with forestry have been made for the Paris Exhibition.

15. The administration of the Forest Department in the past year has been in some respects excellent, but the Lieutenant-Governor has to repeat that in two directions there is serious deficiency which must be rectified—the preparation of working plans, and the finding of markets for the produce of the forests.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 231.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1898-99.

MR. G. E. MANISTY was in charge of the Division until the end of November, when he was relieved by Mr. F. R. S. Collier, who has submitted this report.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—On the whole, the tours and inspections made by the Commissioners and District Magistrates appear to have fallen below the standard attained elsewhere. Thus the Commissioner failed to inspect the whole of the Sadar offices of Comilla and Chittagong: and the Feni and Cox's Bazar sub-treasuries were only inspected once by the District Magistrate, whilst in duration the tours of the District Magistrates of Chittagong and Tippera, and the Subdivisional Officers of Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, and Feni, fell short of the standard fixed after proper consideration by the Commissioner. It is desired that the Commissioner will see in future that the yearly programme fixed by him is completed.

3. *Weather and crops: Material condition of the people: Public health.*—The total rainfall was much higher than in the two preceding years, being in Noakhali as much as 125 inches. The rice crop exceeded the normal in Tippera, but is reported to have been only 93 and 90 per cent. of a normal crop in Noakhali and Chittagong; but the terms in which the Collector and Commissioner describe the material condition of the people of the former district suggest that the new crop notation here, as elsewhere, has not been understood. Whatever may be the exact meaning of the term "normal" crop, an "abundant" crop must be one above the normal.

The jute in Tippera and Noakhali was not good, and the betelnut and cocoanut crops in Noakhali gave 12-anna and 10-anna outturns, respectively—presumably represented by 100 and 83 in the new notation.

The Collector of Noakhali has drawn a glowing picture of the prosperity of the year, in which—to use the proverb—the dogs refused to eat cooked rice; and the Collector of Tippera has given a list of signs pointing to the same material welfare. In Chittagong, however, the people have not yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone and stormwave of 1897.

The public health would appear from the returns to have deteriorated in Tippera and Noakhali and improved considerably in Chittagong. Cholera claimed 4,800 victims in Tippera and 1,300 in Noakhali, while in Chittagong there were over 10,000 deaths, or less than 1 per cent. of the population, from the same cause. This excessive mortality is emphasised by the fact that throughout the rest of Bengal there was unprecedented immunity from the disease. The expenditure of Rs. 22,000 by the District Board of Tippera on improving their tanks and *khals* is, therefore, amply justified; and this example will, it is hoped, be followed in Noakhali and, when funds permit, in Chittagong.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The outturn of tea, which slightly increased, was 2,233,389 lbs., and in Chittagong four brigs were built during the year. Beyond these, there are no manufactures of importance.

The trade of the Division is tabulated under four heads, viz.—

(*i*) External trade generally by rail, the Nadia rivers, and canals alone, in 26 main staples.

(*ii*) Trade of the Division with Calcutta alone by rail, river, and canal alone.

(*iii*) Internal trade of each district.

(*iv*) Trade of the port of Chittagong.

As the trade of the port includes sea-borne trade with other parts of the Division, it is not possible to make out from these tables the *total* external

trade of the Division, but its fluctuations should be represented by the total volume of trade returned under heads (*i*) and (*iv*). The most notable figures in those heads are abstracted below:—

			Total Imports.		
			1897-98.	1898-99.	Fluctuations.
Head (*i*)	...	Mds.	244,479	244,796	+ 317
„ (*iv*)	...	Rs.	1,28,64,090	1,07,56,170	—21,07,838
			Total Exports.		
Head (*i*)	...	Mds.	799,466	1095,994	+296,528
„ (*iv*)	...	Rs.	1,12,63,036	1,07,05,958	—5,57,078

It would thus appear that in the external trade of the Division as a whole the imports decreased very considerably and the exports slightly.

The chief fluctuations in *imports* were a large increase in gunny-bags (presumably for rice) and in cotton goods; while the value of salt was less by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The value of kerosine oil imported through the port was less by 8 lakhs, but through other channels it increased in quantity by 4,000 maunds. The value of railway materials decreased by 2 lakhs of rupees, of jute by 13 lakhs, rice 2 lakhs, and apparel 1 lakh.

With regard to *exports*, the trade in rice and paddy increased very considerably; while that in jute decreased by 8 lakhs of rupees and 140,000 maunds, respectively, corresponding with the diminished crop. The tea exported decreased by Rs. 36,000 in value.

The increase in the import of cotton is ascribed to the good harvests, but the existence of large stocks is the explanation of the falling off in the trade in salt and kerosine oil.

The port of Chittagong lost ground in its volume of trade, and fewer ships cleared from the harbour. The receipts of the Port Commissioners fell off by nearly 30 per cent., though the customs receipts increased by over 20 per cent, chiefly from salt.

5. *Civil justice.*—The total number of civil suits disposed of was 79,402 as compared with 75,611 in the previous year. The increase of rent suits was most marked. The reason assigned for these results is the greater prosperity, but it seems to be scarcely applicable to the case of rent suits.

There was more delay in the detention of witnesses than in the previous year.

6. *Crime: Criminal justice: Police.*—In last year's report the number of cognisable cases for the year 1897 was returned as 10,243. It was pointed out in the Resolution that according to the Police Annual Report the number of true cognisable cases was 8,891. According to the present report the number was 7,422. In the absence of any explanation, it is, therefore, difficult to decide how far the numbers of 1898—7,261 cases—represent a real decrease. In non-cognisable crime, however, there was a marked increase.

There were no less than 52 cases of arson in Chittagong, a common crime in that district, and 30 in Noakhali; and the immunity with which this most serious crime may be committed continues to be deplorable; in only four cases did a conviction follow. Greater success was, however, obtained in dealing with coiners; and the attention directed to the cases of obstruction on the railway has caused a reduction in their number.

The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 8,729 cases in the year, and Honorary Magistrates 1,243. The convictions were 57·2 and 39·1 per cent., respectively, and of these 74·6 and 63·8 per cent. were upheld by the Appellate Courts. It follows, therefore, that the proportion of accused who ultimately were punished, in the courts of the Honorary Magistrates, for offences, the majority of which were presumably not serious, was one in four. Probably, however, many of the cases in these courts were compromised; for the average duration of each case (in which less than three witnesses were usually examined) being from 14 to 30 days, the parties may well have been weary of the law's delays: and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in considering that the protraction of the cases in the Stipendiary Courts of Noakhali and the Benches of Tippera and Noakhali reflects little credit on the Magistrates concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the Honorary Magistrates in Tippera and Chittagong were even more frequently absent without notice on court days than in the previous year, and trusts that the Commissioner

will endeavour to reduce this fertile cause of delay in disposing of criminal work. The balance of unpaid fines at the close of the year increased, but is still low.

The Commissioner has offered no comments on the conduct of the police, but no charges of torture were made against them during the year, and the departmental punishments were not numerous.

For the whole Division the number of punishments inflicted on chaukidars decreased slightly, but the number of rewards was very much smaller than before; and the Lieutenant-Governor is particularly disappointed to see the extraordinary diminution in the number of rewards in Tippera. It is impossible that chaukidars who deserved so well in 1898 that 685 were rewarded, could turn out only 30 deserving men in 1899. He looks to the Commissioner to ascertain and prevent such violent fluctuations in the opinions or at least in the practice of successive officers.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The total collections on account of land revenue and cesses were Rs. 32,35,704, a sum greater than that collected in the previous year, but smaller in relation to the total demand, of which it is only 85·7 per cent. The most notable failures with regard to land revenue were in Noakhali (in classes II and III), in Chittagong in khas estates, and in Tippera in temporarily-settled estates. The large arrears in class I in Noakhali are almost entirely due from the estate Bamni Chak, which has been bought in by Government. The failure in the other classes is not explained, and would appear to be inexplicable in view of the abundant harvests. The failure to collect arrears in class III should have been fully explained. The Collector of Tippera will, it is hoped, inculcate in the temporary settlement-holders the conviction that punctuality in payment is essential. Ordinary standards cannot fairly be applied to the progress made in Chittagong; but it is observed that, in spite of the great remissions, over Rs. 60,000 are still outstanding of the arrears due at the beginning of the year. Road and Public Works Cess arrears decreased considerably in Chittagong and slightly in Tippera, but increased in Noakhali. They now form nearly 16 per cent. of the current demand. Money-orders are increasingly popular as a means of paying revenue and rent in Chittagong.

The work of the certificate officer is specially heavy in Chittagong, where no less than 23,601 cases were for disposal. Of these, 7,341 were pending at the close of the year. Over 10,000 of the total were for arrears of road cess alone. The progress made was considerable; but it is regrettable that this enormous weight is added to the already heavy burden of the Chittagong Collectorate; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the consideration of the question of collecting the cesses on which Government is now entering will result in some alleviation of the strain. The Deputy Collectors engaged on partition work failed to dispose of a single case in the year—a fact which at least merits explanation, though it has failed to obtain one.

8. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The income from excise (exclusive of salt) increased by Rs. 10,538 to Rs. 2,84,028, in spite of a decrease in Chittagong. The incidence is, however, only 1 anna 1 pie per head, which is much below the rate elsewhere; and in Noakhali it is as low as 3 pies per head. Chittagong is usually credited with being not altogether innocent of the vice of smuggling opium into Burma; but no important preventive results were obtained in the year.

The revenue from stamps increased by Rs. 68,023 to Rs. 16,54,956, the growth of revenue being confined to court-fee stamps, which is a corollary of the increased litigation of the year. The sale of non-judicial stamps increased in Tippera alone; and the explanations advanced are not entirely convincing. In other Divisions the increased prosperity of the year has been followed by a decrease in the sale of these stamps, and it is not quite clear why in Tippera the contrary result should have followed. The incidence of the income-tax, which was slightly more productive than in the previous year, was *4 pies* per head, which cannot be deemed a crushing burden.

9. *Railways and Communications.*—Sanction was given [illegible] the construction of two branch lines of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the requisite surveys have been begun. A feeder road in the district of Chittagong was completed. The district roads cost, according to the report, Rs. 133 per mile to keep in good order, and the village roads no less than Rs. 90 per mile. It is understood

that these rates included bridge repairs, but even so, the latter call for explanation. The sanctioned rate in Bihar is Rs. 10 per mile. Owing to the large expenditure occasioned by the cyclone, nothing was spent on village roads in Chittagong for work done in the year. The bills for work done in previous years, and amounting to Rs. 11,000, were paid No reason is given why these were not paid within the year to which each item related, and it is desired that greater care should be taken in future to prevent such delays recurring.

10. *Education.*—The total number of pupils at school was 144,402 as compared with 167,990 and 144,367 in the two previous years. It is evident that the ground lost in the unlucky year 1897-98 has not been recovered. High English education had more devotees as elsewhere; and equally notable is the falling off in the middle vernacular schools. Of the special institutions, the artisan school of Comilla was fairly successful in the Sibpur examinations; but from the Government madrassa at Chittagong, with an attendance of 509 students, one pupil alone succeeded in passing—and that in the second division —the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Female education recovered much of the lost ground; and the number of pupils compares favourably with those in other Divisions. The total expenditure decreased slightly, the falling off in receipts from private sources amounting to Rs. 10,000.

11. *Medical institutions.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same; and though there was a slight falling off in the in-door patients, there was very great increase in the out-door patients. The income from non-official sources was higher than last year, and nearly as high as in 1896—a result that must be considered satisfactory, though it is regrettable that the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital had to be closed for three months for want of funds.

12. *Local Self-Government.*—The local Union Committees are again the subject of unfavourable comment; but the Local and District Boards appear, from the absence of criticism, to have worked well. Of the District Boards, both income and expenditure decreased by a lakh of rupees owing to the reduction in the amount granted by Government for special works. The large balance in Tippera, to which attention was drawn last year, has been reduced to Rs. 80,616, though this is still a very large sum.

The sanitary condition of the Chittagong Municipality is reported to have greatly improved in consequence of the effective supervision of the out-door work by the Chairman, and the satisfactory administration of municipal matters is ascribed in great part to him and to the Vice-Chairman. Noakhali is reported to be a clean and healthy town: but apparently the state of Comilla is not all that could be desired.

13. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Due consideration was given to the claims of this class to such appointments as fell vacant in the year; but the Magistrate of Noakhali significantly points out that he has not a single Muhammadan apprentice who has passed the Entrance Examination (which is the requisite qualification). There are large madrassas in the Division liberally supported from public funds, but they appear to be singularly unsuccessful in equipping their pupils for Government service.

14. *Conduct of zamindars.*—The relations between landlord and tenant in Tippera and Noakhali are reported to have been satisfactory. As regards the Chittagong petty maliks, who last year were reported to have been somewhat severe in the collection of their rents from the tenantry distressed by the cyclone, it is said that they have behaved well.

15. *Political.*—The general condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts appears on the whole to have been good. Collections of revenue were fair, and the number of pupils at school increased; while the principal crops were satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets to observe an increase in the civil and criminal work, which, he trusts, will not be permanent.

Extracts from the Commissioner's report are published for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for 1898-99.

* * * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

18. On the whole, the weather was seasonable throughout the year, and the rainfall was plentiful, as will be seen from the table below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Tippera	53·17	75·15	78·33
Noakhali	89 51	95·26	125·49
Chittagong	74·13	102·16	124·09

19. The average rainfall for the whole Division was 109·3 inches during the year under report against 90·85 inches in 1897-98, and 72·27 inches in 1896-97.

20. In Tippera, the rainfall was seasonable and plentiful, and being well distributed, was most beneficial to both the *aus* and *aman* crops, the outturn of which was above the average, being 104 and 103 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop. In the outturn of jute, however, there was a considerable decrease, which is due to the fact that the rainfall was below the normal, towards the beginning of the year, in consequence of which the sowing of jute was retarded.

21. In Noakhali, the rainfall was abundant and fairly well distributed. It was more heavy in the tracts lying near the sea, than in those away from it. Though the crops on the low-lands suffered somewhat from heavy rainfall in the month of August, still the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was, on the whole, above the average, being 104 per cent. of a normal crop. Owing to excessive rainfall at the time of transplantation, the outturn of winter rice was slightly below the average, being returned at 93 per cent. of a normal crop. The outturn of the *rabi* crops was only slightly better than that of the preceding year. During the year under report, 3,500 acres of land were cultivated for the jute crop against 3,300 acres in the previous year. The outturn of jute was about 81 per cent. of a normal crop. The betel-nut plague did not re-appear during the year under report. The outturn of betel-nuts was 12 annas and of cocoanuts 10 annas in the year under review against 6 annas and 10 annas, respectively, in the preceding year. As reported previously, these two crops are an important source of income to the people of Noakhali.

22. In Chittagong, the rainfall was seasonable, and the state of the crops was very fair. The heavy rains which fell in June last washed out of the soil the salt deposited on it during the storm-wave of 1897. In this district, the outturns of *aus* and *aman* paddy were 100 and 90 per cent., respectively, of a normal crop.

23. There was no cyclone, storm-wave, inundation, or any other calamity in the Division during the year under report.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

24. The table below shows the mortuary statistics of the year under report:—

Prevailing Disease.	Tippera Population, 1,782,835.				Noakhali Population, 1,009,693.				Chittagong Population, 1,290,197.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	4,210	4,817	...	...	2,924	1,317	...	...	10,781	10,220	...	...
Small-pox	22	20	...	...	3	7	...	...	2	97	...	...
Fever	33,742	34,461	...	...	29,742	36,517	...	...	40,058	33,461	...	...
Bowel-complaints	700	869	...	...	655	453	...	...	1,158	1,483	...	...
Others	7,734	9,508	...	...	4,121	4,265	...	...	[illegible]	2,514	...	...
Total ...	46,408	49,684	26 02	27·8	37,445	42,600	37·08	42·19	68,027	47,725	53·2	36·9

25. It will be seen from the above table that the year under report was a very unhealthy one in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali; but that the district of Chittagong was more healthy in 1898 than in 1897.

26. In Tippera the number of deaths from cholera rose to 4,817 against 4,210 in the preceding year. Cholera prevailed almost throughout the year, beginning from November 1897, and went on increasing in virulence up to the month of May 1898, when no less than 1,389 deaths were registered. The mortality was at last reduced by a copious fall of rain in that month, and in the month of June. Five extra Hospital Assistants were employed by the District Board to give medical relief in the affected villages. The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 21 to 29. In some villages in the Brahmanbaria sub-division, where there were 23 deaths from small-pox, the inhabitants, who are mostly Muhammadans, at first refused to permit vaccination. But finally, after a good deal of persuasion, they consented to be vaccinated, and the further progress of the disease was arrested. The mortality from fever increased from 33,742 in 1897 to 34,461 in 1898. The disease prevailed throughout the year in a more or less severe form. Mr. Harris observes:—"The reported increase may be chiefly due to the fact that the registration of vital statistics is now more vigorously enforced, and the reports of chaukidars, giving information of births and deaths are now more systematically tested by police officers, and officers of the Vaccination Department than before." The number of deaths from bowel-complaints increased from 700 in 1897 to 869 in 1898, and is reported to be chiefly due to deficient and bad supply of drinking-water. In the month of March 1899 there were eight cases of plague in Tippera, viz., two in Daudkandi, four in Muradnagar, one in Kasba, and one in Comilla. All the cases ended fatally except the last, which was cured.

27. In Noakhali there was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from cholera, the figures being 1,347 in 1898 against 2,924 in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from bowel complaints also, there being 453 deaths in 1898, against 655 in 1897. The largest number of deaths from bowel-complaints, occurred from February to May, when the tanks, the only sources of water in this district, dry up The number of deaths from fever, however, rose to 36,517 in 1898 against 29,742 in 1897. Mr. Cargill observes:—"To a certain extent, the improved methods of registration and verification by inspecting officers have secured the record of a larger number of deaths, but there can be no doubt that the health of the district has been gradually growing worse since 1894, as judged from the mortuary returns." There were only seven deaths from small-pox against three in the preceding year.

28. In Chittagong there were 10,220 deaths from cholera during the year under report, against 10,781 in the preceding year. Cholera, which broke out in an epidemic form after the cyclone and storm-wave of 1897, continued its ravages until the end of June 1898, from which period it almost disappeared from the district. Twelve native doctors were employed on cholera duty in this district. The number of deaths from fever decreased from 40,058 in 1897, to 33,461 in 1898 There were 97 deaths from small-pox against two in 1897. The Magistrate has not assigned any reason for this increase.

29. The following table shows the births and deaths registered in each municipality, and the rate per mille:—

District.	Town.	Population.	Deaths registered. 1897.	Deaths registered. 1898.	Deaths registered. Rate per mille. ...	Deaths registered. Rate per mille. ...	Births registered. 1897.	Births registered. 1898.	Births registered. Rate per mille. 1897.	Births registered. Rate per mille. 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tippera ...	Comilla	14,680	333	304	22·6	20·7	299	322	20·3	21·9
	Brahmanberia ...	18,000	519	437	28·8	24·2	674	652	37·4	36·2
	Chandpur	5,000	*	158	*	31·6	*	119	*	23·8
Noakhali ...	Noakhali	5,479	168	174	30·6	31·7	158	128	28·8	22·2
Chittagong ...	Chittagon[illegible] ...	24,069	695	502	28·8	20·8	327	213	13·5	8·8
	Cox's Ba[illegible] ...	4,347	132	95	30·3	21·8	65	46	14·9	10·5
	Total ...	71,581	1,847	1,670	25·8	23·3	1,523	1,471	21·2	20·5

* No figures available.

It will be seen from the above that the Chittagong and Cox's Bazar Municipalities show a decreased death-rate, and this fact agrees with the totals reported for the Chittagong district. The Noakhali Municipality shows an increase, which also agrees with the totals reported for that district. But the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Municipalities show a decreased death-rate, though the year was especially unhealthy in the Tippera district. One cannot possibly believe that the death-rate is so low as 20·8 per mille in Chittagong, or 21·8 in Cox's Bazar, when the death-rate of the whole district was 36·9 per mille. I am of opinion that deaths are not properly registered in the municipalities of this Division.

30. Registration of births seems to be still more defective, as the Chittagong Municipality shows a birth-rate of only 8·8 per mille, the Cox's Bazar Municipality 10·5 per mille, and the Comilla Municipality 21·9 per mille. The attention of the District Superintendents concerned will be drawn to this subject and they will be asked to see that births and deaths are properly registered in future.

31. During the year under report the District Board of Tippera spent Rs. 22,249 on the following sanitary works:—

		Rs
Re-excavation of eleven tanks	... ...	13,355
Ditto thirteen khals	... ...	8,894
		22,249

32. The District Board of Noakhali spent Rs. 561 and Rs. 3,685, respectively, in improving the drainage and water supply of the district. The drains along the Sahebghatta Road and the Chittagong Trunk Road were deepened and improved. Three new tanks were excavated, and four old ones were re-excavated. The reserved tanks were cleared of weeds and jungle and maintained in order. A tube-well was sunk in the compound of the District Board's office at a cost of Rs. 165. But the water obtained from the tube was slightly brackish.

33. The District Board of Chittagong spent Rs 700 for the excavation of three new tanks. As the Board had to spend a large amount in repairing the roads and bridges damaged by the last cyclone, no other sanitary works could be undertaken by it.

34. The Comilla Municipality spent Rs. 1,595 and the Brahmanbaria Municipality spent Rs. 705 on sanitary works. The Noakhali Municipality spent Rs 668-11-4 for improvement of water-supply and Rs. 417-7-10 for improvement of drainage.

35. The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 1,161-14-3 on sanitary works. Out of this amount, Rs. 138-11-3 were spent in clearing tanks and sinking wells, and Rs. 539-14 were spent in improving drains. The Cox's Bazar Municipality paid a contribution of Rs. 420 to the Charitable Dispensary of the place, and spent Rs. 200 on medicines, Rs. 60 on vaccination, and Rs. 92-15-3 for the construction of a culvert.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. In Tippera and Noakhali, the year under report was a prosperous one, the fields having yielded an abundant crop and the prices of rice and other food-grains having fallen considerably In consequence, the people of these districts who are mostly agriculturists, were prosperous during the year under report.

37. In the Chittagong district, on the contrary, notwithstanding that the crops were on the whole fair, there was a deterioration in the material condition of the people. This result was due to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, which destroyed the habitations of the raiyats over more than three-fourths of the district and thereby inflicted heavy losses on them. That there was a deterioration in material prosperity in the year under review, all the statistics for the year attest. Ordinary thefts increased by about 20 per cent.; receipts under Excise and Income-tax fell off; while registration of sales of immovable property and of mortgages increased. All these facts point in the same direction.

38. Mr. Harris, the Collector of Tippera, states:—

"The soil of the district is generally fertile and easily worked, and with the help of a fairly-distributed rainfall, the people obtain a good harvest. That the material condition of the people has considerably improved will be evident from the facts that in many villages thatched roofs are being replaced by corrugated-iron, and earthenware by brass utensils, and that gold and silver ornaments are now in common use by the women of the country."

39. As remarked last year, the people of the Noakhali district are well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed, and their standard of living is undoubtedly good. There are very few landless labourers in this district. The process of land-formation, which is continually going on in the chars and littoral tracts, affords, year by year, fresh lands for cultivation. The pressure of population on the land, is not yet felt to any extent. Nature is bountiful, and the ample rainfall practically assures the two rice crops, year by year. Mr. Cargill states that during the year under review so plentiful was the outturn of crops, that it was a general complaint amongst the cultivating classes, that rice was so cheap that they did not care to sell it at such low rates. Mr. Cargill observes:—

"The high birth-rate, the steady increase in the already high stamp revenue, the amount of unnecessary litigation, and the surroundings of the people themselves all point to a general and well distributed agrarian prosperity."

40. In Chittagong, the portions of the district where the standard of material prosperity has been most lowered are the island of Kutubdia and the parts of the Chakaria thana, which were submerged by the storm-wave of 1897. The collection of rents in this area, whether by Government or by private zamindars, is still practically at a stand still.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

* * * * * * *

45. The year opened with very high prices; the price of common rice varying from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. The price of rice began to fall, when the *aus* crop was harvested and brought to market. There was no very marked fluctuation, until the prospects of the *aman* crop were assured. The fall was most noticeable when the crop appeared in the market, and towards the close of the year, the price of rice was as low as 16 to 18 seers per rupee. There was also an appreciable fall in the price of almost all other food-grains during the year under report.

46. There was no variation in the prices of labour during the year under report. The wages of skilled labour generally vary from six annas to one rupee, and of unskilled labour from four to eight annas. In Hatiya, agricultural labourers receive three meals and four annas wages per day, the islanders being too well off and lazy to work themselves. Elsewhere, an ordinary cooly receives four to five annas for a day of about seven hours' work. It is thus clear that labour is well-paid in this Division. The Division is very badly off, as regards skilled labour, which has to be imported from Calcutta or Dacca, when required.

47. Five boys of the Comilla Elliott Artizan School were reported as qualified for certificates of proficiency; three in carpentry, and two in tinsmiths' work.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

48. There are no mines in this Division, and no important manufactures, except tea.

49. In Tippera the principal manufactures are brass utensils, pottery, rough agricultural tools, cane and bamboo-baskets, and *gur*, or undrained sugar. These articles are mostly consumed locally. Besides these, a kind of coarse cloth, called *mainamati* cloth, is manufactured close to Comilla. This kind of cloth is principally used for coats and shirts, and, being cheap and durable, is largely purchased by the people of this Division. In the village of Kalikacha, in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, a small cutlery manufactory has been opened, which turns out knives, scissors, choppers, and pruning knives. The Collector states that some of the tea-gardens in Assam get their supply of pruning knives from this manufactory.

50. In Noakhali, only bamboo mats and baskets, fishing nets, earthen pots, and coarse cloth are made.

51. In Chittagong, tea is manufactured. During the year under report, 2,233,380lbs. of tea were manufactured in twenty gardens, against 2,126,028 lbs. manufactured in seventeen gardens in the preceding year. Four brigs were built during the year under report, against three in the preceding year. Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Company milled no rice for exportation during the year under review.

52. Coarse mats, used for bedding, are prepared in Chittagong from a reed known as *patipata*, and are sometimes sent to Arrakan and Rangoon for sale.

53. The pearl fisheries of Sonadia and Gomakhali were destroyed by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897: but new oyster-beds have formed, to some extent, at seven other places in the Moiskhal channel. These fisheries have been settled with a farmer for a term of three years, with effect from the 1st April 1899, on a rent at Rs. 1,770 per annum.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

* * * * * * *

71. *Imports.*—As in previous years, husked and unhusked rice constitute the staple imports. There was an increase of 148,018 maunds and 1,408,174 maunds, respectively, in the quantity of rice and paddy imported during the year. There was also a large increase in piece-goods, gram and pulses, hides, and cocoanuts, while there was a noticeable decrease in coal and coke, raw cotton, raw jute, dried fruits and nuts, chillies, unrefined sugar, and fire-wood.

72. *Exports.*—Piece goods, kerosine oil, mustard oil, iron and betel-nuts show an increase, while raw cotton, twist, rice, paddy, hides, brass and copper, salt, cocoanuts, unrefined sugar, tobacco and timber show a large falling off. No explanation has been furnished regarding the fluctuation in imports and exports.

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XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

92. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year 1898, as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Suits for money.	Rents.	Title.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 5 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of appeal confirmed to appeal disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1898 ...	27,800	39,824	11,778	114,847	16,511	14·3	4,736	62·13
1897 ...	17,672	36,649	11,290	102,396	14,110	13·7	3,131	63·32

93. The increase in suits of all descriptions is due to the good harvests of the year, which enabled the people to enjoy the luxury of litigation.

94. During the year under review 114,847 witnesses were examined by the Civil Courts against 102,396 in the preceding year. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 14·3 against 13·7 in the preceding year.

95. There was a falling off in the percentage of appeals confirmed from 63·32 to 62·13.

96. Five hundred and eighty-three notices were served under section 424, Civil Procedure Code, in connection with the cadastral survey and settlement of Chittagong, against 318 in the preceding year. Only 26 suits, however, were actually instituted against 11 in the preceding year.

XIII.—CRIME.

97. The following table gives the total amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the last two years, and shows its incidence:—

District	Cognizable.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.		Population.	Incidence.	
	1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Case. Person.	Case. Person.
Tippera	[illegible]	2,968	..	154	7,056	7,605	549		9,477	9,873	1,782,936	1 to 188	1 to 180
Noakhali	2,230	1,976		254	4,166	4,323	157		6,396	6,299	1,009,093	1 to 157	1 to 160
Chittagong	1,770	2,017	247		2,651	2,805	154		5,423	5,822	1,290,167	1 to 237	1 to 221
Total	7,127	7,261	247	408	13,873	14,733	860		21,295	21,994	4,082,796	1 to 191	1 to 185

98. It will be seen from the above that there was an increase in non-cognizable crime in all the districts of the Division, which may be partly attributed to good harvests which enabled the people to resort to the Courts on trivial grounds, as litigation is regarded as a luxury by the lower classes of the people. It also appears probable that owing to changes of subordinate Magistrates, there was on the whole a relaxation of stringency in admitting complaints.

99. In cognizable crime, there was a decrease in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, while there was an increase in the district of Chittagong, which is attributed by the Magistrate to the better reporting of cases by the rural police and by the public. The explanation is not convincing. The increase is more probably due to a deterioration in material prosperity occasioned by the ravages of the cyclone as explained in section V. The fact that there was an increase in thefts supports this view.

100. The most prevalent serious crime in this Division is incendiarism. It is one of the two recognized methods of taking vengeance, the other being the poisoning and slaughtering of cattle. During the year under report there were 52 cases of arson in Chittagong, 30 in Noakhali, and 4 in Tippera. Three of the cases in the district of Chittagong and one in the district of Noakhali ended in conviction. In the case in the Noakhali district, and in one of the cases in Chittagong, the culprits were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

101. There was no recurrence of incendiarism in the town of Chittagong, such as prevailed in the hot-weather of 1897. This is, I believe, due to the fact that in January 1898, I wrote to the Magistrate informing him that I had arranged with Government that in case of a recurrence of incendiarism in Chittagong, a force of special police would be quartered in the town at the expense of the inhabitants. Notices to this effect were posted all over the town, and there has been no recurrence of incendiarism since.

102. Coining is somewhat prevalent in this Division. In Tippera there were twelve coining cases during the year under report, ten of which ended in conviction. In Noakhali seven coining cases were detected, five of which ended in conviction. In one of these cases, a constable, disguising his identity, contracted an intimacy with a notorious coiner. After a month or so he succeeded in having the coiner and his wife arrested in the act of manufacturing moulds for coining. The male prisoner was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, while his wife was acquitted. In another case, two professional coiners, a eunuch and a woman, lived together in the vicinity of the Sudharam town. Sub-Inspector Osman Ali, while in charge of the Sudharam thana, kept a strict watch over their movements, and at last succeeded in arresting them with two moulds, eleven counterfeit current rupees, eight Charyari rupees, and a large amount of materials used in coining. In Chittagong there was no important coining case during the year.

103. In Tippera during the year under report there were 78 cases of rioting against 80 in 1897; in Noakhali 17 against 35; and in Chittagong 30 against 25. All these cases were of a petty nature, except 14 cases in Tippera, in two of which there was loss of life, and one in Chittagong resulting in grievous hurt to one person.

104. In Tippera there were six cases of dacoity, including two pending trial in 1897. Of the four cases reported during the year, three were committed on rivers. Only one of these cases ended in conviction; the culprits could not be recognised in two other cases, and the fourth case was pending trial at the end of the year. In Noakhali only one case was reported, in which ten persons were sent up, of whom five were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorrous imprisonment for five years each. In Chittagong there were two cases against three in the preceding year. Both these cases ended in conviction. One of these cases was attended with murder. In this case, 25 Mughs armed with spears, guns, *daos*, and swords, attacked the house of a Muhammadan of Falongkhali at night, killed the owner of the house and his mother, and then carried off property to the value of about Rs. 2,000

105. In Tippera there were 7 cases of murder and 12 of culpable homicide, against 12 and 16 cases respectively in the preceding year. In Noakhali there were 4 cases of murder and 5 of culpable homicide, against 3 and 5 cases respectively in the preceding year.

106. In Chittagong there were 3 cases of murder and 6 of culpable homicide, against 2 and 4 cases respectively in the preceding year.

107. The practice of throwing clods and bricks at passing trains, and of putting obstacles on the railway line, is very common in this Division. In the district of Tippera there was a proposal for the appointment of additional police to patrol the line at the cost of the villagers. The proposal was not sanctioned, but it had the desired effect, and cases of this nature are decreasing.

108. In Chittagong a good deal of opium-smuggling is suspected to be carried on, but the number of cases detected is comparatively small, which is unsatisfactory. In two cases the police captured a quantity of opium amounting to 31 seers. Liberal rewards were given in these cases, both of which ended in conviction.

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XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

142. The current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year amounted to Rs. 33,58,459, and the total demand including arrear balances of the previous year, to Rs. 37,74,664. The total collections were Rs. 32,35,704, or 85·7 per cent. of the gross demand. The following statements show the amounts of the current and arrear demands of land revenue and cesses, and the percentages of the total collections on the current demand :—

Land Revenue.

District.	Class of estates	Current demand.	Arrear demand	Total collections current and arrear	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Tippera ...	I. Permanently-settled estates ..	9,39,753	2,468	9,40,847	100·1
	II. Temporarily-settled „ .	24,788	3,322	20,787	83 8
	III. Estates held direct by Government	1,00,146	30,991	1,13,801	113 6
	Total ...	10,64,687	36,811	10,75,435	101·009
Noakhali ...	I. Permanently-settled estates ...	4,71,879	8,014	4,62,216	97·9
	II. Temporarily-settled „ ...	50,545	3,391	50,117	99 1
	III. Estates held direct by Government	1,12,337	23,341	1,15,944	103 2
	Total ...	6,34,761	34,746	6,28,277	98 9
Chittagong ...	I. Permanently-settled estates ...	5,29,680	49,191	5,40,126	103·9
	II. Temporarily-settled „ ...	9,064	...	9,064	100
	III. Estates held direct by Government	5,35,446	1,98,696	3,98,067	74·3
	Total ...	10,74,190	2,47,88[illegible]	[illegible]9,47,256	88 1
	Divisional total 1898-99 ...	27,73,638	3,19,444	26,50,968	95 5
	Divisional total 1897-98 ..	27,40,950	1,59,931	25,94,214	94·9

Road Cess.

District.	Class of estates.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total collections current and arrear.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tippera ...	(a) Land revenue paying ...	2,31,034	40,648	2,34,783	101·6
	(b) Ditto free	915	750	891	97·3
	(c) Rent-free tenures	2,627	1,6[illegible]8	2,346	89·3
	Total ...	2,34,576	4[illegible],986	2,[illegible]7,970	101·02
Noakhali ...	(a) Land revenue paying	1,47,649	10,267	1,42,924	96·7
	(b) Ditto free	1,059	264	1,084	102·3
	(c) Rent-free tenures	1,717	1,183	1,795	104·5
	Total ...	1,50,4[illegible]5	11,654	1,46,803	96·9
Chittagong ...	(a) Land revenue paying	1,[illegible]4,938	36,756	1,67,976	101·8
	(b) Ditto free	12,163	4,190	10,485	86·2
	(c) Rent free tenures	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,77,101	40,946	1,78,461	100·7
	Divisional total 1898-99 ...	5,62,102	95,686	5,62,234	100·02
	Divisional total 1897-98 ...	5,53,562	82,723	5,31,466	96·

Zamindari Dák Cess.

District.		Current demand	Arrear demand.	Total collections current and arrear.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1		2	3	4	5
Tippera ...	...	7,361	191	7,270	98·7
Noakhali ...	...	7,530	203	7,377	97·9
Chittagong ...	...	7,825	781	7,855	100·3
Divisional total	1898-99 ...	22,719	1,175	22,502	99·04
	1897-98	22,760	1,037	22,625	99·4

143. The percentages of the current collections of land revenue on the current demand, as compared with the standard prescribed by Government, are shown below:—

	Permanently-settled estates	Temporarily-settled estates.	Government estates.
1	2	3	4
Standard ...	99	95	90
Tippera ...	99·85	70·45	88·26
Noakhali ..	97·63	92·46	89·39
Chittagong ...	92·69	100·	59·45

144. Except in the cases of permanently-settled estates in Tippera and temporarily-settled estates in Chittagong, the percentages fell short of the prescribed standard. The falling off under classes I and III in Chittagong is reported to be mainly due to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897 and the consequent remission of a large amount of revenue, and that under class I, in Noakhali, is due to the delay in bringing the estate Chakla Bamni under settlement, owing to which the collection of revenue from that estate was kept in abeyance. In the temporarily-settled estates, and in Government estates, the low percentages of collection in Tippera may be attributed to the late collection of large sums of Rs. 2,786 and Rs. 3,040, respectively, which consequently could not find entry in the accounts of the year. In class II, the default of a large sum of Rs. 3,822 in this district, which was payable by the 28th March, also greatly affected the collections. In Noakhali the falling off in class II may also be attributed to the defaults of the January and March kists, for the realization of which coercive measures could not be taken within the year. In class III, although the percentage of collections fails to reach the prescribed standard, it shows a marked improvement over the results of the previous year, the percentage being 89·39 against 85·09 in the previous year.

Road and Public Works cesses.

145. In Noakhali both the current and arrear collections of Road and Public Works cesses exceeded the standard of 90 and 80 per cent, being 90·1 and 90 respectively. In Tippera the current collections fell far below 90 per cent., being 84·6 only, but they compare favourably with those of the previous year, which were 82·03 per cent. The low percentage is said to be due to the payment of Rs. 3,000 on account of the March kist, after the close of the year, by the Ganga Mandal estate, and also to the fact that certificates could not be promptly issued, the present staff not being sufficient to cope with the work. The percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand is 91·8 against 92·4 in 1897-98, which, though somewhat below that of the previous year, is above the standard of 80 per cent. In Chittagong also the current collections fell far short of the standard, being 83·2; but they show some improvement as compared with the preceding year, when they were 79·03 per cent. The short collections are said to be due to the bad outturn of crops during the last two years, and to the effect of the cyclone. The arrear collections were above 80 per cent., being 90 against 89·57 in 1897-98.

146. The dák cess collections exceeded 90 per cent. in all the districts, though in Tippera and Noakhali they fell from 98·12 and 97·35 in 1897-98 to 96·22 and 95·39, respectively, in the year under report. In Chittagong the percentage was 91·27 against 90·11 of the previous year.

Revenue and rent money-orders.

147. The following table shows the revenue and rent paid by money-orders during the year:—

Districts.	Revenue money-order.		Rent money-order.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Tippera	3,091	71,375	1,179	14,517
Noakhali	737	6,022	1,562	20,097
Chittagong	27,044	1,01,851	10,068	45,531
Total ...	30,872	1,79,248	12,809	80,145
Total for 1897-98 ...	30,690	1,71,503	11,890	1,07,011

148. The increase in Tippera and Chittagong in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess, and in the amount covered

by them, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is attributed to the gradually increasing appreciation, by the owners of petty estates, of the facility and convenience afforded by the system. In Noakhali the system is apparently not growing in popularity. It is chiefly availed of by the residents of Hatia and Sundip. The landlords of the mainland of this district, and the big zamindars of the other two districts, who have agents at the Sadar, prefer direct payment. An increase in the number of rent money-orders also occurred in Chittagong, while the other two districts show a decrease. These orders are said to be refused by the landlords in the case of non-payment of interest and other extra demands, and in cases of strained relations between zamindars and tenants.

Working of the sale law.

149. In Tippera there were 129 defaults and 12 sales against 114 and 15 in the previous year. The revenue demand of the estates and shares sold was Rs. 324. and the defaults amounted to Rs. 127. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 1,038, or a little over three times the Government revenue. There were 588 defaults and 10 sales of patni tenures, against 575 defaults and 20 sales in the previous year. In Noakhali, 92 estates and shares of estates became liable to sale against 79 in 1897-98, and 10 were sold against 16. The revenue demand of these estates amounted to Rs. 148, and the defaults to Rs. 37-11-6. The purchase-money realized by sale was Rs. 5,465, or about 37 times the Government revenue. Forty-four tenures under khas mahals were sold, out of 143 advertized for sale, against 36 in the previous year. In Chittagong 1,404 estates, 301 shares of estates, and 4,733 dependent tenures in khas mahal, became liable to sale against 969, 156, and 3,950, respectively, in the previous year, and 923 were sold against 700. The total revenue demand of the estates, shares, and tenures sold, amounted to Rs. 46,633. The arrears which brought them to sale were Rs. 29,597. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 92,696. There were altogether 66 appeals in respect of sales of estates and tenures, of which one came from Tippera and the rest from Chittagong. The one appeal from Tippera was rejected, and of the 65 appeals from Chittagong, 38 were in respect of estates, 2 of shares of estates, and 25 of tenures. Out of this number, 15 sales were cancelled on the ground of irregularity in the service of notices and other causes, such as mistakes in the adjustment of accounts of money-orders, &c. Recommendations for the annulment of sales, in the case of 2 shares, were made on the ground of hardship under section 26 of Act XI of 1859. The causes of default generally appear to have been, as usual, disputes among co-sharers, wilful default in order to get rid of encumbrances and obtain better prices by Government sale, agricultural distress, and the insolvency of proprietors. The principal cause which led to the sales of so many estates and tenures in Chittagong was the poor condition of the people, resulting from the effects of the last cyclone and storm-wave. In consideration of the heavy defaults in all the districts, and the number of estates sold, it is apparent that the sale law was administered with leniency and moderation.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

150. The table below shows the certificate work for the year 1898-99:—

District.	Cases instituted.	Cases disposed of.
1	2	3
Tippera	4,394	4,226
Noakhali	2,693	2,548
Chittagong	18,374	16,267
Total ...	25,461	23,041
Total for 1897-98 ...	20,136	20,108

151. The number of certificates filed during the year increased by 5,325, and disposals by 2,933. This increase is shared by all the districts. In Tippera, the increase occurred only under head "All other certificates," owing to the extensive recoveries of survey and settlement charges that are going on in both the Sarail and Chakla Roshnabad estates, while there has been a decrease under all other heads. In Noakhali, the increase principally occurred under heads "Arrears of rent," and "All other demands," owing to the receipt of a larger number of requisitions for certificates from the Khas Mahal Department under the Commissioner's orders, and to the institution of cases for recovery of loans. In Chittagong, with the exception of Class I (Demands of all kinds), the institutions have exceeded those of the previous year in all classes, and this is chiefly due to the fact that tenants residing in the parts of the district not damaged by the late cyclone and storm-wave, withheld voluntary payments with a view to get remission of rent. The percentage of disposals was 62·31 against 66 in Tippera, 72 against 69 in Noakhali, and 68·9 against 71 9 in Chittagong. The falling off in the number of disposals in Tippera and Chittagong is due to the institution of a large number of cases towards the latter part of the year, which are still pending, as sufficient time has not elapsed for their disposal.

Land registration.

152. Nine thousand eight hundred and one applications for mutations were filed during the year. The number was 7,300 in the previous year. They represent a percentage of 5·3 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration, as against 3·9 in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the districts. In Tippera it is attributed partly to the energetic measures taken to secure registration and partly to settlement and revaluation proceedings. No explanation of the increase in Noakhali has been given. The increase in Chittagong is ascribed to the results of the cyclone and storm-wave of the previous year, which caused great losses and necessitated many estates changing hands. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year and pending at its close:—

	Disposed of.	Pending.
Tippera	508	423
Noakhali	448	77
Chittagong	8,743	1,784

153. The expenditure in Tippera and Chittagong was Rs. 56-0-10 and Rs. 21,220-10-6, respectively, against Rs. 26-11 and Rs. 16,575-4-11 in the previous year. No expenditure was incurred in Noakhali.

Miscellaneous and Sanitary works of improvement.

154. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements is given below:—

District.	Amount allotted by Board for miscellaneous and sanitary improvement.	Miscellaneous improvement.	Sanitary improvement.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	4,368	946	3,412	4,358
Noakhali	5,840	4,710	1,130	5,840
Chittagong	27,325	12,139	11,666	23,805
Total ...	37,533	17,795	16,208	34,003
Total for 1897-98 ...	51,120	29,250	[illegible]89	50,239

155. The amount allotted by the Board for agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous works of improvement was Rs. 43,533, of which Rs. 34,093

was expended during the year, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 9,530. Rupees 9,521 of this balance relates to Chittagong, and the remaining Rs. 9 to Tippera. Of the total balance in Chittagong, Rs. 6,000 was taken back by the Board of Revenue for works of improvement in the Government estates of Puri, and in the Contai and Kukrahati Circles of the Midnapore district, and the remainder could not be spent owing to the khas tahsildar of Patia not having drawn any amount for embankments in his circle, and also to the fact that the purchase of certain agricultural implements and some iron tubes for digging wells, and some bulls for breeding, could not be made during the year.

156. The principal sanitary improvements on which the sum of Rs. 16,208 was spent, were excavation and re-excavation of tanks, digging wells for drinking water, and clearing drainage khals. The miscellaneous improvements also include excavation of tanks, construction and repairs of khas mahal offices, and other items, such as embankments, roads and bridges, &c.; Rs. 540 was spent on maintenance of two dispensaries in Noakhali, and Rs. 800 for construction of the Sub-Deputy Collector's quarters in Sundip. Rupees 3,233 was spent in Chittagong on embankments, and Rs. 3,849 on roads and bridges.

Survey and Settlement.

157. The survey of 24,371 acres of land in Tippera and of 17,230 acres in Noakhali was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,680 and Rs. 195 respectively. In the former district, out of 137 settlement cases, 36 were struck off the file owing to the settlement-holders of the estates possessing rights which debarred Government from re-assessing the revenue, and two petty estates were also removed from the file owing to the conclusion of settlement. In Noakhali, out of 67 cases, 30 were disposed of during the year. The total increase of revenue obtained from settlements in this district amounted to Rs. 1,685, and that in Tippera to Rs. 50 only. The pending cases in both the districts are in different stages of progress. In Chittagong a piece of lakhiraj land, consisting of an area of *1k. 12g. 2k. 2kt.* was permanently settled with the original proprietors at an annual rental of Re. 1-10. A permanent settlement of an area of *4d. 8k. 15g. 2c.* of resumed lakhiraj lands was made with one Pitambar Sarma at a total jama of Rs. 23. But, as the settlement-holder has not executed the formal kabuliyat, the settlement proceedings could not be completed during the year. The area under survey and settlement, as since corrected, is 2068·06 square miles against 1,923 previously shown. The survey, record-writing, and attestation were completed the year before last. The publication of draft records was completed before the commencement of the year under report. The work done during the year consisted of final publication of the records of 78 villages of this district and 30 villages of the Noakhali district, called trans-Feni villages, the settlement of rents of 1,306 tenants, making fair copies of the record of 60 villages containing 527,913 plots for final publication, making copies of khatians of 355 villages containing 1,022,084 plots for raiyats, and 43 villages containing 185,527 plots for khas tahsildars. The total increase of revenue ascertained up to date comes to Rs. 2,15,327 against Rs. 1,84,091 previously shown. These figures are reported to be also liable to correction, as there are numerous mistakes and discrepancies in the assessment lists.

158. The survey and attestation of the estate of the Raja of Hill Tippera were completed in the previous year. During the year under report draft publication of records was made in regard to 1,148 villages and final publication in regard to 1,245 villages. The rents of 14,827 tenants were settled, giving an increase of 22 per cent. in the case of raiyats and of 61 per cent. in the case of tenure-holders. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 80,375.

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XX.—STAMPS.

169. The stamp revenue, excluding postage, service postage, and telegraph stamps, increased from Rs. 15,86,933 in 1897-98 to Rs. 16,54,956 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 68,023. The increase occurred chiefly in the sale of judicial or court-fee stamps, viz., Rs. 26,856 in Tippera,

Rs. 16,545 in Noakhali, and Rs. 21,444 in Chittagong, the total for the Division being Rs. 64,845. The Collectors of Tippera and Chittagong attribute the increase to an increase in the institution of suits for the realisation of rents and debts withheld by tenants and debtors on account of the distress prevailing in their districts during the previous two years. The Collector of Noakhali attributes the increase in his district to the general prosperity of the people during the year under report. Non-judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 3,178, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,042 in Tippera, and a decrease of Rs. 1,552 and Rs. 312 in Chittagong and Noakhali, respectively. The increase in Tippera is attributed to an increase in deeds of sale and mortgage executed by debtors to clear off their accumulated debts, incurred during the distress of the previous two years, and is also partly attributed to an increase in the number of security bonds executed by the employés of zamindars and talukdars. The decrease in Noakhali is mainly due to the sale of a smaller number of certificate stamps during the year under report, as some of the higher grade pleaders left the district. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed to a decrease in bonds and leases, due to the fact that the people in distress received a large amount of loans from Government under the Agricultural and Land Improvement Loans' Acts.

170. Deficient stamps duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts, under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, in 77 cases during the year under report, against 82 in the preceding year. Action was taken by Revenue officers under sections 31, 37 and 38 of the Act, in 255 cases during the year under report against 219 cases in the preceding year. The duty and penalty realised were Rs. 475 and Rs. 1,835, respectively, against Rs. 594 and Rs. 1,414, respectively, in the preceding year. During the year under report there were 15 prosecutions against 18 in the preceding year. Altogether, 18 persons were brought to trial, of whom 11 were convicted and fined Rs. 105, while 5 were acquitted, and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year. In the previous year 22 persons were brought to trial, 17 were convicted, 2 acquitted, and 3 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 168 in 1897-98. The decrease in prosecutions may be attributed to the spread of a better knowledge of the stamp law among the people.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

171. The following statement shows the collections during the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	43,005	43,120
Noakhali	22,012	23,168
Chittagong	28,114	27,995
Total ...	93,131	94,283

172. The total collections for the Division show an increase of Rs. 1,152, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 115 in Tippera and Rs. 1,156 in Noakhali, and a decrease of Rs 119 in Chittagong. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed to the dullness of trade on account of the impoverishment of the people, caused by the cyclone of October 1897 and the bad harvests of previous years.

173. The Collector states that much of the tax due to his district is drawn away by Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay and other places, where the chief merchants and firms of Chittagong have their principal places of business. Warrants were issued in 78 cases against 16 in Tippera, 14 against 22 in Noakhali, and 66, against 62, in Chittagong. No property was sold in default of payment during the year. In the previous year the property of 5 defaulters had to be sold for realisation of the tax due from them.

174. The total number of objections filed during the year was 451 against 345 in the preceding year. There was a falling off in Tippera from 51 to 39, but there was an increase in Noakhali and Chittagong from 103 and 191 to 113 and 299, respectively. The percentage of successful objections was 35·9 in Tippera against 17·6 in the preceding year, in Noakhali 31·9 against 42·7, and in Chittagong 32·8 against 41·8.

175. The number of persons finally assessed was 4,540 against 4,700 in the preceding year, viz., 1,628 against 1,677 in Tippera, 1,264 against 1,259 in Noakhali, and 1,648 against 1,764 in Chittagong. During the year under report, 1 out of every 1,095 persons was assessed in Tippera against 1 out of every 1,063 persons in the preceding year; 1 out of 799 against 1 out of 802 persons in Noakhali; and 1 out of 783 persons against 1 out of 731 persons in Chittagong.

176. The total expenditure for the Division during the year was Rs. 8,139 against Rs. 8,263 in preceding year, the percentage of cost on collections being 8·6 against 8·8 in the preceding year. It was 7·5 against 7·08 in Tippera; 7·5 against 8·2 in Noakhali; and 11·1 against 12·03 in Chittagong. The percentage was rather high in Chittagong.

177. Direct taxes are never agreeable to the payers. But the people have become more or less accustomed to the income-tax.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

182. The want of waiting-rooms at the stations on the Assam-Bengal line is noticed in the Chittagong and Noakhali reports. The Magistrate of Chittagong reports that the arrangements for the despatch of goods from Calcutta to Chittagong by rail are unsatisfactory, as considerable delay occurs at present.

183. The branch line from Akhaura to Bhairab Bazar, of which mention was made in the report for last year, has been sanctioned; as also another branch line from Hagiganj to Satnol, a steamer station on the Megna. Both these lines are under survey. The Magistrate of Noakhali reports that the proposal for a branch line of railway to connect Noakhali with the Laksham station was sanctioned during the year, but no work has yet been done in connection therewith.

Feeder roads.

184. During the year under report the Bhatiari feeder road was completed in the district of Chittagong. Another feeder road to the Kunderhat Railway Station has been sanctioned, and the work will be commenced as soon as funds are available.

Other public works.

185. In Tippera the telegraph office building at Comilla and the combined dak and inspection bungalow at Chandpur were completed during the year, and the extension of the Comilla Jail enclosure was finished. An entrance gate to the Comilla Jail and the Jailors' quarters are under construction. In Noakhali a bungalow in the zilla school compound and the Deputy Magistrate's Court houses in the Sadar station were improved during the year; corrugated iron roofs were provided over the latrines of the Feni Subsidiary Jail; quarters were built for the Sub-Deputy Collector of Sundip; and the khas tahsil office building at Bamni and two new dispensary buildings, one at Char Gazi and the other at Nanda Bhuia's hat, were constructed during the year. Four inspection bungalows were also improved. No public work of any importance was constructed during the year in the district of Chittagong. The Kutubdia embankments have been recently transferred to the Collector from the Public Works Department. But the Collector reports that there is not sufficient time now to put them in good order.

Roadside wells.

186. There are no roadside wells in this Division, except a few in the district of Chittagong.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

187. The following table shows the outlay on roads during the year under report:—

District.	Village roads.		District roads.	
	Mile.	Costs.	Mile.	Costs.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Tippera ...	200½	18,458	296¼	40,591
Noakhali ...	141	7,036	371	45,543
Chittagong ...	60	11,765	576	79,074

188. The total length of roads in Tippera is 725¾ miles. The existing roads were repaired and some new roads were constructed during the year. In Noakhali one new road was made and two more were taken in hand. Altogether 363 miles of *kutcha* roads and about 8 miles of metalled roads, besides village roads, were maintained by the District Board of Noakhali, and some roads were improved. Bridge were constructed on the Gupta Chara road, and some of the existing bridges were improved. The Magistrate states that all the district roads are in very good order. From what I have seen of them, I believe this to be the case. In Chittagong there are no metalled roads of any length, except portions of the Double Moorings Road, the Mahajan's Hât Road, and the Dacca Trunk Road. The damages caused to the roads and bridges of this district by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897 have been repaired. No allotment could be made in Chittagong for repairs to the village roads, as the District Board had to spend a very large amount for repairing the damages caused by the cyclone. The amount shown as expended during the year represents the sums spent in previous years, the accounts for which were submitted during the year under report.

Khals.

189. During the year two khals were re-excavated in the Sadar subdivision of the Tippera district, two in the Chandpur subdivision, and nine in the Brahmanbaria subdivision.

Steamer services.

190. All the districts of the Division are served by steamer lines. In Tippera the Sylhet-Cachar line of steamers continued to touch at several important places on the Megna, and the boat services between Comilla and Naraingani, between Akhaura and Brahmanbaria, and between Maniknagar and Brahmanbaria, were maintained. In Noakhali, the steamer service between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained as before, but the steamer service between the main land and the island of Sandip was very irregular, the steamer companies having refused to run the steamers, except during the cold weather, on account of the dangers of navigation in the channel between Sandip and Noakhali. Steamers ply regularly between Chittagong and Calcutta and between Chittagong and Rangoon, Akyab and other ports in Burma.

Tree planting.

191. In planting and maintaining trees Rs. 279 was spent in Tippera against Rs. 815 in the preceding year, and in Noakhali Rs. 1,554 against Rs. 1,515 in the preceding year. During the year under report, 392 trees were planted in Tippera and 1,900 in Noakhali, in which district trees have been planted on the sides of 128 miles of road. In Chittagong no trees were planted during the year, and nothing was spent in maintaining the existing trees owing to want of funds.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

196. The following statement shows the state of education in this Division during the year under report:—

District.	High English.		Middle English.		Middle vernacular.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Special.		Elementary private institutions.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tippera	7	2,228	31	2,568	48	2,429	217	8,644	1,571	38,385	4	278	467	8,927
Noakhali	4	963	12	850	40	2,025	110	4,654	793	18,569	2	75	346	6,484
Chittagong	6	1,597	17	1,493	39	1,970	126	6,151	856	26,143	6	814	572	11,255
Total ...	17	4,088	60	4,911	127	6,424	459	19,449	3,220	83,097	12	1,167	1,386	26,666
Total for 1897-98 ...	15	3,711	57	5,099	131	7,706	458	19,567	3,316	84,603	9	1,077	1,283	22,605

197. There were altogether 5,280 schools with 144,402 pupils during the year under report, against 5,269 schools with 144,367 pupils in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of 11 schools and 35 scholars. There was an increase of 2 high English schools during the year, 1 in Tippera and 1 in Chittagong. There was an increase of 6 middle English schools in Tippera, but in Noakhali there was a decrease of 2 such schools, and in Chittagong of 1 such school. Middle vernacular schools decreased by 3 in Tippera and by 1 in Chittagong. There was a decrease of 10 upper primary schools in Tippera but there was an increase of 6 and 5 such schools in Noakhali and Chittagong, respectively. Lower primary schools show a loss of 81 schools in Tippera and of 52 in Noakhali, and again of 37 schools in Chittagong. Special schools show an increase of one school in Tippera and of two in Noakhali. Elementary private institutions show an increase in all the districts of the Division, viz., 72 in Tippera, 29 in Noakhali, and 1 in Chittagong. In Tippera several *maktabs* were removed from the list of primary schools to that of elementary private institutions, as the Maulvis of these schools could not teach the primary course properly. This accounts for the reduction in the number of primary schools and the increase of elementary private institutions in that district. Most of these indigenous institutions are Koran schools. The Magistrate of Chittagong observes:—

"The progress of education in the district, which had been seriously affected by the cyclone in the preceding year, received a further check during the year under report in consequence of the reduction of the education grants of the District Board and suspension of aid to middle and primary schools."

198. The following statement shows the total number of students of different creeds attending the various public schools of the Chittagong district during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Muhammadans	20,238	20,273
Hindus	15,238	16,007
Buddhists	1,808	1,854
Brahmos	14	14
Native-Christians	7	10
Aborigines	4	10
Total ...	37,309	38,168

199. Of the school-going boys, 36·4 per cent. were at school in Tippera against 37·7 per cent. in the preceding year, 33·4 against 34·9 per cent. in Noakhali, and 37·4 against 37·0 per cent. in Chittagong. The percentages shown in the report of last year are incorrect and have been corrected.

Special Schools.

200. Of the four special schools in Tippera, one is the Artisan School at Comilla; two are Madrasahs, one at Comilla and the other at Chandpur, both of which are aided from the Mohsin Fund; and the fourth is a Sanskrit tol, the teacher of which obtained a stipend on the results of the Sanskrit standard examination. The artisan school had 45 students, 22 in the apprentice department, and 23 in the artisan classes. Six boys of the apprentice department passed the second year examination of the Sibpur Engineering College, and five boys of the artisan classes were reported qualified by certificates of proficiency—three in carpentry and two in tinsmith's work. The expenditure of the school during the year amounted to Rs. 10,010, of which Rs. 600 was paid by Government, Rs. 360 was received from subscriptions, Rs. 1,708 from fees, and Rs. 2,555 from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured, the rest being paid by the District Board. In Noakhali there are two Sanskrit tols, viz., one at the Sadar station, and the other at Feni. In Chittagong there is a training school for vernacular teachers, four Madrassahs, and one Sanskrit tol. The number of pupils in the training school fell from 46 to 43 during the year under report.

Female education.

201. During the year under review there were 441 girls' schools with 7,317 pupils, against 428 schools with 6,762 pupils in the preceding year, showing an increase of 13 schools and 555 scholars. In Tippera 24 girls passed the lower primary examination, but there were no girls sufficiently advanced to compete at the middle or upper primary scholarship examinations. In Noakhali two Hindu girls passed the upper primary scholarship examination, and 10 Hindu and six Muhammadan girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In Chittagong 20 girls passed the lower and two the upper primary scholarship examination. Female education is very backward in this Division, as in most parts of the Province, and is likely to remain so as long as girls are married and confined to the zenana at an early age.

Muhammadan education.

202. In Tippera there are two Madrasahs, one at Comilla, and the other at Chandpur, both aided from the Mohsin Fund. In Chittagong, besides the Government Madrasa, there are three unaided Madrasahs, viz., one at Chittagong, one at Sitakund, and one at Mirsarai. The Government Madrasah at Chittagong had 509 students on its roll against 456 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 53 students. It sent up six candidates for the last entrance examination, out of whom only one has passed in the second division. During the year under report there were 35,227 Muhammadan pupils in the private and public schools of Tippera, 24,126 in Noakhali, and 30,952 in Chittagong. They form about 60·4 per cent. of the school-going population in this Division.

Expenditure.

203. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 3,99,629 against Rs 4,08,232 in the preceding year, giving an average of Rs 3-5-3 per head of pupils against Rs 3-5-7 per head in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 35,947 was contributed by Government against Rs. 38,326 in the preceding year, Rs. 68,293 against Rs. 65,411 by the District Boards, and Rs. 2,560 against 2,279 by Municipalities. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 2,92,829 during the year under report against Rs. 3,02,226 in the preceding year. The expenditure on high education was Rs. 71,099, on middle English Rs. 34,596, on middle vernacular Rs. 41,248, on upper primary Rs. 61,474, on lower primary Rs. 1,56,529, and on special education Rs. 34,683 against Rs. 69,318, Rs. 36,541, Rs. 45,626, Rs. 61,004, Rs. 1,60,662, and Rs. 35,078, respectively, in the preceding year. The figures given in last year's report were wrong, and have been corrected.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

204. The following statement shows the working of the dispensaries during the year under report:—

Districts.	Number of dispensaries, under Government supervision.	Income.			Expenditure.			In-door patients.	Out-door patients.
1	2	3			4			5	6
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Tippera ...	(a)17	18,858	4	1	16,862	8	1	298	1,14,763
Noakhali ...	11	11,053	0	4	11,010	15	9	385	96,011
Chittagong ...	13	20,482	0	5½	23,817	8	10	524	1,02,614
Total ...	41	50,393	4	10½	51,721	0	8	1,207	3,43,388
Total for 1898...	41	48,356	0	0	48,253	0	0	1,356	3,08,796

(a) The dispensary supported by the Ganga Mandal Estate is not under Government supervision.

205. No dispensaries were opened or closed during the year. The largest number of dispensaries is in the district of Tippera, where there are 18 dispensaries, 12 of which are mainly supported by the District Board, 2 by the the Municipalities, 2 by the Nawab of Dacca, 1 by Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Sarail, and 1 by the Ganga Mandal Estate, which last is not under Government supervision. In Noakhali the dispensary at Dalal Bazar is supported by the local zamindar, Babu Chandra Kumar Ray, Rai Bahadur. The Noakhali dispensary is maintained by the Municipality, while the other dispensaries are mainly supported by the District Board. In Chittagong all the dispensaries are mainly supported by the District Board and the Municipalities. As in the other parts of the Province, private subscriptions are usually much in arrears.

206. For want of sufficient funds, the Faizannesa Zenana Hospital at Comilla had to be closed for three months during the year under report. It was re-opened in September last for the treatment of out-door patients, and is reported to have worked fairly well. In commemoration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Comilla, Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Sarail paid a sum of Rs. 1,900 to the credit of the Comilla Municipality for certain improvements in the Comilla Hospital. The work has been taken in hand.

207. The income and expenditure of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 50,393 and Rs. 51,721, respectively, during the year under report, against Rs. 48,356 and Rs. 48,253, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure was principally due to a more liberal supply of European medicines to the dispensaries.

208. The total number of indoor patients decreased from 1,356 in 1897 to 1,207 in 1898; but the total number of out-door patients increased from 308,796 in 1897 to 343,388 during the year under report.

209. The question of providing sheds for the relatives of indoor patients and of constructing contagious and pauper wards has been taken up at Comilla. The Magistrate of Noakhali reports that the medical expenditure in his district is so high that the District Board cannot increase it by opening a moribund and pauper ward. The Magistrate of Chittagong proposes to set aside a ward for paupers in the new General Hospital.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

213. There were three District Boards, presided over by the District Officers as Chairman.

214. The following statement shows the constitution of the District Boards, and the attendance of the members, during the past two years:—

Name of District Board.	Number of members.		Number of meetings.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	19	19	14	13	11·3	11·07
Noakhali ...	13	13	11	16	8·06	7·62
Chittagong ...	19	19	12	12	12·2	16·2

215. As compared with the previous year, the attendance improved in Tippera and Noakhali, but it diminished in Chittagong. The Boards continued to work through standing sub-committees. The sub-committees of the Tippera District Board held 34 meetings during the year against 53 in the preceding year; those of the Noakhali District Board held 29 meetings against 41 in the preceding year; and those of Chittagong held 17 meetings against 22 in the preceding year.

216. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year under report:—

Income.

Name of district.	Opening balance.	Rate.	Government contribution.	Pound rents and sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle, &c.	Ferries.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	1,27,658	1,04,102	43,785	9,309	6,365	21,031	1,84,592
Noakhali ...	42,098	69,253	27,063	5,996	9,955	16,384	1,28,361
Chittagong ...	9,745	84,517	25,635	3,187	10,845	46,875	1,71,359
Total ...	1,79,501	2,57,872	95,483	18,492	27,165	84,290	4,84,302
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,24,188	2,39,351	1,68,014	18,212	33,173	1,30,500	5,95,253

Expenditure.

Name of district.	Communication.	Education.	Sanitation.	Establishment.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	68,554	61,691	22,249	6,577	82,563	2,31,634
Noakhali ...	52,679	29,225	3,994	5,004	46,643	1,37,446
Chittagong ...	79,074	23,246	700	7,258	56,168	1,66,446
Total ...	2,00,207	1,04,162	26,943	18,839	1,85,374	5,35,625
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,91,349	1,08,197	20,399	20,563	2,89,432	6,39,940

217. In Tippera, the cost of establishment was 2·8 against 3·6 in the preceding year; in Noakhali 3·6 against 3·7; and in Chittagong 4·4 against

217. All the District Boards worked satisfactorily during the year. The members took an interest in their work, which was disposed of promptly, without friction or obstruction.

Local Boards.

218. There is no Local Board in the district of Chittagong. In Tippera there are three Local Boards, viz., at Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Chandpur. In Noakhali there are two Local Boards, one at the Sadar station and the other at Feni. The following statement shows the constitution of the Local Boards and the attendance of the members during the past two years:—

Name of district.	Name of Local Board.	Number of members.		Number of meetings.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	12	12	13	11	5·0	5·7
	Brahmanbaria ...	9	9	8	6	4·8	4·6
	Chandpur ...	7	7	11	12	4·9	4·5
Noakhali ...	Sadar ...	11	11	16	19	5·9	5·6
	Feni ...	9	9	11	7	6·0	6·1

219. The Comilla and Feni Local Boards show a falling off in the attendance of the members, but the other Local Boards show an improvement.

220. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the different Local Boards during the year under review:—

District.	Name of Local Board.	Income.			Expenditure.		
		Allotment for original works.	Allotment for repairs.	Total.	Original works.	On repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	Sadar ...	3,000	6,000	9,000	2,991	5,824	8,818
	Bramanbaria ...	2,000	4,500	6,500	2,195	4,047	6,242
	Chandpur ...	1,500	3,000	4,500	845	3,419	4,264
Noakhali ...	Sadar ...	...	...	9,343	...	...	7,685
	Feni ...	..	..	3,243	...	...	3,243

221. The Local Boards have been entrusted with works in connection with the improvement of drainage and water-supply and repairs of village roads. Mr. Harris states that the Local Boards of his district worked fairly well. In Noakhali, the Feni Local Board worked smoothly during the year. But the Sadar Local Board had some friction with the District Engineer and with the Chairman, Mr. Agasti. But this ceased as soon as Mr. Cargill took charge.

Union Committees.

222. There are no Union Committees in the district of Chittagong. In Tippera there are five Union Committees, viz., at Laksham under the Sadar Local Board, at Sarail and Navinagar under the Brahmanbaria Local Board, and at Chandpur and Matlab under the Chandpur Local Board. There are four Union Committees in the district of Noakhali, viz., at Lakshmipur, Hatyia and Sandip under the Sadar Local Board, and one at Feni under the Feni Local Board.

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225. During the year under report the Chittagong District Board could not do much for the improvement of the roads and bridges within its jurisdiction, as it had to spend a very large amount for repairing the damages to roads, bridges and inspection bungalows, caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897. The District Board had to curtail its expenditure on education owing to want of funds, and the grants of several grant-in-aid schools were discontinued from July last. But the Local Government has granted a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the District Board, which will enable it to raise its expenditure on education to the usual standard. The Tippera District Board spent a large amount on sanitary works and other improvements, and the large balance in hand of the District Board was reduced to Rs. 80,616 at the end of the year.

Municipalities.

226. There were six municipalities in the Division. The Chandpur Municipality completed its first year of existence. Chandpur is fast growing in importance owing to the expansion of the local jute trade, and bids fair to rival Narainganj in time. All the municipalities, except Cox's Bazar and Chandpur, have the elective system.

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228. The following figures show the income and expenditure of each municipality during the past two years:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income.		Expenditure.	
		1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	23,089	25,802	22,363	19,388
	Brahmanberia ...	10,813	7,613	10,250	7,408
	Chandpur ...	5,721	...	4,185	...
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	14,751	12,103	11,832	8,853
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	56,921	79,989	54,070	78,729
	Cox's Bazar ...	7,444	6,348	6,206	4,431

Improvements made by Municipalities.

229. During the year under review, the Comilla Municipality spent Rs. 1,595 on sanitary works, viz., Rs. 784 on the improvement of drains, Rs. 30 on repairing slaughter-houses, Rs. 519 on repairing public latrines, and Rs. 262 on fencing and guarding reserved tanks. The re-excavation of the Bijaypur and Silguri outfall khals was commenced during the year. Mr. Harris observes:—

"The Comilla Municipality appears to have done nothing of importance during the year to improve the sanitation of the town. The drainage is defective, and the scheme to improve it has been hanging fire, pending the improvement of the outfall khals called Bijaypur and Silguri."

230. The Brahmanbaria Municipality spent Rs. 705 on sanitary works, and a very fine tank for drinking water was excavated in the heart of the Brahmanbaria town by a private individual at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Harris states that the drainage and conservancy arrangements of the town are defective, and that to improve them a heavy outlay is required, which the Municipality is too poor to meet. The Chandpur Municipality was created only about a year ago, and is yet too poor to be able to do much for the improvement of the town.

231. The Noakhali Municipality spent Rs. 668-11-4 for improvement of water-supply and Rs. 417-7-10 for improvement of drainage. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act worked without friction. Mr. Cargill observes:—

"The town is in good order, clean and well-drained, and remarkably free from smells of any kind. Sanitation is satisfactory, and the water-supply good and well looked after."

I have recently visited the town and concur in these remarks.

232. The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 8,249 on the repair of roads and about Rs. 1,000 for watering them. All the roads were kept clean, and the Conservancy Department worked very satisfactorily. The drains were thoroughly cleared and deepened, where necessary, at a cost of Rs. 516. The wells and springs of the town were cleaned out very frequently, and great care taken to keep them free from pollution. The Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 342 for improvement of the water-supply. Notices were issued on the owners of filthy tanks to have them re-excavated, and several private tanks were re-excavated during the year. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act were carefully worked during the year, the Chairman, Mr. Good, personally supervising all out-door works. Mr. Lea observes:—

"I consider that the Municipality has worked most satisfactorily during the year, and that great credit is due to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman."

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company appears to be unwilling to join in the water-supply scheme mentioned in the last year's report. The Municipality is too poor to carry out the scheme without assistance from the Railway Company. There appears, therefore, to be no probability of the scheme being carried out until the town becomes much larger.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

233. During the year under report, Muhammadans held nine gazetted, 177 ministerial appointments, and 654 menial posts against 6, 180 and 655 posts, respectively, in the preceding year.

234. In filling up vacancies, due consideration was given to the claims of Muhammadan candidates in all the districts of this Division. It is, however, very difficult to find competent Muhammadan candidates for any but the lowest grades of appointments. In Noakhali, for instance, there is not a single Muhammadan apprentice in the Magistrate's office who has passed the University entrance examination. Mr. Cargill reports that though the proportion of appointments given to Muhammadans is below the proportion of Muhammadans in the district, it is above the proportion of eligible Muhammadan candidates to the total number of eligible candidates.

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XXX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

251. The historic event of the year was the visit of His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Chandpur and Chittagong *en route* to Burma. The year has been otherwise rather an uneventful one: there were no natural calamities or outbreaks of any epidemic disease on an unusual scale. There were a few cases of plague in the Tippera district, but almost all of these were imported from Calcutta. Stringent measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which was soon stamped out. The outturn of the principal crops, jute and rice, was very good throughout the Division, except in a portion of the Chittagong district. Prices of food-grains fell considerably, and the condition of the people was, on the whole, prosperous. In the Chittagong district the people are recovering from the disastrous effects of the cyclone of 1897, but the standard of prosperity is still low in a considerable portion of the district. Another good rice crop this year will restore the district to its normal condition of prosperity.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 15th January 1900

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. Threshing going on. Harvesting of *kalai* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	14	
Katwa	...	...	...	16	
Raniganj	...	...	...	14½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. *Rabi* doing on. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Muraroi, Rajnagore, Sakulipur and Nalhati. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Outturn good Prospects of *rabi* good. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee
Contai	...	...	...	20	
Tamluk	...	...	...	18	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished *Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice stationary.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* almost over. *Rabi* progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed and that of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	17½	
Basirhat	...	...	...	15$\frac{1}{16}$	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	14½	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Sugarcane-crushing continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Kushtia	...	...	...	16	
Meherpur	...	...	...	14½	
Chuadanga	...	...	...	14	
Ranaghat	...	...	...	12¼	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	16½	
Kandi	...	...	...	16	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	..	17	per rupee
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	17	
Narail	...	...	...	16	
Bangaon	...	...	..	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...		16	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 17 seers per rupee in town and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy continues. Tobacco and mustard doing well. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—Harvesting of *phaphar* going on; wheat, barley, potatoes and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, mustard, tobacco and potatoes progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	10	per rupee
Terai	...	...	...	...	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Cultivation for *aus*, jute and sugarcane continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy over. Outturn satisfactory. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers 12½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 to 19 seers in the subdivisions.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold. State and prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy over. *Boro* paddy being planted. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Boro* being transplanted. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of common rice 16¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—*Rabi* doing well, as well as poppy plants. Prospects of standing crops good. Small showers of rain fell on Sunday and Monday (14th and 15th). No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Gaya ·17. Paddy harvest approaching conclusion. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Standing crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water abundant. One hundred and thirty-seven cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Price of rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Weather cool and rainy. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks, and *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Prospects continue favourable, though rain much needed. Weeding of *rabi* and poppy going on. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices are—Common rice 13¾ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15¼ seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13½	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	16	
Madhubani	...	...	...	16½	

Monghyr.—No rain at Monghyr and Jamui; Begusarai ·16. Weather chilly cold. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy and other standing crops fair. Rain needed for late and backward poppy plants. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. ch.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	14-6	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	16	
Jamui	...	...	...	15	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy and drizzling. A few showers would be welcome for the *rabi* crops. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Cattle disease reported from one thana in Supaul. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Threshing of winter rice going on briskly. Standing crops promising well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj		...	...	18	
Araria	...	...	...	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool with west wind; sometimes cloudy. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice finished. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard commenced. Other *rabi* crops thriving. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—*Rabi* doing well. Rain threatening. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 15 seers 1 chitak and of maize 18 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. *Arhar* and sugarcane being cut. *Dalua* and tobacco doing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	..	..	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	17	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17 seers per rupee in the interior of the district, and at 15 and 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Basudebpur Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* and sugarcane in progress. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, *kulthi*, and *arhar* are being harvested. *Dalua* being re-planted and *mung* being sown. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Winter *mandia* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Test-works opened at Tua. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	..	17-1	
Interior of district	...	...	...	17	

Hazaribagh.—Slight showers. Sugarcane pressing nearly completed. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 12½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water available.

Palamau.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* much bettered by to-day's rain (15th). Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12½ seers, gram 16¼ seers, barley 16¾ seers, *makai* 13 seers, and wheat 12¾ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 6 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Mango trees are flowering.

General Summary.—Rain is reported to have fallen towards the end of the week in several districts in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The winter rice harvest is nearly over, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. The prospects of the *rabi* crops in Bengal and Bihar continue generally good, and in Palamau some improvement is reported owing to the rainfall of the 15th instant. Rain is needed in Puri, Ranchi, Singhbhum, and Champaran. The poppy crop in Bihar so far promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 14 districts and fallen in 5; it is stationary in the remainder. There is plenty of fodder in every district, and cattle are generally in good condition. Some cattle-disease exists in certain districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 16th January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th January 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inche		%			Inches.	
1900. Jan.	7th	132·6	7·0	29·856	69·1	81·3	22·4	58·9	63 9	0 529	60·5	77	WNW and calm	49	Nil	Partially cloudy, △, =.
,,	8th	129·0	7·0	·926	65·8	78·1	21·1	57 0	58·2	·386	51·8	63	ENE and calm ...	38	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	9th	134·2	4·6	·997	65·8	79·0	22·6	56·4	59·8	·442	55·5	70	E by N and calm	21	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	10th	129·3	1·7	30·005	70·0	81·3	20·6	60·7	66·0	·615	64·8	81	SW by W and calm	27	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	11th	124·2	8·0	·059	68·2	78 3	16 9	61·4	61·9	·473	57·4	69	NNE and calm ...	50	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	12th	125 9	2·7	068	63·9	75·6	20·2	55·4	56·4	·359	49·8	63	NNE and calm ...	24	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	13th	128 9	8·2	·042	63 6	77·5	26·1	51·4	56·6	·367	50·4	63	NW by W and calm	11	,,	Chiefly clear, △, =.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches. 29·993
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·021
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	Hours. 34·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·7
The mean temperature of the seven days	66 6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66·9
The extreme variation of temperature	29 9
The maximum temperature	81·3
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Miles. 8
The mean relative humidity	% 70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th January 1900	Inches. Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·07
The total fall from 1st to 13th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew; =, fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 15th January 1900

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Meteorological Report of the Province (

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M. reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·098	29·933	29·994	30·047	—·003	N30°W	22	88·4	50·6	79·8	55·2	67·5	+0·7
			Raniganj	29·852	29·663	29·748	30·054	—	N58°W	32	86·4	47·5	79·5	52·5	66·0	+0·1
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·873	29·685	29·767	30·035	—	N83°W	53	86·0	48·9	79·9	54·1	67·0	+0·6
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·032	29·852	29·935	30·040	—·014	N4°W	43	87·8	49·2	81·6	55·0	68·3	+1·2
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·150	29·979	30·061	30·031	—·005	N23°E	187	81·0	52·5	78·2	59·2	68·7	+1·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·167	29·980	30·070	30·037	—·001	N2°E	11	84·4	51·2	78·5	55·8	66·9	+0·8
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·148	29·975	30·048	30·047	—	N40°W	65	84·4	47·4	78·1	51·8	65·0	—0·6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·130	29·972	30·025	30·044	+·006	E	17	81·5	49·1	76·5	54·4	65·5	—0·5
		Jessore	Jessore	30·140	29·965	30·050	30·031	+·003	O	23	81·1	47·1	76·9	53·3	65·1	—1·4
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·110	29·882	30·004	30·027	—·004	N6°E	45	80·7	47·7	75·9	53·5	64·7	+0·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·083	29·876	29·972	30·058	+·014	N8°E	58	79·8	46·5	75·6	50·9	63·3	—0·7
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (a)	29·910	29·717	29·810	30·070	+·015	N38°E	30	77·4	44·6	73·4	52·7	63·1	—0·8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·116	22·956	23·037	—	+·003	S51°E	66	59·0	31·8	48·5	35·5	42·1	—0·9
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30·060	29·840	29·919	30·072	—	N69°E	22	78·7	48·2	74·0	53·6	63·8	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·072	29·910	29·959	30·054	+·001	N72°E	32	79·8	47·2	74·6	52·2	63·4	—0·4
		Bogra	Bogra	30·106	29·958	30·015	30·032	—	?	?	80·3	48·5	75·1	53·7	64·5	—0·[illegible]
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·121	29·939	30·019	30·020	—·001	N30°W	26	80·3	48·9	75·4	54·3	64·8	—0·2
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·128	29·967	30·046	30·021	+·005	N5°W	63	81·6	51·8	76·5	57·0	66·7	—1·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·115	29·951	30·014	30·028	+·010	S78°E	3	78·5	50·4	73·9	55·1	64·5	—0·8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·123	29·957	30·030	30·026	+·001	N	28	80·7	49·5	76·4	53·7	65·1	+0·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·146	29·987	30·060	30·019	+·011	N5°E	36	84·3	50·2	78·6	56·0	67·3	+0·[illegible]
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·105	29·977	30·041	30·026	—	N	33	83·4	50·1	78·1	54·1	66·1	—0·7
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·119	29·966	30·022	30·014	—	N24°E	30	81·6	47·6	78·2	51·6	64·9	—1·[illegible]
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·046	29·966	29·978	30·015	+·002	N26°E	73	81·4	51·1	77·2	55·3	66·3	—1·[illegible]
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......													
Behar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	30·031	29·796	29·909	30·057*	—·031	S45°W	55	79·0	46·7	74·6	52·6	63·6	+1·[illegible]
		Gaya	Gaya	29·892	29·572	29·711	30·064	—·005	S17°E	56	83·4	46·9	79·0	51·4	65·3	+1·[illegible]
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·828	29·603	29·724	30·053	—·025	S28°W	91	84·1	49·6	78·3	53·4	65·9	+1·[illegible]
			Buxar	29·959	29·725	29·853	30·063	—·016	S63°W	84	83·6	46·2	77·3	51·9	64·6	+1·[illegible]
			Arrah	30·015	29·781	29·902	30·057	—	S67°W	33	82·2	43·0	76·5	49·4	63·0	+0·[illegible]
		Saran	Chapra	30·019	29·787	29·905	30·053	—	S59°W	34	80·7	46·2	75·6	50·8	63·2	+0·[illegible]
		Champaran	Motihari	29·960	29·768	29·879	30·075	—	N37°E	20	79·0	41·9	74·2	47·6	61·0	—0·[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·018	29·801	29·912	30·056	—	S63°E	7	77·2	46·8	73·4	51·5	62·4	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·024	29·814	29·917	30·048	—·016	N39°W	41	77·9	49·5	73·7	53·5	63·6	—0·[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·040	29·825	29·932	30·054	+·001	S40°W	88	81·1	45·6	76·0	51·0	63·5	+0·[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	30·074	29·869	29·979	30·068	+·017	N18°E	82	78·4	46·4	73·7	51·0	62·5	—0·[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	30·125	29·933	30·006	30·035	—	N89°W	23	75·5	46·1	74·4	51·0	62·7	—1·[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·692	29·484	29·585	30·066	+·007	N58°W	10	83·2	43·7	76·4	51·1	63·8	+0·[illegible]
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·091	29·936	30·017	30·044	+·004	N81°W	29	87·4	52·6	84·2	57·6	70·9	+0·[illegible]
			False Point	30·135	29·997	30·070	30·034	+·001	N23°W	120	83·4	49·0	80·0	56·4	68·2	+0·[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	30·147	29·975	30·051	30·047	+·009	N82°W	55	85·4	47·9	81·4	54·4	67·9	+1·[illegible]
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	30·140	30·015	30·073	30·030	—	N8°W	200	85·2	55·6	82·7	61·7	72·2	—
			Gopalpur	30·130	30·008	30·073	30·035	—	N25°W	253	84·8	54·1	81·2	58·2	69·7	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·126	27·925	28·025	30·070	—·001	S85°W	174	80·5	47·1	75·1	51·8	63·5	+2·[illegible]
		Ranchi	Ranchi	28·000	27·825	27·904	30·009	+·011	N87°W	130	81·0	45·6	76·6	51·4	63·5	+2·[illegible]
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·423	25·2[illegible]	29·854	30·094	—	S53°E	73 (b)	84·0	38·5	79·9	44·2	62·1	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·350	29·172	29·248	30·055	—	N72°W	14	87·1	40·2	80·3	53·5	67·0	—
		Singbhum	Chaibassa	29·395	29·221	29·306	30·061	—	S63°W	13	85·9	46·0	82·7	52·1	67·4	+2·[illegible]
Assam	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·888	29·680	29·778	30·092	—·003	N70°E	56	73·4	41·9	67·5	51·1	59·3	—1·[illegible]
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·083	29·880	29·975	30·052	—·010	N60°E	100	76·7	47·8	71·0	53·7	62·4	—2·[illegible]
		Cachar	Silchar	30·094	29·920	29·994	30·060	+·019	N72°E	34	81·9	46·0	77·2	53·1	65·2	—2·[illegible]

* Mean of [illegible] days. | (a) Mean of 30 days. | (b) Mean of 29 days. | (c) Mean of 28 days. | (d) Mean of 21 days.

Bengal for the month of December 1899.

Humidity: Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity: Variation from normal mean.	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.
76	+5	(c) 1·0	−1·0	Nil
70	—	1·2	—	Nil
66	—	1·4	—	Nil
66	—	0·9	—	Nil
88	+4	1·8	−0·8	0·17
83	+4	(c) 1·3	−0·7	Nil
88	—	(b) 1·3	—	Nil
87	+8	(a) 1·3	−0·3	Nil
90	+14	0	−2·0	Nil
86	—	1·1	—	Nil
92	—	(a) 1·9	—	Nil
91	—	(b) 1·0	—	Nil
73	−1	(b) 2·6	+1·6	0·[illegible]7
92	—	2·6	—	0·33
94	—	1·7	—	Nil
85	—	(a) 0·7	—	Nil
94	—	2·0*	—	Nil
91	+13	?	?	0·09
92	—	?	—	0·04
94	—	0·9	—	Nil
88	—	(a) 1·0	—	Nil
78	—	(b) 0·5	—	Nil
90	—	1·1	—	Nil
91	+4	(c) 1·0	−1·3	Nil
79	+3	0·6	−1·1	Nil
68	+4	1·0	−0·7	Nil
64	—	1·0	—	Nil
68	—	0·6	—	Nil
81	—	0·4	—	Nil
87	—	0·3	—	Nil
92	—	0	—	Nil
88	—	(c) 0·4	—	Nil
93	+7	(c) 0·4	−0·5	Nil
81	—	1·3	—	Nil
94	+10	(h) 1·2	+0·2	Nil
92	—	(k) 0·2	—	Nil
76	—	1·2	—	Nil
74	+2	2·0	+0·2	0·03
85	+4	(f) 3·4	+0·9	Nil
80	—	2·2	—	Nil
75	—	(a) 0·6	—	Nil
72	—	0·2	—	0·19
50	−16	1·4	−0·5	Nil
51	—	1·8	—	Nil
75	—	0·6	—	Nil
60	—	0·4	—	Nil
60	—	0·9	—	Nil
90	+2	?	?	0·36
94	+6	(j) 4·[illegible]	+3·4	Nil
91	+6	(h) 3·6	0	0·14

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

RAINFALL—

District.	Of month: Mean of district.	Of month: Normal mean.	Of month: Variation from mean.	Of month: Number of rainy days.	Of month: Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1899: Mean of district.	Since 16th October 1899: Normal mean.	Since 16th October 1899: Variation.	Since 16th October 1899: Mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1899: Normal mean number of rainy days.
Burdwan.	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·00	0·22	1·34	2·12	−0·78	1·80	2·47
Birbhum.	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·3[illegible]	1·95	1·89	+0·06	1·75	2·56
Bankura.	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·0[illegible]	0·[illegible]0	1·23	2·04	−0·81	1·70	2·73
Midnapore.	Nil	0·18	−0·18	0·00	0·29	1·22	3·02	−1·80	1·50	3·00
Hooghly.	Nil	0·21	−0·21	0·00	0·37	0·87	2·44	−1·57	1·33	2·97
Howrah.	Nil	0·23	−0·23	0·00	0·47	0·66	2·27	−1·61	1·00	3·17
24-Parganas.	0·02	0·20	−0·18	0·14	0·41	1·45	3·46	−2·01	2·14	3·00
Calcutta.	Nil	0·24	−0·24	0·00	0·46	1·30	2·81	−1·51	1·00	3·30
Nadia.	Nil	0·12	−0·12	0·00	0·20	1·90	2·63	−0·73	1·80	2·75
Murshidabad.	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·23	2·45	2·16	+0·29	2·13	2·61
Jessore.	Nil	0·17	−0·17	0·00	0·24	2·00	3·14	−1·14	2·80	3·29
Khulna.	Nil	0·24	−0·24	0·00	0·41	2·72	3·32	−0·60	3·33	3·75
Rajshahi.	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·00	0·19	2·27	1·66	+0·61	1·83	2·16
Dinajpur.	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·22	0·70	1·31	−0·61	1·50	1·90
Jalpaiguri.	0·31	0·04	+0·27	1·00	0·14	1·66	1·68	−0·02	2·75	2·10
Darjeeling.	0·29	0·25	+0·04	1·25	0·73	2·53	3·02	−0·49	5·25	3·16
Cooch Behar.	0·16	0·11	+0·05	0·50	0·28	1·05	1·95	0·90	2·75	2·14
Rangpur.	0·05	0·12	−0·07	0·20	0·25	2·31	1·48	+0·83	1·83	1·56
Bogra.	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·00	0·3[illegible]	3·12	2·27	+0·85	2·50	2·19
Pabna.	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·00	0·33	3·07	2·36	+0·71	2·00	3·22
Dacca.	0·06	0·16	−0·10	0·40	0·57	2·99	3·29	−0·3	3·20	3·76
Mymensingh.	0·09	0·10	−0·0[illegible]	0·13	0·2[illegible]	4·15	2·53	+1·62	3·56	2·9[illegible]
Faridpur.	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·00	0·2[illegible]	4·49	2·99	+1·50	3·33	3·12
Backergunge.	Nil	0·36	−0·36	0·00	0·48	13·05	4·03	+9·0[illegible]	4·50	4·27
Tippera.	0·31	0·19	+0·12	0·34	0·51	4·55	3·54	+1·01	3·9[illegible]	4·98
Noakhali.	0·01	0·54	−0·53	0·00	0·58	12·11	5·3[illegible]	+6·8[illegible]	6·75	4·55
Chittagong.	Nil	0·52	−0·52	0·0[illegible]	0·[illegible]3	21·97	5·70	+16·27	6·00	5·58
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil	0·56	−0·56	0·00	0·8[illegible]	14·73	4·54	+10·19	8·00	[illegible]·56
Patna.	Nil	0·08	−0·08	0·10	[illegible]	1·48	1·58	+0·1[illegible]	1·00	1·[illegible]8
Gaya.	Nil	0·18	−0·18	0·00	0·2[illegible]	0·67	1·13	−0·4[illegible]	1·12	1·63
Shahabad.	Nil	0·22	−0·22	0·00	0·29	0·84	1·62	−0·78	0·63	1·77
Saran.	Nil	0·12	−0·12	0·00	0·29	0·16	1·30	−0·[illegible]	1·00	1·33
Champaran.	Nil	0·16	−0·16	0·00	0·31	0·31	1·17	−0·8[illegible]	1·00	1·2[illegible]
Muzaffarpur.	Nil	0·09	−0·09	0·00	0·21	1·95	1·05	+0·90	1·11	1·23
Darbhanga.	Nil	0·08	−0·08	0·00	0·21	2·71	0·86	+1·85	1·00	1·18
Monghyr.	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·17	0·53	0·93	−0·[illegible]	0·80	1·35
Bhagalpur.	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·00	0·26	0·45	1·08	−0·65	0·67	1·33
Purnea.	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·31	0·03	1·17	−1·14	0·00	1·35
Malda.	Nil	0·06	−0·06	0·00	0·21	1·05	1·49	−0·44	1·50	1·46
Sonthal Parganas.	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·00	0·23	0·61	1·59	−0·98	1·50	1·9[illegible]
Cuttack.	Nil	0·33	−0·33	0·00	0·54	0·64	5·18	−4·54	1·25	5·25
Balasore. Shortt's Island.	0·12	0·20	−0·08	0·14	0·41	0·89	3·56	−2·67	1·85	4·[illegible]9
Puri.	Nil	0·44	−0·44	0·00	0·66	0·62	7·18	−6·56	1·60	6·11
Hazaribagh.	Nil	0·19	−0·19	0·00	0·31	0·15	1·71	−1·56	0·[illegible]7	2·10
Ranchi.	Nil	0·23	−0·23	0·00	0·52	0·01	1·63	−1·62	0·0[illegible]	[illegible]
Palamau.	Nil	0·27	−0·27	0·00	0·33	0·53	1·[illegible]	−1·15	[illegible]·50	2·14
Manbhum.	Nil	0·16	−0·16	0·00	0·25	0·13	1·49	−1·36	0·33	2·38
Singhbhum.	Nil	0·28	−0·28	0·00	0·57	0·48	2·17	−1·69	1·50	3·20
S. Saugor.										
Dhubri.										
Cachar.										

(f) Mean of 20 days. (g) Mean of 15 days. (h) Mean of 17 days. (j) Mean of 18 days. (k) Mean of 23 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio[ns]

Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Southern Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ..	Suri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ..	Bankura ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ..	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Danton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Moheshreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum Dum ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia .	Ranaghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad .	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Domkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna ..	Satkhira ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sakipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mollahat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morellganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tala ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi .	Boalia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naogaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ..	Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahadebpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nitpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balurghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipur Duar	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falakata ..	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·30	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·72	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalchini ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ..	Buxa .	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·83	...	0·27	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siliguri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	0·80	0·06	...	...	0·84	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tibet	Yatung ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mekhliganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ..	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur ..	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sundarganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ..	Sherpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]bhili ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna ..	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...n Bengal in December 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st Dec. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·88	2·41	Kalna ..	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·71	2·39	Burdwan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·41	2 49	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·07	1·84	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·68	1·58	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·64	2·08	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 39	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·85	1·73	Hetampur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·12	Nil	2·14	2·09	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·17	1·76	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2 59	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·40	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·94	2 27	Bankura ..	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·15	Nil	2·21	1 94	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·34	1·73	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·65	2·42	Khatra.			SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·76	1·58	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	2·07	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·02	Nil	1·98	1·35	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·28	1·87	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·40	3·26	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·12	Nil	2·70	1·08	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·28	Nil	0 54	5·93	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·20	Nil	1·21	3·01	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·57	2·93	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·69	1·57	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·38	2·53	Kukrabaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·13	Nil	3·35	2·16	Garbbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·62	?	*Pauskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·84	2·82	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·26	Nil	1 17	2 40	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·59	2·10	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·23	Nil	1·03	2 70	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·28	1·85	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1 21	?	*Uluberia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 65	0·17	0·28	0·17	1 71	0·45	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 38	Nil	0·22	Nil	1·21	3·15	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·56	3·46	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·39	2·81	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·43	Nil	0·23	Nil	0 96	2·68	Barrackpore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·22	Nil	1·21	2·72	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·23	Nil	2·78	2·91	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·17	Nil	0 45	2 86	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0 16	Nil	1·46	2·60	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·59	2·46	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·48	3·83	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·86	2·38	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0 14	Nil	2·13	2·94	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·17	Nil	2·23	2·22	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·88	1·99	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0 10	Nil	1 73	2 20	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·09	Nil	2·35	1·78	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·10	Nil	1·82	1·82	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·10	Nil	5·50	2·25	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·12	2·25	Akriganj.			
												0·11		0·04			2·04	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·95	2·17	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0 17	Nil	1·60	3 28	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·18	Nil	3·88	3·77	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·31	3·06	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·11	Nil	3·21	2·71	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·25	Nil	0 98	2·20	Bangaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·50	2·98	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0 22	Nil	4·58	3·90	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·24	Nil	2 13	3·10	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·50	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·28	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·41	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·93	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·22	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·55	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·55	?	Mollahat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·00	?	Morelganj.			
																		Tala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·07	Nil	2·00	1·76	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	0·03	0·08	0·03	2·72	2·25	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0 13	Nil	2·41	1·35	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0 03	Nil	2 52	1·70	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 09	Nil	0·01	Nil	1 55	1·18	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0 15	Nil	2·37	1·50	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·38	?	*Nathpur* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·94	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·09	?	*Gangarampur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·42	0·99	Churaman.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0 10	Nil	0·48	0·84	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·12	2·05	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·75	1 35	Balurghat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·84	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0 26	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0 09	Nil	1 71	2·06	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·10	0·77	0·02	0·51	1 91	1·76	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·10	0·48	0·01	0·30	2·41	1·69	Falakata.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·63	1 21	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·52	?	0·72	7·86	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
												?		?			?	Kalchini.			NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·33	0·96	0·44	0·33	0·10	5·21	Buxa	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	0·14	0 09	0·14	2·76	1·85	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	0·07	0·21	0·03	1·27	3·54	Darjeeling.			
												0·02		0·24			1·45	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·01	?	0·02	2·15	?	*Mungpoo.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	2·44	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·03	?	0 84	3·20	?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·25	?	0·15	1·09	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 35	0·19	0·15	0·10	1 39	1·93	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	0·28	0·38	0·07	0·28	1·41	1·87	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	0·04	0·12	0 04	0·75	1·86	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	0·06	0·09	0·06	0·84	2 14	W[illegible]anga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0 08	1·09	?	*[illegible]ri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·23	1·90	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·58	2·53	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0 06	0·93	·	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·33	0·09	0·15	0·09	2·58	1·25	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·11	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·80	1·57	Baradokra (*Nilphamari*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	0·15	0·10	0·15	3·36	1·12	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·17	?	*Sundarganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·10	Nil	2·63	2·79	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0 10	Nil	3·04	2·60	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·10	Nil	3·09	2·11	Bogra			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·39	Nil	0·13	Nil	3·12	1·48	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·10	Nil	2·49	2·35	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·13	Nil	3·73	2 34	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh...	Jaydebpur	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nalitabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera...	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera ...	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hatya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lakhipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bandarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ahiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikraul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chausa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hathwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhorch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakpreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ngal in December 1899—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·28	Nil	2·09	3·72	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·16	Nil	2·68	2·74	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·54	0·10	0·25	0·10	2·74	4·22	Narayanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·10	Nil	4·12	2·82	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·09	0·11	0·03	0·11	1·90	2·98	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	0·59	0·24	0·57	4·10	2·60	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·09	Nil	3·59	2·47	Atia (*Tangail*).		Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	0·04	0·13	0·04	4·82	2·82	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·20	Nil	1·16	2·60	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	0·13	0·15	0·08	4·95	3·67	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·65	2·54	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·00	1·96	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·77	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·58	1·71	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·13	?	*Nalitabari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·18	Nil	[illegible]	2·93	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·3	Nil	0·11	Nil	4·58	3·10	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·03	Nil	4·19	2·93	Goalundo			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	19·61	4·22	Patuakhali ..	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	9·96	3·93	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·54	Nil	0·39	Nil	10·64	4·22	Barisal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	4·12	3·82	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·53	Nil	12·09	3·85	Bhola			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·94	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·34	Nil	[illegible]	4·11	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	1·57	[illegible]	1·57	8·77	3·95	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·54	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	5·83	3·59	Comilla	Tippera.		East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·61	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	7·12	3·65	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·46	0·30	0·24	0·31	3·61	3·14	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·09	Nil	2·12	4·17	Ramchandrapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·03	Nil	4·00	3·09	Nasirnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·71	2·78	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	0·40	0·08	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·90	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·11	Nil	7·23	3·24	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	Nil	0·69	Nil	15·41	5·49	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	0·02	0·81	0·02	9·86	5·51	Fenny			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	[illegible]	0·55	0·03	14·68	6·41	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·20	Nil	8·48	3·81	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Chhagalnaya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·34	?	*Hatya*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·60	?	*Lakhipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·31	Nil	[illegible]	6·02	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·77	Nil	25·43	4·50	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	0·38	Nil	20·18	7·52	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·27	Nil	22·88	5·09	Satkania.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·81	Nil	[illegible]	5·37	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Fenua.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Marsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·50	Nil	14·73	4·54	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	15·37	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·93	1·40	Patna ..	Patna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·05	[illegible]	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·32	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·30	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·16	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·32	1·15	Aurungabad	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·51	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·13	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·10	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·13	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·60	0·96	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	1·42	Ramnah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·25	[illegible]	Pakri Barawan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·86	[illegible]	Buxar	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·09	[illegible]	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·2	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bhabhua			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·2	Nil	[illegible]	1·66	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·32	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	1·39	Mohania.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·33	?	*Khora.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·32	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Koath*		Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·07	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Chausa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·33	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	0·98	Gopalganj	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·62	[illegible]	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·81	?	*Ekma*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·11	Nil	[illegible]	1·51	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Hathua.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·97	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·12	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·11	Nil	[illegible]	1·18	Motihari	Champaran		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·15	[illegible]	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·25	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bachhorwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	-	Nil	[illegible]	-	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·08	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sitamarhi.	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·10	Nil	1·02	1·02	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·08	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·12	Nil	2·70	0·73	Paru			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·60	1·11	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·34	1·43	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·66	1·14	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·05	Nil	3·70	1·16	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·12	Nil	[illegible]	1·28	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·45	1·01	Madhubani			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·07	Nil	2·98	0·43	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·13	Nil	2·44	0·49	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·96	1·52	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·73	1·31	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·60	0·91	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·13	Nil	Nil	0·44	[illegible]ri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·43	[illegible]	*[illegible]pur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·35	0·7[illegible]	Sheikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·22	?	*Chakai Banda*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·29	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*[illegible]*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·30	?	*Kharjpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in December 1899—*concluded*.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st Dec. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Dec.
BIHAR—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·37	1·20
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·11	
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·25	1·04
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·06	Nil	[illegible]	0·67
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·06	1·19
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·47	1·52
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·85
			Bausi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·05	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	1·27
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·03	1·21
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·11	Nil	[illegible]	1·67
			Gondwara (Korah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·86
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·35	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·13	Nil	Nil	0·89
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·63	[illegible]
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·15	0·81
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·21	[illegible]
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·76	[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·21	1·38
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·47	[illegible]
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·5	1·92
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·76	1·50
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·81
			Mohagama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	0·60	?
			Nunihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·50	1·24
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·11	?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		Nil		Nil	[illegible]	?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	[illegible]	?
			Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
			Bhagaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·13	?
			Hiranpur	...																																					
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?
			Bario	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	0·30	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·51	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	0·01	0·2	0·01	0·01	[illegible]
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Salipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·10	[illegible]
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·62	[illegible]
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·46	0·75	0·28	0·75	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	0·09	[illegible]	0·09	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·56	[illegible]
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·55	[illegible]
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·42	8·51
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·72	[illegible]
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·02	[illegible]	0·02	[illegible]	6·63
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·39	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·86	9·42
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	1·13	?
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·15	5·52
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	[illegible]	?
			Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·35	?
			Kanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·14	1·65
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·27	1·77
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·22	[illegible]
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·05	[illegible]
			Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	1·38
			Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·21	Nil	[illegible]	2·50
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·27	Nil	Nil	2·18
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	1·80
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Bano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	Nil	?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Surguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·47	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	1·02
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	3·32
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·38	Nil	Nil	2·18
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·01	1·62
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	2·19
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	2·00	1·36
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·10	1·43
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Nagarantari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·18	?
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?
			Chatterpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·05	1·55
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·03	1·53
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·30	1·55
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	[illegible]
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·17	1·19
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·18	1·53
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	0·19	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·19	1·95
			Chakradharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·03	2·08
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·54	2·31
			Baharagora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·18	2·31
			Gailkera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·16	?
			Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·02	?
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·12	2·78
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·98	?
			Talcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·24	Nil	Nil	2·40
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·28	3·53
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·05	3·39
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·71	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·55	3·33
			Bishpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·10	3·57
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·13	Nil	Nil	3·72
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·32	?
			Barsinga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·40	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1899.

As is usual in December, weather has been fine and settled over both the Province and the Bay. Not unfrequently cyclonic disturbances develop in the extreme south of the Bay during the first-half of the month; and on rare occasions they move northwards and influence weather in Bengal. During the past month there has been no such disturbance, and the only weather which might be considered abnormal appears to have originated in the north-east.

A faint depression was shown in North Bengal about the 5th or 6th, more by the cyclonic wind directions than by pressure differences. Moving south-westward it became better developed over the central parts of the province on the 7th, and then becoming fainter again soon after disappeared, owing to a brisk rise of pressure which became general over the province. During these days the only rainfall of the month occurred, beginning in North Bengal and ending in Orissa. Light showers were fairly general in the Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar districts between the 5th and 9th, and a few scattered showers were recorded in East Bengal between the 4th and 8th, and similar scattered rain fell in Orissa on the 10th, 11th and 13th. The only rain in South-West Bengal was ·17 inch at Saugor Island on the 10th, and none fell in Chota Nagpur and Bihar throughout the month.

One abnormal feature of the general atmospheric condition was the very low temperature which prevailed in Burma during the first week of the month At that time comparatively warm weather obtained in Bengal, but after the slight disturbance referred to above, the pressure gradient became steeper over the Bay and the province. Northerly winds were more regular, and temperature fell in Bengal, especially in the north-east. Along with these changes temperature rose in Burma, and during the second-half of the month was generally above the normal by small amounts.

The low temperature which followed the disturbance was at first fairly general over the province, but the most usual arrangement during the month was high temperature in the west and low temperature in the east, more especially the north-east. This is shown by the means for the month which differ from the normal by amounts varying from excess of 2°·5 in Chota Nagpur to defect of 2°·3 in Assam. These differences may be partly accounted for by pressure being relatively higher in Assam and North Bengal than it was in Bihar, in consequence of which winds were more north-easterly than usual in the eastern districts and not so northerly as usual in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In fact in the west of the province winds varying from west to south-west or south were of most frequent occurrence.

The usual direction from which unsettled weather approaches the province in the cold season is the west, and at times as in the previous year some of these disturbances occur in the latter half of December. On this occasion there was only the faintest appearance of a disturbance from the west in the last days of the month. There was a brisk fall of pressure, causing defect of about ·1 inch in the centre and west of the province, and light irregular cyclonic winds, but no cloud or rainfall or any considerable change of temperature. Practically therefore throughout the month normal weather prevailed with the usual oscillations of temperature and pressure characteristic of settled conditions.

It would appear that the abnormal conditions on which the irregular distribution of rainfall of the past monsoon season depended have been followed by other conditions likely to have an opposite effect on the motion of depressions from the west on which rainfall at this season depends. It may be remembered that all depressions which formed during the rains moved sooner or later towards the north-east of the province. Judging by the two slight cases of disturbed weather in December, the approach of depressions from the west will be retarded, and they will probably become too diffused to cause rainfall in the usual quantity in January and February in Bengal.

Pressure on an average for the month was practically normal, except in the west of Bihar, where there was defect of ·03 inch, and in North Bengal and the south of Assam, where there was excess of about ·02 inch. Generally in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the difference from the normal was not above a few thousandths of an inch.

Pressure changes were almost always small, and the only occasion of comparatively high readings was in the second week, when excess in the north was between one and two-tenths of an inch, and there was a rather steep gradient over the Bay.

Temperature varied considerably from the normal for day readings; but there was little difference at night. The average variation in maximum temperatures ranged from excess of 3° in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the south of Bihar to defect of 2° in North and East Bengal and 3° to 4° in Assam. Owing to the smaller differences in minimum readings, the mean temperature for the month shows somewhat more uniformity than the mean day readings taken alone. Average excess was 2°·5 in Chota Nagpur, 1° in Orissa, and about half a degree in South-West Bengal and Bihar. In North Bengal defect was 0°·4, in East Bengal 0°·8 and in Assam 2°·3.

Rainfall as stated above was almost nil over the whole province, and was entirely absent in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The light showers which fell in North and East Bengal about the end of the first week give an average for these divisions of less than ·1 inch, and in Orissa there fell on an average only ·04 inch.

* The following table gives the average rainfall for each division month by month throughout the year, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for each month. It will be seen that Bihar has received 29 per cent. more than the normal, East Bengal 22, North Bengal 16 and South-West Bengal 9; and that Orissa and Chota Nagpur have received respectively 8 and 14 per cent. less than the average.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	239	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	92	99	Nil	Nil	109
North Bengal	70	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	119	63	Nil	70	116
East ,, ...	300	169	61	155	137	104	125	114	116	194	17	33	122
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	148	167	127	102	34	Nil	Nil	129
Orissa ..	49	88	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	147	Nil	13	92
Chota Nagpur ..	164	24	Nil	256	85	164	110	51	57	34	Nil	Nil	86

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of December 1899:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	87·8	47·1	78·6	54·5	66·7	+0·3	Nil	0·15	−0·15	0·00	0·28	−0·28	1·63	2·57
North Bengal	80·7	44·6	74·9	53·0	63·9	−0·4	0·07	0·10	−0·03	0·24	0·24	0	1·97	1·79
East	84·3	47·6	77·0	54·7	65·8	−0·8	0·09	0·27	−0·18	0·15	0·40	0·25	9·70	3·81
Bihar	84·1	41·9	75·6	51·3	63·5	+0·4	Nil	0·12	−0·12	0·00	0·25	−0·25	0·90	1·24
Orissa	87·4	47·9	81·9	57·7	69·8	+1·0	0·04	0·31	−0·27	0·05	0·52	−0·47	0·63	5·11
Chota Nagpur*	85·9	45·6	77·8	51·8	64·8	+2·5	Nil	0·21	−0·21	0·00	0·30	−0·30	0·26	1·70
Assam	81·9	44·9	71·9	52·6	62·3	−2·3								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 16th January 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of November 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.						TOLLAGE, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	629	10	10	7,325	5	4	793	3	9	16,197	13	10
Kendrapara ditto	5,783	3	2	42,984	3	6	7,039	3	5	52,446	5	1
High Level Canal, Range I	321	8	9	7,897	7	0	1,917	8	3	13,126	1	6
Ditto, " II	97	6	0	1,809	4	9	195	9	9	1,989	12	3
Ditto, " III	35	2	0	920	7	9	35	14	0	674	6	3
Jajpur Canal ...	22	5	3	264	14	9	15	15	9	130	7	9
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,889	4	0	61,201	11	1	9,997	6	11	84,564	14	8
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal	8,313	13	9	65,490	0	6	9,295	11	3	65,933	14	9
Hijili Tidal Canal	2,509	4	0	35,956	3	0	3,036	13	6	53 632	5	6
Total South-Western Circle ...	10,823	1	9	1,01,446	3	6	12,332	8	9	1,19,566	4	3
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,557	15	6	31,428	6	9	3,648	7	9	25,817	9	9
Arrah ditto ...	1,748	7	3	19,745	6	9	3,855	1	9	32,517	8	3
Buxar ditto ...	1,195	12	6	10,580	14	0	719	3	0	6,441	0	0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,502	3	3	61,754	11	6	8,222	12	6	64,776	2	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,214	9	0	2,24,402	10	1	30,552	12	2	2,68,907	4	11

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.												TOLLAGE, 1898-99.											
	During the month.						To end of the month.						During the month.						To end of the month.					
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.				Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9	10			11	12	13					
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.		No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.			
High Level ...	1	...	4	8	0	44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0		4,408	99	3,136	13	6	31,186	2,598	23,396	15	11			
Total Orissa Circle	1	...	4	8	0	44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0		4,408	99	3,136	13	6	31,186	2,598	23,396	15	11			

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1899-1900.						EARNINGS, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals .	6,893	12	0	1,07,551	6	1	13,134	4	5	1,07,961	14	7
Midnapore Canal ..	8,313	13	9	65,490	0	6	9,295	11	3	65,933	14	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	2,509	4	0	35,956	3	0	3,036	13	6	53,632	5	6
Sone Canals ...	5,502	3	3	61,754	11	6	8,222	12	6	64,776	2	0
Total ...	23,219	1	0	2,70,752	5	1	33,089	9	8	2,92,304	4	10

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of November 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900. During the month.			Tollage, 1899-1900. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1898-99. During the month.			Tollage, 1898-99. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	33,418	3	9	1,92,060	8	3	33,507	11	6	1,56,843	4	6
Tolly's Nala ...	8,170	15	3	54,747	3	6	7,246	10	3	37,530	4	3
Total ...	41,589	3	0	2,46,807	11	9	40,754	5	9	1,94,373	8	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,702	9	3	29,106	5	0	4,587	10	6	47,060	13	9
Nadia Rivers ...	6,823	14	0	88,447	4	6	7,595	0	0	70,826	12	2
Grand Total ...	52,115	10	3	3,64,361	5	3	52,937	0	3	3,12,261	2	8

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1900

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1900. Number of boats.	Week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1900. Weight of cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1900. Tollage.	Week ending Saturday the 14th January 1899. Number of boats.	Week ending Saturday the 14th January 1899. Weight of cargo.	Week ending Saturday the 14th January 1899. Tollage.
	No.	Mds	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy	1,148	3,34,850	6,539	1,288	1,83,215	2,872
Jute	91	44,000	718	132	72,200	1,112
Firewood	49	45,900	685	39	31,225	467
Other articles	858	1,75,750	2,499	731	1,94,080	2,507
Total ...	2,446	6,00,500	9,441	2,190	4,80,720	6,958

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 25th November 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

Staples.	1898. Weight.	1898. Freight.	1899. Weight.	1899. Freight.	Increase. Weight.	Increase. Freight.	Decrease. Weight.	Decrease. Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	81,37,487	11,04,738	83,56,691	12,41,210	2,19,204	1,36,472	......	......
Cotton, raw ...	62,759	41,922	1,38,773	66,100	76,014	24,178	......	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	5,917	4,936	20,633	16,639	14,[illegible]86	11,703	......	......
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	42,579	20,378	51,876	20,273	9,097	...	......	105
3.—Piece-goods, European ...	2,06,151	2,10,571	1,50,386	1,60,327	......	...	55,755	50,644
4.— Ditto. Indian ...	40,560	31,679	38,886	37,199	......	5,520	1,674	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	366	383	237	170	......	...	69	212
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	12,313	9,525	10,353	9,338	...	...	1,960	187
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	13,349	37,883	16,556	34,964	3,216	......	......	2,919
2.—Myrabolams ...	4,242	1,683	7,496	1,857	3,254	174	...	...
3.—Cutch ...	2,404	1,049	1,300	492	...	...	1,104	557
4.—Turmeric ...	10,990	8,164	6,229	5,295	...	......	4,761	3,869
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	323	299	485	420	162	121	...	...
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia) ...	175	76	20	3	......	...	155	73
7.—Others ...	10,200	3,755	3,356	751	...	...	6,850	5,494
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	4,98,460	1,18,647	4,37,871	1,01,554	...	...	60,589	17,093
2.—Rice in the husk ...	66,090	6,747	1,27,439	16,786	61,349	10,039	......	......
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	3,93,058	60,419	10,94,819	2,12,525	7,01,761	1,82,106	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	88,874	13,046	3,22,765	48,861	2,33,891	35,815	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ...	3 58,984	87,712	9,81,080	3,49,470	5 59,105	2,61,758	...	...
6.—Others ...	1,84,012	31,856	4,70,488	1,21,691	2,86,476	86,835	......	...
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	41,121	22,[illegible]	1,55,688	1,07,901	1,14,567	85,262	......	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	11,978	5,323	19,900	14,180	7,922	8,867	......	......
Horns ...	2,656	1,175	2,197	900	......	...	4[illegible]9	1[illegible]2
Hemp and other fibres ...	71,399	14,2[illegible]	28,386	6,043	......	......	43,013	8,191
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	2,26,233	55,740	2,74,894	63,105	48,661	7,365	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	85,546	43,295	97,518	48,059	11,972	4,764	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	26,358	9,785	43,629	14,761	17,271	4,976	.....	..
2.—Shell ...	21,424	17,684	26,542	19,514	5,118	1,830	.....	..
Leather, manufactured ...	9,571	9,744	7,754	6,511	...	......	1,817	3,233
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer ...	19,234	7,709	13,733	6,158	...	......	5,501	1,551
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit ...	1,778	2,535	775	2,012	..	......	1,003	522
3.—Wines ...	2,986	4,774	3,148	5,125	162	351	...	......
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer ...	107	32	139	36	32	4	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	1,473	1,047	173	198	...	.....	1,300	849
2.—Brass, ditto ...	351	185	873	459	524	272	......	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	1,468	1,060	533	371	...	...	935	6[illegible]9
4.—Brass, ditto ...	17,321	7,118	15,218	8 285		1,137	2,103	.....
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast ...	34,865	7,476	12,910	4,054	...	..	21,955	3,422
(b) Unwrought ...	29,374	1,214	20,439	2,551	...	1,337	8,935	.....
(c) Wrought ...	81,618	36,891	62,797	29,919	...	...	18,821	6,972
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	37,217	17,656	17,187	21,299	9,970	3,643	...	...
6.—Zinc and spelter ...	3,136	2,307	2,037	1,437	...	.....	1,099	870
7.—Others ...	10,091	8,296	9,651	6,171	......	...	440	2,125
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,00,903	34,952	1,30,991	54,011	30,088	19,059	......	......
2.—Castor ...	3,953	1,216	3,701	882	...	...	225	334
3.—Cocoanut ...	5,216	2,076	4,794	1,613	...	...	422	463
4.—Mustard and rape ...	4,775	1,515	10,965	3,415	6,190	1,060	.....	......
5.—Others ...	5,495	2,640	6,140	2,473	645	......	......	167
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	5,97,088	1,42,298	1,83,065	45,327	......	......	4,14,023	96,971
2.—Rape and mustard ...	2,97,789	82,396	1,37,881	34,623	......	...	1,59,908	47,773
3.—Til or jinjili ...	16,319	3,301	35,072	6,363	18,753	3,062	......	...
4.—Poppy ...	44,959	11,757	21,379	5,620	...	...	23,570	6,137
5.—Earthnuts ...	346	97	55	20	...	......	291	77
6.—Castor ...	40,791	9,494	31,673	7,704	...	......	9,118	1,790
7.—Others ...	14,917	3,074	10,868	2,712	...	...	4,049	362
Opium ...	42,171	44,702	49,948	54,017	6,777	9,315	......	......
Paper and pasteboard ...	23,187	13,873	19,294	10,587	......	......	3,893	3,291
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	38,526	31,945	38,952	28,626	426	.....	......	3,319
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	25,925	16,029	23,615	16,083	..	54	2,310	...
3.—Potatoes ...	1,09,049	53,478	1,74,399	83,042	65,350	26,564	......	......
4.—Others ...	1,03,872	43,515	90,992	32,037	...	......	12,880	11,478
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof ...	1,159	1,828	1,318	514	159	......	......	1,314
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	3,760	711	27,792	4,571	24,032	3,860	......	......
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates ...	40,931	9,455	26,238	736	......	......	14,606	8,719
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	...	......	4,607	2,016	4,607	2,016	......	.....
(c) Other sorts ...	42,351	14,702	63,797	9,620	21,446	.....	......	5,082
Salt ...	4,69,353	81,330	5,00,061	92,396	30,708	11,066	......	......

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	68,154	24,089	62,404	23,747	......	......	5,750	1,342
2.—Other saline substances	37,300	12,166	30,169	8,778	......	......	7,147	3,388
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	2,643	1,416	3,593	1,347	950	......	......	69
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	77	161	......	300	......	......	77	161
2.—Indian	232	527	195	411	......	......	37	167
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	16,999	14,313	17,026	15,616	27	1,303	......	......
2.—Pepper	2,951	2,712	2,102	2,119	......	......	852	593
3.—Ginger	3,735	1,376	2,360	955	......	......	1,375	421
4.—Chillies	13,100	4,417	16,748	5,589	3,648	1,172	......	......
5.—Cardamoms	2,059	1,847	1,166	435	......	......	893	1,402
6.—Others	1,087	689	1,215	640	128	......	......	49
Stone and lime	3,82,662	78,770	3,94,208	76,745	11,546	......	......	2,025
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	21,659	5,832	15,636	6,207	......	375	6,023	......
2.—Unrefined	2,93,400	75,139	1,81,928	43,374	...	......	1,11,472	31,765
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	3,472	2,506	4,378	3,461	906	......	......	135
Timber	80,864	13,866	1,21,557	19,056	40,693	5,190	......	......
Tobacco	53,141	20,406	44,152	16,780	...	......	8,989	3,626
Wool—								
(a) Raw	2,795	1,828	3,523	1,115	728	......	...	713
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	238	417	991	1,336	753	919	......	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	702	1,504	6,112	2,281	5,410	777	......	......
III.— " Indian	7,477	9,000	6,910	11,257	......	2,257	567	......
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	31	33	......	......	......	......	31	33
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,151	40,909	6,295	...	......	2,037	3,856
2.—Firewood	24,743	1,332	14,395	1,230	...	......	10,348	102
3.—Indigo seed	1,593	347	4,373	1,253	2,780	906	......	......
4.—Oil-cake	90,434	14,251	84,115	13,604	...	......	6,319	647
5.—Paints & colours	11,545	4,092	11,635	5,442	90	1,350	......	......
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	76,909	22,336	89,514	27,145	12,605	4,809	......	......
7.—Wooden articles	15,151	6,423	12,799	6,133	......	......	2,352	290
8.—Others	7,53,780	1,85,825	7,03,058	1,95,390	......	9,565	50,722	......
Total ...	1,49,21,281	32,00,028	1,04,93,859	38,35,712	15,72,578	6,35,684	......	......
Military stores	13,906	17,162	19,806	32,490	5,900	15,328	......	......
Coal for railway	7,43,434	53,446	15,02,779	1,22,945	7,59,345	69,499	......	......
Railway materials	12,42,990	44,567	17,95,868	57,321	5,52,878	12,754	......	......
Live-stock	......	30,893	......	36,238	......	5,345	......	......
Total ...	1,69,21,700	33,46,096	1,98,12,401	40,84,706	28,90,701	7,38,610	......	......

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 8th January 1900.*

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of October 1899 compared with the corresponding period in 1898.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	258	433	673	1,308	415	875	......	......	Demand for brick burning.
II.—Cotton, raw	73	462	63	594	......	132	10	......	
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn. European	4	37	7	53	3	16	......	......	Opening of extensions.
2. Twist and yarn. Indian ..	222	1,977	270	2,082	48	105	......	......	
3. Piece-goods. European	866	5,84[illegible]	1,263	9,264	397	3,420	......	......	
4. Piece-goods. Indian ..	288	1,977	305	2,051	17	74	......	......	
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	10	115	1	18	......	......	9	97	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Others ...	50	348	48	414	......	66	2	......	
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	2	6	7	118	5	112	......	......	
2. Myrabolams	1	2	1	7	......	5	......	......	
3. Catch	6	27	5	23	......	......	1	4	
4. Turmeric	118	529	6[illegible]	579	......	5[illegible]	58	......	
5. Aniline dyes	1	5	5	38	4	33	......	......	
6. Others	6	25	9	68	3	43	......	......	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	2,252	8,744	5,649	19,370	3,397	10,626	......	......	Demand in Rajputana
2. Rice in the husk ...	2,251	5,517	2,618	7,382	3[illegible]7	1,865	......	......	
3. Rice not in the husk	6,104	16,[illegible]82	7,780	3[illegible],373	1,676	14,291	......	......	
4. Jawar and bajra ...	415	89[illegible]	45	253	......	......	37[illegible]	640	
5. Gram and pulse ...	4,128	13,741	5,362	18,589	1,234	4,848	......	......	
6. Makai	563	1,518	3,090	11,076	2,527	9,5[illegible]8	......	......	
7. Others	4,009	10,840	16,411	59,475	12,402	48,635	......	......	
VII.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	1	3	......	......	......	......	1	3	
(b) Raw ..	424	1,950	508	2,435	84	485	......	......	
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	2	6	6	41	4	35	......	......	
(b) Raw	169	664	145	588	......	...	24	76	
VIII.—Horns	13	83	5	33	......	......	8	50	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	31	177	50	200	19	23	......	......	Increased gunny traffic.
2. Gunnybags and cloth	714	3,763	1,088	5,430	374	1,637	......	......	
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	37	61	25	62	......	1	12	......	
2. Shell	44	131	55	240	11	109	......	......	
XI.—Leather, manufactured .	28	197	44	445	16	248	......	......	
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	8	45	6	32	......	......	2	13	
2. Spirits	1	8	12	69	11	61	......	......	
3. Wines	33	322	16	181	......	......	17	141	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought ...	1	8	1	4	......	......	......	4	
2. Brass	9	50	16	107	7	57	......	......	
3. Copper, wrought .	5	37	6	59	1	22	......	......	
4. Brass	52	314	77	411	25	97	......	......	
5. Iron	275	1,203	459	2,371	184	1,168	......	......	
6. Others	136	511	119	669	......	158	17	......	
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	534	1,315	463	1,383	......	68	71	......	
2. Castor	29	126	16	118	......	......	13	8	
3. Cocoanut	2	9	8	42	6	33	......	......	
4. Others	34	110	48	558	14	448	......	......	
XV.—Oilseeds—									
1. Linseed	8,115	21,320	3,926	10,829	......	......	4,189	10,491	Less demand in Calcutta.
2. Rape or mustard ..	1,884	5,631	1,211	2,[illegible]68	......	......	673	2,663	
3. Til or jinjili	1	4	1	3	......	......	......	1	
4. Poppy	342	1,288	246	888	......	......	140	400	
5. Earthnuts	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	
6. Castor	264	301	428	576	164	255	......	......	
7. Others	2,373	7,471	3,581	17,195	1,208	3,724	......	......	
XVI.—Opium	......	......	10	244	10	244	......	......	
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	9	54	23	151	14	97	......	......	
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Ghee	228	1,310	144	912	......	......	84	377	
2. Dried fruits and nuts ..	94	388	75	618	......	230	21	......	
3. Others	706	2,490	1,246	6,682	540	4,192	......	......	
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Materials—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(a) Steel rails and fishplates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Sleepers ...	......	......	17	130	17	......	......	130	
(c) Other sorts ...	......	......	159	347	159	347	......	......	
XX.—Salt	8,133	19,781	5,212	13,979	......	......	2,921	5,802	Less demand. In 1898 there was a heavy traffic after the line was re-opened in Tirhut.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	990	2,184	1,278	3,701	288	1,517	......	......	
2. Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	1	2	2	11	1	9	......	......	
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	110	702	161	1,194	51	492	......	......	
2. Pepper	14	88	25	205	11	117	......	......	
3. Ginger	4	26	8	44	4	18	......	......	
4. Chillies	58	195	58	342	......	147	......	......	
5. Cardamoms	6	39	3	20	......	......	3	19	
6. Others	240	1,608	281	2,213	41	605	......	......	
XXV.—Stone and lime	536	734	577	1,483	41	749	......	......	
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	1,403	6,587	980	4,398	......	......	423	2,189	Less demand.
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	1,530	4,819	1,656	6,233	126	1,414	......	......	
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	1	12	2	16	1	4	......	......	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	109	240	459	549	350	300	......	......	Traffic from Government forest.
2. Poles	88	200	41	72	......	......	47	188	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	607	2,706	942	5,212	335	2,536	......	......	Demand up-country and opening of extension.
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Cigars	3	13	......	......	......	......	3	13	
(b) Other sorts ...	30	224	31	148	1	......	......	76	
XXX.—Wool, raw	1	22	8	61	7	39	......	......	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. Piece-goods { European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Piece-goods { Indian ...	9	124	15	182	6	58	......	......	
3. Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	24	102	9	153	......	51	15	......	
2. Firewood	1,039	1,575	6,768	3,790	5,729	2,215	......	......	Demand for brick-burning and sugar boiling.
3. Others not specified above.	1,763	7,767	2,098	11,005	335	3,238	......	......	
Total ...	54,962	1,70,333	78,552	2,68,946	32,720	1,21,998	9,130	23,385	

A. H. Middleton,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur,
The 23rd December 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic for the month of October 1899.

Description of goods.	189 .		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign Railways.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
II.—Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn { European	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Twist and yarn { Indian ...	...	...	257	16	......	......	......	......
3. Piece-goods ... { European	...	...	404	25	......	......	......	......
4. Piece-goods ... { Indian ...	...	..	152	7	......	......	......	......
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Myrabolams	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Cutch	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Turmeric	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Aniline dyes	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
6. Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
VI.—Grain and pulse—								
1. Wheat	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Rice { in the husk ...	...	...	664	12	......	......	......	......
3. Rice { not in the husk ...	...	...	909	18	......	......	......	......
4. Jawar and bajra	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Gram and pulse	...	...	23	1	......	......	......	......
6. Makai	...	...	373	7	......	......	......	......
7. Others	...	...	201	3	......	......	......	......
VII.—Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	...	...	2	1	......	......	......	......
VIII.—Horns	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
IX.—Jute								
1. Raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Gunnybags and cloth ...	...	...	115	5	......	......	......	......
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Beer	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Spirits	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Wines	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought ...	...	..	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Brass „	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Copper, wrought	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Brass, „	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Iron	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
6. Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	...	...	347	16	......	......	......	......
2. Castor	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XV.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Rape and mustard	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Poppy	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Earth nuts	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
6. Castor	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
7. Other	...	...	3,389	79	......	......	......	......
XVI.—Opium	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	...	...	5	1	......	......	......	......
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock *carried for the public and foreign railways*—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Sleepers, &c.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(c) Other sorts	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......

Description of goods.	189 .		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
XX.—Salt	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Other saline substances ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betelnuts	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Pepper	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Ginger	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Chillies	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
6. Others	...	...	108	5	......	......	......	......
XXV.—Stone and lime	...	...	20	1	......	......	......	......
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	......
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	...	...	94	2	......	......	......	......
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXVIII.—Timber—								
1. Logs, &c.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Poles	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured ...	...	...	170	[illegible]	......	......	......	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Other sorts... ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXX.—Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—								
1. Piece-goods European	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Piece-goods Indian...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Shawls	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Others not specified above	...	...	61	4	......	......	......	......
Total ...	...	...	7,804	211	......	......	......	......

A. H. Middleton,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur, *the 8th January 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	222,840	1,35,780 0 0	13,38,510 0	2,46,540 0 0	54,100 0 0	4,36,420 0 0	41,960	48,713	90,673
Or per mile of railway	267	163 0 0	1,605 0	296 0 0	37 0 0	*496 0 0	*	... ..	... ..
For previous 2 weeks of half-year†	5,157,548	24,71,616 0 0	2,69,29,284 0	57,32,967 0 0	4,50,106 0 0	89,54,680 0 0	898,247	1,096,059	1,994,306
Total for 26 weeks ..	5,380,388	26,07,396 0 0	2,82,67,794 0	59,79,507 0 0	5,04,206 0 0	90,91,105 0 0	940,207	1,144,772	2,084 979
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	187,007	1,07.650 0 0	12,23 684 0	1,56,458 0 0	56,207 0 0	3,20,315 0 0	40 840	13,006	53,846
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	130 0 0	1,488 0	190 0 0	44 0 0	36 0 0	....	..	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,043,604	23,74,848 0 0	2,56,80,156 0	50,53,830 0 0	5,04,764 0 0	79,33,442 0 0	904,712	976,045	1,880,757

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 4th November 1899.
NOTE.—Increase owing to 8 days' traffic instead of 7 in the corresponding period and partly in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22 760	9,770 0 0	51,690 0	6,850 0 0	130 0 0	16,250 0 0	2,550	2,640	5,190
Or per mile of railway	265	114 0 0	600 0	74 0 0	1 0 0	189 0 0	...	..	.
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	603,272	1,94,579 0 0	10,55,445 0	96,753 0 0	11,804 0 0	3,03,136 0 0	62,785	45,581	108,366
Total for 26 weeks ...	626,032	2,04,349 0 0	11,07,035 0	1,03,103 0 0	11,934 0 0	3,19,386 0 0	65,335	48,221	113,556
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,050	7,577 0 0	64,865 0	7,671 0 0	7,317 0 0	22,565 0 0	2,388	– 4,452	–2,064
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	88 0 0	719 0	89 0 0	85 0 0	262 0 0	...	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	620,184	1,94,440 0 0	9,79,566 0	91,278 0 0	11,813 0 0	2,97,501 0 0	62,731	49,837	112,568

*Audited up to 4th November 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,830	2,500 0 0	18,280 0	1,240 0 0	30 0 0	3,770 0 0	1,180	1,082	2,262
Or per mile of railway	164	46 0 0	339 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	70 0 0	..	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	110,807	24,954 0 0	1,72,442 0	10,098 0 0	211 0 0	35,263 0 0	17,126	10,962	28,088
Total for 2 weeks ...	119,637	27,454 0 0	1,90,722 0	11,338 0 0	241 0 0	39,033 0 0	18,306	12,044	30,350
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,411	429 0 0	15,457 0	289 0 0	1 0 0	719 0 0	221	241	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	73	13 0 0	468 0	9 0 0	......	22 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,0??	4,951 0 0	77,309 0	2,985 0 0	10 0 0	7,946 0 0	1,867	3,281	5,148

* Audited up to 4th November 1899.
a Includes ballast train-miles 566.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	4,070	1,360 0 0	11,280 0	649 0 0	50 0 0	2,050 0 0	280	490	a 770
Or per mile of railway	165	55 0 0	456 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	83 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	39,451	11,739 0 0	2,05,529 0	10,351 0 0	700 0 0	22,790 0 0	5,017	16,081	21,178
Total for 26 weeks ...	43,541	13,099 0 0	2,16,809 0	10,991 0 0	759 0 0	24,849 0 0	5,377	16,571	21,948
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Audited up to 4th November 1899.
a Includes ballast train-miles 320.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 33·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,770	740 0 0	20,410 0	2,870 0 0	50 0 0	3,660 0 0	294	890	(a)1,184
Or per mile of railway	53	22 0 0	615 0	87 0 0	......	*109 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 25 weeks of half-year†	51,535	17,948 0 0	2,28,327 0	23,980 0 0	2,599 0 0	44,527 0 0	8,338	21,027	29,365
Total for 26 weeks ...	53,305	18,688 0 0	2,48,737 0	26,850 0 0	2,649 0 0	48,187 0 0	8,632	21,917	30,549
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,014	572 0 0	14,853 0	−3,851 0 0	122 0 0	−3,157 0 0	408	582	990
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	46	26 0 0	671 0	−174 0 0	1 0 0	−147 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,000	12,748 0 0	1,90,188 0	14,105 0 0	3,040 0 0	29,898 0 0	4,332	14,434	18,766

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 4th November 1899.
(a) Includes ballast train-miles 624.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 8 days of December 1899 on 131 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the last 8 days of December	28,703	15,571 0 0	63,494 0	4,851 0 0	8,602 0 0	29,024 0 0	4,550	2,914	7,464
Or per mile of railway	221	†120 0 0	467 0	35 0 0	62 0 0	217 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	811,038	3,30,956 0 0	20,91,896 0	2,20,376 0 0	21,650 0 0	5,72,982 0 0	115,277	93,786	209,063
Total for 26 weeks ...	839,741	3,46,527 0 0	21,55,390 0	2,25,227 0 0	30,252 0 0	6,02,006 0 0	119,827	96,700	216,527
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,568	15,154 0 0	81,036 0	3,606 0 0	7,704 0 0	26,464 0 0	4,509	2,974	7,483
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	121 0 0	648 0	29 0 0	62 0 0	212 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	852,109	3,34,926 0 0	19,31,504 0	1,45,926 0 0	15,723 0 0	4,86,575 [illegible] 0	109,673	83,485	193,158

* Audited up to week ending 18th November 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first six days of January 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period on 1,085 miles open	104,580	45,750	477,710	55,080	15,820	(a)1,16,650	23 958	(b)23,024	46,982
Or per mile of railway	96·31	42·17	440·29	50·76	14·58	107·31	......	......	......
For previous nil weeks of half-year ...	..	.. ..	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......
Total for the period ...	104,530	45,750	477,710	55,080	15,82)	1,16,650	23,958	23,024	46,982
Comparison.									
Total for first seven days of previous year on 928 miles open	107 530	48,843	505,886	68,504	12,317	1,29,724	23,157	(c)27,165	49,322
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	115·87	52·63	545·14	73·89	13·27	139·79	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,530	48,843	505,886	68,504	12,317	1,29,724	23,157	27,165	49,322

(a) Decrease is due to the earnings of one day less this year than in the corresponding period of last year.
(b) Includes 3,996 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 3,052 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for first six days of January 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	1,055	310	5,409	237	8	555	122	94	216
Or per mile of railway	58·61	17·22	300·50	13·17	0·44	30·83	......	......	...
For previous nil weeks of half-year	......	......	......	...	......	......	... .	......	...
Total for the period ..	1,055	310	5,409	237	8	555	122	94	216
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	869	152 6 7	11,565	265 13 0	4 8 0	422 11 7	168	84	252
Or per mile of railway	48·28	8 7 6	642·50	14 12 3	0 4 0	23 7 9	......	......	...
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	2,062	448 6 5	38,948	1,048 7 0	78 4 0	1,575 1 5	468	270	738
Total for 4½ weeks ...	2,931	600 13 0	50,513	1,314 4 0	82 12 0	1,997 13 0	636	354	990
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 31st December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,154	20,039 0 0	2,42,044 0	17,848 0 0	2,222 0 0	40,209 0 0	3,649	8,706	12,355
Or per mile of railway	74·68	78·62	609·68	43·70	5·60	127·92	9·68	21·93	31·6
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	600,563	3,68,793 0 0	57,07,234 0	3,41,425 0 0	18,872 0 0	7,29,090 0 0	83,605	194,626	278,231
Total for 26 weeks ...	628,717	3,98,432 0 0	60,59,278 0	3,58,773 0 0	21,094 0 0	7,78,299 0 0	87,254	203,332	290,586
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,663	23,639 0 0	2,27,657 0	9,596 0 0	1,774 0 0	35,009 0 0	2,802	44,522	47,324
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69·24	83·24	746·41	31·46	5·82	120·52	9·8	115·97	155·84
Total to corresponding date of previous year	536,298	3,20,058 0 0	64,10,942 0	2,97,395 0 0	17,626 0 0	6,35,079 0 0	71,499	190,190	261,689

* Includes audited figures for week ending 18th November 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for period ending 31st December 1899.			Receipts for week ending 31st December 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 31st December 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 31st December 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	40,209	127·92	305	35,009	120·52	397	11,62,281	.....	305	9,74,006	......	1,88,275	......

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 17th January 1900.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 4 of 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.*]

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DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 390R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd January 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 481L.F., dated the 15th January 1900, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the second quarter of the year 1899-1900 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle; Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles; and Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ended 30th September 1899.

RECEIPTS.

District.	Balance in Treasury on 1st July 1899.	Provincial Rates. Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.	Interest on arrears of road cess.	Miscellaneous. Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Irrigation. Canal tolls.	Civil Works. Miscellaneous.	Contribution from private persons.	Receipts from staging bungalows.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	20,180 6 10	1,058 10 3	......	......	1,058 10 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	7,400 0 0	2,405 13 4	330 15 3	......	2,736 12 7	38 15 9	64 6 0	431 6 6	495 12 6	......	......	......	46 12 0
Ranchi ...	9,512 3 0	23 10 5	......	......	23 10 5	......	588 0 0	252 9 0	840 9 0	......	......	......	61 8 0
Manbhum ...	8,468 5 5	2,391 15 0	547 6 5	......	2,939 5 5	26 6 0	......	894 14 9	894 14 9	......	......	......	257 11 6
Palamau ...	16,329 12 10	898 0 11	8 14 6	......	906 15 5	22 9 10	2,136 11 11	63 15 4	2,200 11 3	......	......	900	24 8 0
Singhbhum	18,336 3 2	......	150 12 0	......	150 12 0	1 5 0	......	116 0 9	116 0 9	......	......	......	10 0 0
Total ...	80,226 15 3	6,773 1 11	1,038 0 2	......	7,811 2 1	89 4 7	2,789 1 11	1,748 14 4	4,538 0 3	......	......	900	400 7 6
Non-cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	13,822 15 8	......	......	......	......	......	3 2 0	146 14 4	150 0 4	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas.	1,09,377 10 8	......	......	......	......	......	......	93 0 3	93 0 3	......	......	......	91 1 0
Total ...	1,23,200 10 4	......	......	......	......	......	3 2 0	239 14 7	243 0 7	......	......	......	91 1 0
Grand Total ...	2,03,427 9 7	6,773 1 11	1,038 0 2	......	7,811 2 1	89 4 7	2,792 3 11	1,988 12 11	4,781 0 10	......	......	900	491 8 6

District.	Civil Works. Total.	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1899.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	......	276 2 0	5,301 4 3	......	......	......	6,631 1 0	......	172 9 3	26,984 1 1	16,578 3 0	10,405 14 1
Hazaribagh	46 12 0	1,285 11 9	542 6 0	1,040	......	......	6,180 0 7	......	......	13,586 6 7	12,570 1 9	1,016 4 10
Ranchi ...	61 8 0	1,046 12 11	44 4 0	596	......	......	2,602 12 4	......	138 11 1	12,253 10 5	11,102 0 4	1,151 10 1
Manbhum ...	257 11 6	6,825 0 0	79 2 0	102	......	......	11,124 7 8	19 11 6	923 15 3	20,536 7 10	17,438 2 1	3,098 5 9
Palamau ...	924 8 0	2,501 5 1	109 7 7	300	......	......	7,016 9 2	......	201 15 10	23,638 5 10	12,608 3 6	11,030 2 4
Singhbhum	10 0 0	......	......	285	......	......	563 1 9	......	......	18,829 4 11	7,217 4 11	11,682 0 0
Total ...	1,300 7 6	11,935 0 3	6,127 7 10	2,323	......	......	34,124 6 6	19 11 6	1,527 3 5	1,15,898 4 8	77,513 15 7	38,384 5
Non-cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	12,000 0 0	......	......	......	......	12,150 0 4	......	......	25,973 0 0	4,671 0 6	21,301 15
Sonthal Parganas.	91 1 0	7,058 0 0	1,102 9 3	1,403	......	......	9,837 10 6	......	638 8 9	1,19,853 13 11	18,621 5 5	1,01,232 8
Total ...	91 1 0	19,058 0 0	1,192 9 3	1,403	......	......	21,987 10 10	......	638 8 9	1,45,826 13 11	23,292 5 11	1,22,534 8
Grand Total ...	1,391 8 6	30,993 0 3	7,320 1 1	3,726	......	......	56,112 1 4	19 11 6	2,165 12 2	2,61,725 2 7	1,00,806 5 6	1,60,918 13

EXPENDITURE.

District.	Refunds. Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Land Revenue. Miscellaneous public improvement.	Provincial Rates. Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Revaluation establishment.	Total.	Interest. Interest on temporary loans.	Administration. Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.	Percentage cost of establishment for audit.	Total.	Medical. Expenditure during the prevalence of bubonic plague.	Stationery. Printing at private press.	Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	......	...	......	......	285 3 5	216 3 8	501 7 1	......	270 11 7	...	270 11 7	321 3 0	56 11 0	......	13 2 0
Hazaribagh	......	...	......	......	588 6 5	......	588 6 5	......	359 2 9	...	359 2 9	90 15 4	10 13 0	......	15 3 0
Ranchi ...	......	...	......	......	201 1 9	1,037 13 11	1,238 15 8	......	140 10 0	...	140 10 0	......	35 10 0	51 2 0	4 6 0
Manbhum ...	......	...	......	......	204 3 0	1,199 14 5	1,404 1 5	......	211 6 8	...	211 6 8	......	64 0 0	......	......
Palamau ...	......	...	......	......	283 4 1	1,523 1 9	1,806 5 10	......	52 12 0	...	52 12 0	......	81 1 9	70 13 8	9 1 0
Singhbhum	......	...	......	......	81 15 0	......	81 15 0	......	145 11 3	...	145 11 3	......	......	155 13 1	1 14 0
Total ...	......	...	......		1,824 1 8	3,976 1 9	5,800 3 5	......	1,189 6 3	...	1,189 6 3	412 2 4	248 3 9	277 12 9	43 10 0
Non-cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 12 0	...	5 12 0	......	...	......	39 14 0
Sonthal Parganas.	......	...	......	741 14 6	......	......	......	......	339 9 6	...	339 9 6	610 12 0	4 1 0	−311 10 8	32 13 0
Total ...	......	...	......	741 14 6	......	......	......	......	345 5 6	...	345 5 6	610 12 0	4 1 0	−311 10 8	72 11 0
Grand Total ...	......	...	......	741 14 6	1,824 1 8	3,976 1 9	5,800 3 5	......	1,534 11 9	...	1,534 11 9	1,022 14 4	252 4 9	−33 13 11	116 5 0

District.	Miscellaneous. Total.	Famine Relief. Gratuitous relief in Government Institution.	Public Works. Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Temporary loan.	Contribution from Local to Provincial.	Advances.	Deposit.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers, &c., increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	13 2 0	......	5,954 8 3	5,624 8 1	279 15 9	328 13 3	12,188 8 4	......	−216 8 0	3,433 0 0	......	16,578 3 0	..	......	16,578
Hazaribagh	15 3 0	......	1,293 1 5	6,063 2 7	2,563 9 3	77 13 0	9,987 10 3	......	......	130 0 0	1,032 0 0	12,214 2 9	...	355 15 0	12,570
Ranchi ...	55 8 0	......	235 15 1	6,726 2 1*	2,064 3 8	2 8 0	9,028 12 8	......	......	310 8 0	196 0 0	11,102 0 4	..	......	11,102
Manbhum ...	......	......	......	5,414 14 2	2,685 7 2	18 0 0	8,118 5 4	676 11 8	6,177 0 0	100 0 0	596 0 0	17,138 2 1	..	......	17,438
Palamau ...	79 14 8	......	2,357 11 5	2,084 4 3*	1,531 0 0	56 5 0	6,029 7 8	......	2,309 9 7	......	2,050 0 0	12,408 3 6	200	......	12,608
Singhbhum	157 11 1	......	1,999 3 7	3,652 2 11*	1,034 0 7	......	6,685 7 1	......	......	......	93 0 0	7,163 12 5	...	53 8 6	7,217
Total ...	321 6 9	......	11,831 10 9	29,564 13 1	10,158 4 3	483 7 3	52,038 3 4	676 11 8	8,271 10 7	3,973 8 0	3,967 0 0	76,904 8 1	200	409 7 6	77,51
Non-cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	39 14 0	......	......	2,576 15 3	1,619 2 0	......	4,196 1 3	...	......	......	31 14 9	4,273 10 0	..	397 6 6	4,67
Sonthal Parganas.	−278 13 8	......	2,028 11 6	7,856 12 1*	4,055 7 4	488 6 6	14,429 5 5	...	740 9 8	1,595 15 0	438 0 0	18,621 5 5	..	......	18,62
Total ...	−238 15 8	......	2,028 11 6	10,433 11 4	5,674 9 4	488 6 6	18,625 6 8	......	740 9 8	1,595 15 0	469 14 9	22,894 15 5	..	397 6 6	23,29
Grand Total ...	82 7 1	......	13,860 6 3	39,998 8 5	15,832 13 7	971 13 9	70,663 10 0	676 11 8	9,012 4 3	5,575 7 0	4,436 14 9	99,799 7 6	200	806 14 0	1,00,8

* This includes charges on account of petty establishment to be separately shown in the next quarterly statement.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1900.

J. C. E. BRASSON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 22nd January 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Katwa ·28, Raniganj ·54 Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Harvesting of *kalai* finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·54, Rampur Hât ·73. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Rabi* doing well. Cattle disease reported from Muraroi and Rajnagore. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·16, Vishnupur ·19. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and 16 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Contai ·02, Ghatal ·04. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on; outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* good. Cattle-disease reported from Nayabasan and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Serampore nil, Jehanabad ·10. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	15	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Kushtea ·14, Meherpur ·27, Chuadanga ·07. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Sugarcane-crushing continues. Prospects of crops hopeful. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Jangipur ·40, Kandi ·27. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Recent rain has done much good to them. Harvesting of *kalai* finished. No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jhenida ·02, Magura nil, Narail ·02, Bangaon ·05. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator ·35, Naugaon ·38. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of winter paddy almost over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·25. Weather cold and cloudy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Prospects of tobacco and mustard favourable. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·09, Kurseong ·02, Siliguri ·01. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—Harvesting of *phaphur* going on; wheat, barley, potato and *tori* progressing. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, tobacco, and mustard progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	18	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Sadar 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Gaibanda ·15, elsewhere nil. Gathering of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·21. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 18¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·14, Sirajganj ·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost finished. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Tangail ·13, Netrokona ·07. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Goalundo ·11. Weather cloudy. State and prospects of crops good. Cultivation of spring rice progressing satisfactorily. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for autumn crops. *Boro* paddy being transplanted. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Bihar ·44, Barh ·75, Bikram ·33, Hilsa ·45, Dinapore ·48. The rain has been of much benefit to the *rabi* and poppy crops. Some hail also fell on the 15th instant, and it is possible that some damage may have been done by it. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Jahanabad ·53, Aurangabad ·57, Nawada ·57. Harvesting of paddy almost completed. Prospects of *rabi* improved by recent rain. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27, Buxar ·59, Bhabua ·78, Sasaram ·79, Dehri ·52. Rain beneficial to standing crops. Hailstones have done damage in the south of Buxar. Fodder and water abundant Forty-eight cases of cattle-disease at Sasaram. Price of rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38, Siwan ·46, Gopalganj ·39. Weather cloudy. Rain has much benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops. Common rice sells at 13½ seers and *makai* 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·26, Bettiah ·35, Ramnagar ·35. Prospects continue favourable. The recent rain has much benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 13½ and 16 seers per rupee respectively.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Samastipur ·14, Madhubani ·8 Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	16	
Madhubani	16½	

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·16, Hajipur ·40, Sitamarhi ·37. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers 8¾ chitaks, wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15½ seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·45, Begusarai ·38, Jamui ·50. Weather cold and cloudy. Sugarcane pressing going on. Prospects of *rabi* and other standing crops good. General opium prospects fairly good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	14	6	per rupee.
Begusarai	15	0	
Jamui	14	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Banka ·20, Madhipura ·22, Supaul ·28. The rain has benefited the *rabi* crops. Threshing of paddy continues. Cattle-disease prevails in one thana in Supaul. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Kishanganj nil, Araria ·12. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Kishanganj	19	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Chanchal ·30, Shibganj ·49. Weather cloudy. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard going on. Prospects of other *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·57. Weather cool and cloudy. Harvesting of rice finished; outturn good. *Rabi* crops greatly benefited by the late rain. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 14½ seers and of Indian-corn 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* and *arhar* going on. *Dalua* and tobacco doing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee in the interior of the district, and at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Basudebpur Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul ·31. Weather cold. Harvesting of sugarcane and *rabi* in progress. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, *kulthi*, and *arhar* are being harvested. *Dalua* and *mung* promising. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened at Tua. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	1	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	17	1	
Interior of district	...	...	...	17	1	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·16, Giridih 1·23. Weather cool. Some clouds. The recent rain has done good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar and Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·66. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops much benefited by this week's rain. Ploughing vigorously going on. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers and in the interior 11 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·92. Weather cloudy. General rainfall throughout the district. Prospects of *rabi* much improved. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12¼ seers, gram 17½ seers, barley 16¾ seers, *makai* 14 seers, and wheat 18 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Gobindpur 1·30. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Para, Topechanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13¾ seers and Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·29. There has been insufficient rainfall at head-quarters. *Rabi* crops need more rain. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—General rain fell during the week throughout Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers are also reported from parts of Bengal Proper and from Balasore and Angul. The rain has been beneficial to the *rabi* and poppy crops, and prospects in Ranchi, Hazaribagh, and Palamau have improved. In Singhbhum, however, the fall was insufficient. Slight damage to the poppy by hail is reported from Patna and Shahabad. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. The price of common rice is practically stationary, there being slight variations in a few districts only. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is plenty of fodder, but a few cases of disease are reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 23rd January 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	14 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 8	15 0	18 12	...	..	...
	3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	16 0	16 4	20 0	..	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	11 0	12 8 to 16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 8	17 8		..	...
	5	Hooghly ...	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	..	.
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	.	...		Old rice. 9 8 New rice. 11 12	 9 8 11 8	 9 14 10 8	 13 0 16 4	 13 0 15 8	 3 5 15 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 12	8 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 0	13 0	17 12	16 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 4	12 4	...	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	22 13	6 11	6 10	6 10	12 13	13 7	15 9	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 17 0 Gangajali. 13 0	 17 0 13 0	 18 0 ...	23 0	...	27 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	..	...
	11	Jessore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	..
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	13 8	15 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	17 4	...	...	..
	14	Dinajpur ...	13 0	13 0	17 4	12 8	12 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 12	18 0	21-0-21.	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	..	5 4	5 4	5 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ...	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 4	15 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 12	13 12	22 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	16 8	17 4	16 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 10	6 10	7 0	16 0	16 4	18 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	17 12	18 0	17 0	33 11	40 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	15 3	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	.	...	...	...	...		New rice. 15 0 Old rice. 11 8	 15 0 12 0	 14 8 12 4	 16 0 12 0	 16 0 12 8	 15 8 13 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 11¾ seers (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ se[illegible] (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the [illegible]l price of salt is 11 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hât 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12¼ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida return not received; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

... Station Ranges of the Divisions of Bengal on the 15th January 1900.

...EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (Pennisetum typhoideum.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (Eleusine Coracana.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (Setaria Italica.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 10	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...ERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

...abour- ...ied ...eal ...er. Corresponding return of last year.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Skilled labour—Common mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.		
8 0	7 0	6 0	6 4	12 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
6 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura.	3	
10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore.	4	
11 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 21 0	14 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	
12 0	10 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	20 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	Howrah.	6	
9 6	7 8	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta.	8	
7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
4 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
9 6 to 10 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	Jessore.	11	
7 8 to 9 6	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
3 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 20 0	5 0 to 20 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 22 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 25 0	Dinajpur.	14	
7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
8 0 to 9 0		8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0		12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
7 8	8 0	6 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	Rangpur.	17	
7 8	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
5 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 6 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
5 0 to [illegible] 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
[illegible] 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh.	21	
[illegible] 0 to [illegible] 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22	
10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

...Bagerhat 10 seers; Satkhira 11¼ seers.

...ator 10½ seers; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

... Siliguri rupees 4-4 per maund.

...re :—Gaibanda 10 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers; Kurigram return not received.

...of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks; Manikganj 9 seers;

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers; Kagmari 8 seers; Netrokona 9¼ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	...	...	...		...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 14	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...			..	.	...	12 0	11 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	15 12		...	...
	26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	.	...	.	10 4	10 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	.	...	...
BIHAR.																	
Patna Division.	27	Patna	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 8	17 8	21 8	18 0	22 0	24 0
	28	Gaya ..	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	32 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	14 4	18 0	14 8	...	23 0
	29	Shahabad .	12 0 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	17 0 and 18 0	17 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0 and 10 0	12 0 and 14 0	12 8 and 11 0	14 0 and 17 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran ..	12 0	12 8	17 12	18 8	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	13 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	31 0
	31	Champaran ..	13 8	14 8	16 0	21 0	20 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	13 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ..	12 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	8 4	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	..	.	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr .	12 8	14 10	16 0	..	..	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 2	15 0	16 0	...	..	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	15 4	17 10	20 4	21 8	30 8	12 10	13 14	11 4	15 2	17 8	17 10	..	..	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English-Bazar).	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	..	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	19 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	13 4	13 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 12	15 1	..	...	...
	40	Balasore ..	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	9 8	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	8 8	7 14	17 1	17 1	16 4	.	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh .	11 8	11 8	13 10	16 0	16 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...
	43	Ranchi ...	7 4 to 10 8	7 12 to 11 0	9 0 to 14 0	12 0	..	18 0	7 8	8 0	8 0 to 13 0	9 14	10 8	19 8	..	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	12 10½	12 6	18 0	16 14	16 14	31 12	10 0½	10 11	19 2	12 6	11 13	20 13	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	10 8	12 0	14 0	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	13 8	21 8	20 0	16 0	26 0
	46	[illegible]um ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	..	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers ; Dinapur 10 seers ; Bihar return not received.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 10 seers ; Jahanabad return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar return not received ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan return not received ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chittacks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers ; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11¾ seers ; Samastipur 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd January 1900.

...the 15th January 1900—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.									...ERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			...OUR—...D ...AL ...L.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 to 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.	26	
																BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	0 to 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	0 to 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	12	4 0	5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	7 8 to 9 6	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
...		...	20 0	16 0	30 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	12 to 11	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...		...	...	0	4 8	4 8	4 0	5 8 to 6 8	5 8 to 6 8	7 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...	0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...		...	23 0	24 0	25 0	...		...	12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 12 to 12 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
...			...		...	...	...	...	8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 to 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda.	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 12	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 22 8	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
																ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 8	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
...		...	...		...	...		...	0	6 0	5 8	6 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	Puri.	41	
																CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...		17 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	0 to 0	4 12 to 5 12	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ranchi.	43	
...	...	...	33 12	...	38 2	...	...	...	0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.
...anka 10 seers ; Madhipura return not received ; Supaul 10 seers.
...salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...pee.

i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers (panga) ; Godda 10 seers (panga) ; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed) ; Pakour 11½ seers (karkatch) ; Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).
j. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10½ seers ; Kendrapara 10 seers.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT* (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	[illegible]
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	1 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0
2	Burdwan ..	3 5 3	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 15 6	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ..	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
4	Pabna .	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 8	2 8 0	2 7 3	2 3 6	2 6 6	2 5 0	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur .	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca .	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong .	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna .	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	2 5 6	2 3 6	1 13 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	1 14 6	1 15 0	1 11 0	1 1 0
9	Muzaffarpur ..	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 9 3	2 10 6	2 13 9	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 1 7½	2 1 6	1 2 3
10	Bhagalpur	3 2 9	2 11 6	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 4 6	2 3 6	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 3 6	1 15 6	1 14 0	1 4 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 5 6	2 4 3	3 12 6	4 2 0	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 6 6	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	2 0 9	3 13 0 to 5 8 3	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	2 13 6 to 4 7 0	3 5 3	...	2 3 6

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd January 1900

UAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	...	2 1 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 9	2 13 9	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
3 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 7 3	2 5 6	2 3 6	1 9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	1 15 6	1 11 0
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 0 6	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 3 to 3 0 6	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 0 0 to 2 1 9

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 12 0	1 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 15 0	3 12 0 3 8 0	Mustard black. 4 4 0 to 4 12 0 Rape seed. 3 8 0	3 12 0 2 14 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
2 3 0	2 1 0	1 1 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	4 6 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	3 4 0
2 9 9	2 5 10½	1 5 3	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 0	1 14 6	1 1 6	3 7 6	3 8 6	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	4 9 0	4 6 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	2 0 6	1 14 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 11 3	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	7 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 2 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 11 3	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 3 3 to 4 9 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						Per 100 pieces—					
33 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
33 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	Madhakbali. 7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
			Pulta. 9 12 0	9 12 0	8 4 0	Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 10 0			
55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
32 0 0	35 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
29 1 6	29 1 6	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	7 8 0	...	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	28 8 0	36 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	26 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
29 8 0 to 34 0 0	29 8 0 to 34 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th January 1900.

PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.

Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	.	.	.	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	.	..	...	...		0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 1 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwa
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 6	...	.		3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnap
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	..	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 6	3 13 6 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	..	.	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 8	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpu
...	..	...	...	.	..	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...		.	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	.	...		3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7 Chittag
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...		.	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	..	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffa
...	...	...	...	...		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 6 3	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga	3 14 0	10 Bhagalp
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 2 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack
No fixed rate.			...	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 3 0	12 Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Benga

I.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of October 1899.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.							Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.																			
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal.																				
Burdwan	1,41 643	1,00,705	2,04,584	1,733	14,680	......	2,20,977	1,089	21,365	2,193	396	......	1	4	31,75,124	......	......	4	454	3
Birbhum	1,02,017	19	1,02,025	1,019	5,533	......	1,08,577	......	30,465	2,157	......	......	......	106	......	......	......	......	......	......
Midnapore	3,41,073	6,996	3,45,446	115	7,049	8,084	3,60,694	3,934	2,722	1,786	280	......	......	74	7,330	......	192	2,494	60	9
Hooghly	75,429	65,413	1,16,313	5,434	24,701	116	1,46,564	65,085	828,749	7,260	1,209	......	79	......	3,765	......	80	8,039	5,984	779
24-Parganas	2,81,061	57,018	3,16,693	......	1,857	29	3,18,579	2,12,109	986,877	1,656	1,159	......	376	......	5,076	......	1,514	6,565	2,677	805
Nadia	17,936	2,170	19,293	13,318	4,04,191	4,080	4,38,881	97,612	4,108	17,312	2,804	......	124	52	......	......	172	2,682	3,148	......
Murshidabad	24,131	......	24,131	13,768	71,106	6,805	1,15,800	23,342	17,820	11,647	58	......	......	961	......	1	5	124	6	29
Jessore	21,877	7,050	26,283	......	22,151	......	48,434	55,864	1,645	1,825	......	......	24	......	......	......	24	2,416	1,736	......
Khulna	85,102	24,430	98,371	......	6,373	305	1,05,049	42,578	210	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,814	......	......
Rajshahi	7,854	......	7,854	283	34,256	......	42,395	45,392	50	1,949	328	......	......	357	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	6,957	......	6,957	......	......	......	6,957	48,525	92,225	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	89,663	51,275	......	......	48,437	......	......	......	......	......	......	260	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	11	......	11	20,120	84,735	......	......	13,029	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	......	......	......	......	83	......	83	3,91,752	1,715	......	1,426	390	......	......	......	......	......	......	21,108	......
Bogra	50,438	......	50,438	......	170	......	50,608	38,361	290	......	201	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	3,590	......	3,590	1,059	26,613	272	31,534	4,42,843	315	599	10,673	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	361	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,290	70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	6,496	300	6,684	67	3,285	......	10,036	10,05,171	460	98	806	......	710	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	2,269	......	2,269	......	49	......	2,318	2,62,675	8,120	......	1,484	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	1,04,374	1,900	1,05,562	600	1,48,325	2,050	2,56,537	5,52,989	3,433	1,836	8,478	......	164	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	2,62,668	3,600	2,65,044	288	11,248	235	2,76,815	3,290	97,300	1,609	139	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	24,096	......	24,096	......	1,293	......	25,389	80,866	105	......	......	......	157	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	24,459	......	24,459	......	......	......	24,459	678	......	6	......	......	753	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	4	......	4	......	......	......	4	......	385	......	......	182	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	15,81,774	2,69,795	17,50,395	37,684	7,78,956	21,996	25,89,031	34,89,861	2,280,518	51,133	29,420	63,038	2,388	1,574	30,91,235	1	2,287	34,116	35,809	1,625
Bihar.																				
Patna	334	......	334	23,547	55,648	17,695	97,243	......	1,910	77,547	18,982	......	......	......	......	......	342	3,133	2,068	690
Gaya	......	......	......	7,722	2,474	......	10,196	......	......	2,143	401	......	......	......	......	......	......	275	......	795
Shahabad	673	......	673	25,744	26,909	1,139	54,465	......	70	23,383	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	4,348	......	......
Saran	1,050	......	1,050	8,144	2,610	......	11,804	......	210	34,801	4,770	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	36	......
Champaran	2	......	2	269	......	2,525	2,796	......	......	30,060	3,499	......	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	3,010	3,868	4,815	11,693	......	2,940	91,733	10,768	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	473	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	5,506	3,693	1,907	11,106	......	420	38,666	14,473	......	......	......	......	......	......	388	375	......
Monghyr	4	......	4	23,159	34,766	......	57,929	......	290	29,125	18,063	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,070	27	10
Bhagalpur	4	......	4	28,400	14,313	10,573	53,290	......	......	22,181	18,853	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	564	2,402	247	3,213	1,25,387	2,940	1,732	5,036	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	2,544	......
Malda	11	......	11	2,985	5,326	507	8,829	9,972	......	1,517	352	......	......	28	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	393	......	393	20,177	59,435	1,759	81,753	8,711	630	6,021	24,611	......	......	......	1,379	......	......	......	31	353
Total of Bihar ...	2,490	......	2,490	1,49,312	2,11,465	41,167	4,04,337	1,44,020	8,500	3,58,909	1,20,368	......	31	28	1,379	9	342	10,204	6,092	1,777

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.							
Cuttack	1,520	......	1,520	......	......	......	1,520
Balasore	1,735	......	1,735	......	1,114	......	2,849
Total of Orissa ...	3,255	...	3,255	......	1,114	......	4,369
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	14	......	14	......	......	......	14
Singhbhum	5	......	5	......	4	......	9
Total of Chota Nagpur.	19	......	19	......	4	......	23
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	15,87,538	2,69,796	17,56,159	1,86,896	9,91,542	63,163	29,97,760
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	23,940	800	24,440	122	830	......	25,401
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	......	3	89,895	48,417	1,902	1,40,317
Punjab	2	......	2	......	1,549	7,083	8,634
Central Provinces ...	54	......	54	......	......	321	375
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Imports in October 1899	16,11,537	2,70,595	17,80,658	2,76,913	10,43,342	72,469	31,72,467
Grand Total of Imports in October 1898	10,05,838	1,41,104	10,94,028	3,68,318	2,81,823	31,169	17,15,338

Whence imported.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.							
Cuttack	211	1,000	......	11	......	......	......
Balasore	......	......	......	2	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	211	1,000	......	13	......	......	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	130	......	......
Manbhum	......	105	......	......	796	......	......
Singhbhum	......	70	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	175	......	......	926	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	36,33,892	2,290,193	4,10,942	1,49,741	62,964	2,419	1,602
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	5,137	2,165	......	48,925	2,08,439	74	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	......	3,255	1,66,345	61,262	365	19,843	......
Punjab	......	......	......	......	378	8,280	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	335	1,642	2	1,779	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	315	355	......	9	1,603	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	2,278	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Imports in October 1899	36,39,029	2,296,928	5,19,077	2,60,970	2,72,155	36,278	1,602
Grand Total of Imports in October 1898	42,28,454	1,292,762	7,67,821	3,45,821	2,56,723	44,163	1,736

Whence imported.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.						
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	......	......	......	......	266	......
Total of Orissa ...	......	......	......	......	266	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
Hazaribagh	1,39,464	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	21,46,914	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	22,86,378	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	53,81,062	10	2,629	34,390	48,157	3,403
OTHER PROVINCES.						
Assam	1,350	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	......	4,878	......	4,551	46	136
Punjab	......	189	......	......	94	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	7	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	23	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	3
Grand Total of Imports in October 1899	53,82,412	5,062	2,629	38,971	48,327	3,530
Grand Total of Imports in October 1898	65,35,718	2,121	49,456	37,915	47,945	5,369

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of October 1899 was as follows:—

ED FROM UTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco (partly shown). Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ian Ports,																	
ay	2,30,358	1,828	2,31,560	27,776	1,70,619	2,110	4,32,005	......	870,210	......	......	2,839	......	......	39	......	......
as	64,289	......	64,289	312	31,344	498	96,438	......	196,550	......	50	110	......	28	10	......	......
a	2,826	......	2,820	1,605	20,148	600	25,269	30	1,656,800	......	......	151	23	15	470	825	16,786
r Indian ts	5	......	5	708	3,126	165	4,004	69	148,100	1	......	1	......	......	2,434	657	1,210
icherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
al of Inter-portal Trade	2,97,478	1,828	2,98,020	30,491	2,25,237	3,368	5,57,716	99	2,872,660	1	50	3,091	23	43	2,958	1,482	17,996
eign Ports—																	
ed Kingdom	2,27,797	16,107	2,37,864	24,741	26,987	...	2,89,592	12,53,319	2,797,500	1,94,643	91	2,63,629	1,429	1,354	......	......	......
r foreign rts	7,09,038	......	7,09,038	1,337	7,327	20,099	7,37,801	7,92,633	15,745,911	4,60,266	136	45,501	4,135	1,055	......	......	312
al of Foreign Trade ...	9,36,835	16,107	9,46,902	26,078	34,314	20,099	10,27,393	20,45,952	18,512,411	6,54,909	227	3,09,130	5,564	2,409	......	......	312
Total Exports October, 1899	12,34,313	17,935	12,45,522	56,569	2,59,551	23,467	15,85,109	20,46,051	21,415,071	6,54,910	277	3,12,221	5,587	2,452	2,953	1,482	18,308
Total Exports October, 1898	9,55,138	1,827	9,56,299	56,804	80,031	5,141	10,98,335	16,40,920	17,387,558	6,75,597	1,04,048	2,84,321	6,654	1,858	10,345	1,311	33,107

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco (partly shown). Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ountry boats ...	10,12,566	1,49,463	32,825	2,97,749	3,508	5,74,890	1,048,473	29,874	13,543	......	706	68	9,701	...	2,258	16,914	9,764
iver steamers ...	52,516	1,467	2,623	32,409	10,946	11,20,827	6,510	53,408	58,293	1,84,023	82	477	1,350	1	837	2,114	632
il: E. I. Railway	2,47,688	93,672	2,39,896	2,89,193	55,206	1,84,808	130,830	4,21,827	1,78,071	1,678	33,802	657	53,04,901	5,061	......	14,319	4,119
il: E. B. S. Railway.	1,83,306	922	689	4,17,446	1,979	14,66,048	404,635	13,274	9,847	61,466	992	385	......	...	......	2,612	23,009
il: Assam-Bengal Railway.	8,478	......	......	......	......	7,116	490	......	175	24,089	210	...	......	...	......	......	...
il: Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1,963	......	......	417	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	15	......	...	......	......	...
il: Bengal Central Railway.	24,012	......	......	5,805	530	1,00,698	97,790	670	139	......	24	...	......	...	24	460	469
oad	80,968	20,071	......	296	......	1,62,704	7,200	24	......	......	370	...	6,460	...	......	2,452	4,854
nd Total of Imports in October 1899	16,11,587	2,70,595	2,76,018	10,43,347	72,469	36,39,029	2,295,928	5,19,077	2,60,270	2,72,155	36,276	1,602	53,52,412	5,062	2,620	38,871	42,827
nd Total of Imports in October 1898	10,05,633	1,41,104	3,08,313	2,81,823	31,169	42,28,424	1,292,762	7,87,821	3,43,821	3,56,722	44,103	1,736	65,35,718	2,121	40,456	37,915	47,945

IV.

[illegible]A.

[T]he following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of October 1899 :—

[W]hither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
[Bu]rdwan	2,36,216	4,172	401	1,089	25,783	6,704	235,620
[Bi]rbhum	1,67,068	2,378	77	848	36,008	1,791	148,275
[M]idnapore	5,90,071	1,325	2,290	98	21,649	717	18,795
[H]ooghly	1,57,356	12,950	298	88	3,057	4,708	47,847
[24]-Parganas ...	3,88,618	4,229	1,138	......	10,313	83,374	12,086
[N]adia	1,70,077	......	1,109	236	91,229	4,798	102,879
[M]urshidabad ...	1,12,790	3,448	185	47	13,411	891	66,425
[J]essore	86,615	......	465	51	15,624	5,140	14,785
[K]hulna	81,673	......	86	81	5,668	340	20,630
[illegible] ...	30,54[illegible]	......	75	27	15,783	2,646	32,375
[Di]najpur	85,128	......	......	240	8,249	1,498	24,770
[Ja]lpaiguri	1,10,866	616	7	375	8,974	5,474	680
[D]arjeeling	92,984	......	......	175	4,020	2,632	770
[R]angpur	3,82,102	498	28	651	16,891	4,685	4,620
[B]ogra	1,67,086	......	106	43	3,463	455	34,040
[P]abna	84,455	120	130	377	26,367	10,130	17,850
[C]ooch Behar ...	83,320	......	......	126	2,540	65	2,785
[D]acca	4,49,778	......	1,468	41	25,615	14,300	5,915
[M]ymensingh ...	3,18,116	......	58	120	15,585	4,987	2,680
[F]aridpur	49,908	......	836	38	23,923	7,470	79,590
[B]ackergunge ...	919	......	7 2	......	24,100	10,861	10,860
[T]ippera	1,09,439	......	785	......	5,444	502	7,490
[N]oakhali	7,414	......	107	......	8,975	775	1,050
[C]hittagong... ...	12,968	......	275	......	......	......	2,135
[T]otal of Bengal ...	34,33,406	34,139	10,233	4,570	5,89,386	1,83,710	914,723
Bihar.							
[P]atna	3,14,698	646	394	579	20,745	9,039	248,950
[G]aya	1,43,750	1,372	64	212	16,138	1,448	47,600
[Sh]ahabad	2,64,270	1,462	13	223	25,026	131	145,800
[S]aran	2,08,585	......	51	154	19,331	1,562	80,480
[C]hamparan ...	4,31,998	......	621	523	16,230	2,368	87,625
[M]uzaffarpur ...	2,32,901	......	95	1,123	32,390	5,233	21,900
[D]arbhanga ...	2,57,469	......	19	2,297	31,144	7,765	80,240
[M]onghyr	1,60,156	374	108	659	19,259	3,810	116,760
[B]hagalpur	1,86,095	2,118	354	926	39,215	4,151	84,875
[P]urnea	2,72,196	186	128	1,108	22,085	3,407	17,315
[M]alda	81,113	......	72	305	2,409	231	5,296
[So]nthal Parganas...	1,25,845	2,846	98	916	18,850	1,480	33,020
Total of Bihar ...	26,57,733	8,564	1,930	8,723	2,50,440	41,601	915,805

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	......	......	......	20	......	......	......
Balasore	16,898	136	10	334	629	1	6,956
Total of Orissa ...	16,898	136	10	354	629	1	6,956
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	36,894	446	......	77	6,951	164	1,260
Manbhum	1,38,612	2,210	87	539	19,287	1,981	29,610
Singhbhum	30,406	68	......	......	7,890	216	7,700
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,05,912	2,730	87	616	36,108	2,361	38,570
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	63,38,449	45,670	12,260	14,243	6,22,464	2,27,672	1,876,052
Other Provinces.							
Assam	5,76,324	1,968	878	696	45,224	3,678	18,600
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,29,700	28,089	3,348	844	39,684	31,350	889,285
Punjab	6,02,903	7,106	174	102	......	5,844	145,285
Central Provinces ..	31,158	2,720	164	140	371	5,695	74,285
Rajputana and Central India	40,629	1,292	86	25	......	896	1,435
Berar	736	......	......	......	......	......	31,840
Nizam's Territory	552	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	46	374	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	89	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Exports in October 1899 ...	99,21,083*	81,906	12,886	15,969	7,05,748	2,78,083	3,036,923
Grand Total of Exports in October 1898 ...	1,52,97,957	1,40,107	2,36,811	42,240	8,90,827	3,06,115	19,355,961

* Incomplete, the supply carried by the A. B. Railway being still due.

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1899 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,19,83,946	......	13,501	......	4,86,708	8,375	......
Other foreign ports	5,07,546	......	758	......	2,34,149	3,46,625	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,91,592	......	14,259	......	7,20,857	3,55,000	......
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	2,93,647	9,24,287	269	18,170	46,060	......	......
Madras	3,809	1,00,607	......	128	......	......	......
Burma	28,917	......	......	......	......	63,264	......
Other Indian ports	992	......	11	18	......	......	......
Total of Interportal Trade ...	4,29,365	10,24,894	280	18,316	46,060	63,264	..
Grand Total of Imports in October 1899	1,87,20,795	10,24,894	14,539	18,316	7,66,917	4,18,264	......
Grand Total of Imports in October 1898	98,78,769	3,26,810	11,380	15,299	9,67,329	2,95,389	16,514

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,53,359	7,190	1,359	......	1,42,168	26,394	67,613
" river steamers	13,06,618	2,398	2,356	[illegible]	1,15,723	40,978	102,040
" rail — East Indian Railway	63,43,241	60,798	5,303	[illegible]	3,89,682	80,940	2,468,865
" rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	15,60,236	1,965	2,905	2,702	76,779	1,02,130	340,125
" rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	......	......	572	7	742	94	5,180
" rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway	38,987	1,936	......	567	259	308	7,995
" rail — Bengal Central Railway	46,115	......	1,057	36	6,197	1,120	21,000
" road	2,70,707	6,520	539	......	4,191	6,761	4,295
Grand Total of Imports in October 1899 ...	99,21,083*	81,903	15,898	18,048	7,05,742	2,78,083	3,036,983
Grand Total of Imports in October 1898 ...	1,52,97,957	1,40,107	2,90,811	42,240	8,86,827	3,06,115	19,358,961

* Incomplete.

Statistical Department,
The 20th January 1900.

F. A. Slack,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th January 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. Jan.	14th	128·4	8 9	30 048	62 9	79·3	28·5	50·8	56 8	0 383	51·6	70	N by W and calm	14	Nil	Clear, ⌒.
,,	15th	131 3	8·5	·026	66 0	79 8	25·3	54·5	58 3	·403	53·0	66	NNW and calm	49	,,	Day clear, night partially cloudy, ⌒.
,,	16th	132 1	5·1	·070	68 0	77·5	16 9	60·6	62 7	·503	59·1	74	E and variable ...	69	Not measureable.	Partially cloudy, o, d.
,,	17th	134 5	4·2	·092	69 8	79·6	16·4	6[illegible]·2	64·9	·550	61·6	76	ENE, NNE and calm.	73	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	18th	133·1	9·1	·114	69·9	82·0	21·8	60·2	63·6	·505	59·2	71	N by E and calm	75	,,	Clear, ⌒.
,,	19th	133·7	8 9	117	69 3	82·1	21·7	60·4	63·0	·493	58·6	69	NNE, N and calm	68	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌒.
,,	20th	128 8	8·7	·131	69·6	51·7	22·3	59·4	64·3	·533	60·8	74	NW and calm ...	28	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌒.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·085
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·022
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	53·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·1
The mean temperature of the seven days	67·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·6
The extreme variation of temperature	31·3
The maximum temperature	82·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·05
The total fall from 1st to 20th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·16

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌒, dew; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of December 1899, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Swarupganj.		Gauhati.	
		From Allahabad ... 56		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 46	From Benares 80		From Benares 177	From Buxar 97	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 601	From Rampur Boalia ... 130						
	Highest Gauge Reading.	28th August 1889. 253·67		28th August 1889. 241·16		31st August 1898. 206·63		14th August 1879. 169·86		24th August 1894. 139·43		23rd August 1879. 96·25.		28th August 1879. 69·25		30th August 1893. 31·82		14th August 1880. 64·70		24th September 1888. 20·19		[illegible] July 1890. [illegible]	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	2·06	205·28	0·58	197·38	Below zero. 1·58	167·47	6·70	140·83	3·13	104·98	4·75	72·75	2·98	44·98	7·17	16·11	3·25	36·99	3·90	8·20	[illegible]	[illegible]
2nd ...	...	2·17	205·39	0·54	197·34	1·58	167·47	6·70	140·83	3·10	104·95	4·58	72·58	2·96	44·96	7·25	16·19	3·21	36·95	3·70	8·00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3rd ...	...	2·25	205·47	0·50	197·30	1·67	167·38	6·60	140·83	3·00	104·85	4·58	72·58	2·89	44·89	7·33	16·27	3·21	36·95	4·10	8·40	4·70	[illegible]
4th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·46	197·26	1·67	167·38	6·60	140·83	3·00	104·85	4·50	72·50	2·85	44·85	7·33	16·27	3·17	36·91	4·10	8·40	4·70	[illegible]
5th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·42	197·22	1·67	167·38	6·60	140·83	3·00	104·85	4·42	72·42	2·83	44·83	7·33	16·27	3·14	36·88	4·00	8·30	4·65	153·41
6th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·37	197·17	1·75	167·30	6·50	140·73	3·00	104·85	4·33	72·33	2·79	44·79	7·25	16·19	3·12	36·86	4·00	8·30	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·33	197·13	1·75	167·30	6·50	140·73	3·00	104·85	4·25	72·25	2·75	44·75	7·17	16·11	3·10	36·84	4·60	8·90	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th ...	...	2·17	205·39	0·29	197·09	1·83	167·22	6·50	140·73	3·00	104·85	4·25	72·25	2·71	44·71	7·08	16·02	3·08	36·82	4·50	8·80	[illegible]	152·96
9th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·25	197·05	1·83	167·22	6·40	140·63	3·00	104·85	4·17	72·17	2·64	44·64	7·00	15·94	3·06	36·80	4·45	8·75	4·00	152·76
10th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·21	197·01	1·92	167·13	6·40	140·63	3·00	104·85	4·17	72·17	2·60	44·60	6·83	15·77	3·04	36·78	4·20	8·50	4·00	152·76
11th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·17	196·97	1·92	167·13	6·30	140·53	2·83	104·68	4·08	72·08	2·54	44·54	6·58	15·52	3·02	36·76	4·10	8·40	3·70	[illegible]
12th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·12	196·92	2·00	167·05	6·20	140·43	2·83	104·68	4·00	72·00	2·50	44·50	6·33	15·27	3·00	36·74	4·00	8·30	3·60	[illegible]
13th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·08	196·88	2·00	167·05	6·10	140·33	2·83	104·68	4·00	72·00	2·48	44·48	6·17	15·11	3·00	36·74	3·95	8·25	3·50	[illegible]
14th ...	...	2·08	205·30	0·04	196·84	2·08	166·97	6·10	140·33	2·83	104·68	3·92	71·92	2·46	44·46	6·08	15·02	2·96	36·70	3·70	8·00	3·40	[illegible]
15th ...	...	2·08	205·30	0·00	196·80	2·08	166·97	6·00	140·23	2·83	104·68	3·83	71·83	2·44	44·44	6·00	14·94	2·92	36·66	3·55	7·85	3·50	[illegible]
16th ...	...	2·00	205·22	Below zero. 0·04	196·76	2·17	166·88	6·00	140·23	2·83	104·68	3·83	71·83	2·39	44·39	6·00	14·94	2·87	36·61	3·65	7·95	3·30	[illegible]
17th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·08	196·72	2·17	166·88	6·00	140·23	2·75	104·60	3·75	71·75	2·37	44·37	6·00	14·94	2·83	36·57	4·00	8·30	3·30	[illegible]
18th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·12	196·68	2·25	166·80	5·90	140·13	2·75	104·60	3·67	71·67	2·33	44·33	6·08	15·02	2·81	36·55	4·10	8·40	3·25	152·01
19th ...	...	2·00	205·22	0·17	196·63	2·25	166·80	5·80	140·03	2·75	104·60	3·67	71·67	2·31	44·31	6·08	15·02	2·79	36·53	4·50	8·80	3·20	151·95
20th ...	...	2·08	205·30	0·21	196·59	2·25	166·80	5·70	139·93	2·75	104·60	3·58	71·58	2·29	44·29	5·92	14·86	2·77	36·51	4·00	8·30	3·20	151·95
21st ...	...	2·08	205·30	0·25	196·55	2·25	166·80	5·60	139·83	2·75	104·60	3·58	71·58	2·25	44·25	5·83	14·77	2·75	36·49	3·75	8·05	3·15	151·91
22nd ...	...	2·08	205·30	0·29	196·51	2·25	166·80	5·60	139·83	2·67	104·52	3·50	71·50	2·23	44·23	5·75	14·69	2·73	36·47	3·50	7·80	3·00	151·76
23rd ...	...	2·17	205·39	0·33	196·47	2·33	166·72	5·50	139·73	2·67	104·52	3·42	71·42	2·19	44·19	5·58	14·52	2·75	36·49	3·60	7·90	3·00	151·76
24th ...	...	2·25	205·47	0·35	196·45	2·33	166·72	5·50	139·73	2·58	104·43	3·42	71·42	2·17	44·17	5·50	14·44	2·75	36·49	3·60	7·90	2·85	151·61
25th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·36	196·44	2·33	166·72	5·50	139·73	2·58	104·43	3·33	71·33	2·14	44·14	5·42	14·36	2·73	36·47	3·55	7·85	2·85	151·61
26th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·39	196·41	2·33	166·72	5·50	139·73	2·58	104·43	3·33	71·33	2·10	44·10	5·33	14·27	2·73	36·47	3·40	7·70	2·10	150·86
27th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·42	196·38	2·42	166·63	5·50	139·73	2·50	104·35	3·25	71·25	2·06	44·06	5·17	14·11	2·73	36·47	3·40	7·70	2·10	150·86
28th ...	...	2·33	205·55	0·44	196·36	2·42	166·63	5·40	139·63	2·33	104·18	3·25	71·25	2·04	44·04	5·00	13·94	2·71	36·45	3·35	7·65	2·00	150·76
29th ...	...	2·42	205·64	0·46	196·34	2·50	166·55	5·40	139·63	2·25	104·10	3·17	71·17	2·02	44·02	4·83	13·77	2·71	36·45	3·40	7·70	2·00	150·76
30th ...	...	2·42	205·64	0·48	196·32	2·50	166·55	5·40	139·63	2·25	104·10	3·17	71·17	2·00	44·00	4·75	13·69	2·69	36·43	3·45	7·75	2·00	150·76
31st ...	...	2·42	205·64	0·50	196·30	2·50	166·55	5·40	139·63	2·25	104·10	3·08	71·08	1·96	43·96	4·75	13·69	2·69	36·43	3·35	7·65	1·95	150·71

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 22nd January 1900.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 21st January 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,410	3,93,625	6,680	1,155	2,17,007	3,540
Jute	74	38,500	629	97	47,425	773
Firewood	85	73,925	1,095	23	21,800	323
Other articles	737	1,60,405	2,226	629	1,56,875	2,048
Total ...	2,306	6,66,455	10,680	1,904	4,43,107	6,684

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	(a) 331,009	(a) 4,23,184 9 0	(b) 60,02,382 0	(b) 11,85,858 14 0	38,577 0 0	16,47,012 0 0	111,233	203,258	314,491
Or per mile of railway	..	247 6 6	...	693 4 3	22 8 10	963 3 6	..	... ..	...
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	* 8,079,435	* 87,39,418 6 0	† 11,43,06,544 20	† 2,10,45,258 14 0	‡ 5,06,763 0 0	3,02,91,459 4 0	§ 2,426,530	§ 4,431,486	§ 6,860,022
Total for 26½ weeks ...	8,410,444	91,62,622 8 0	12,03,08,926 20	2,22,31,109 12 0	5,45,340 0 0	3,19,38,071 4 0	2,537,769	4,636,744	7,174,513
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	376,357½	4,23,247 15 0	42,82,903 20	9,22,248 1 11	26,932 7 2	13,72,428 8 1	100,089½	161,977½	262,067
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	246 15 10	...	539 2 11	15 11 6	800 14 3		.. ..	.....
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year	7,038,227½	86,51,534 5 3	10,06,75,547 20	1,92,16,988 0 10	5,03,074 3 4	2,83,71,596 8 9	2,428,333½	4,095,665½	6,523,998

(a) The decrease is due to heavier passenger traffic in the corresponding period of 1898 on account of the moon eclipse.
(b) The increase is in upward despatches of food-grains, chiefly from Howrah and stations in the Loop Dinapore and Gaya districts.

* Added number of passengers 1,911 and Rs 23,799 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
* Ditto ditto 1,583 and „ 11,909 on account of extra troop trains and fares for conveyance of employes of construction lines and tolls on the S P Ry passenger traffic at Delhi.
† Ditto Mds. 4,30,373 and deducted „ 14,273 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
† Ditto „ 70,000 and „ 21,000 on account of some foreign inward invoices not having been included in previous returns.
† Deducted „ 7,95,594 on account of rebate on coal.
‡ Added „ 9,002 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
‡ Do „ 97 295 not having been included in previous returns.
‡ Deducted „ 2,60,483 on account of mileage and demurrage and hire of vehicles which have been shown as a credit to expenditure.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	19,828	4,913 3 0	18,210 30	590 14 0	11 0 0	5,515 0 0	1,128	148	1,276
Or per mile of railway	..	221 0 3	..	26 9 3	0 7 11	248 1 6	.. ..	..	
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	*483,958	*1,14,633 10 0	†4,69,196 20	†13,928 12 0	‡391 0 0	‡1,28,953 6 0	§27,074	§3,710	530,784
Total for 26½ weeks ..	503,786	1,19,546 12 0	4,87,407 10	14,519 10 0	403 0 0	1,34,468 6 0	28,202	3,858	32,060
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,671	4,621 6 5	10,748 0	416 15 0	7 7 3	5,045 12 8	1,092	96	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year „ ...	.....	207 14 3	...	18 12 1	0 5 4	226 15 8	..	......	
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year	504,621	1,18,370 0 4	2,81,253 6	10,416 9 0	356 13 6	‡1,29,173 6 10	28,942	2 777	31,719

* Added No. of passengers 1,660 and Rs. 813 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
† Do. Mds. 27,979 and „ 132 }
‡ Do. „ 81 not having been included in previous returns.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	17,794	18,867 8 0	96,997 30	12,192 10 0	83 0 0	31,163 8 6	8,047	4,147	12,194
Or per mile of railway ...	......	116 6 8	......	75 2 5	0 8 2	191 1 8	......	......	......
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	428,022*	4,32,393 8 0*	18,43,456 0†	2,89,353 8 0†	5,516 0 0‡	7,27,263 0 0	185,161§	85,368§	270,533§
Total for 26⅔ weeks ..	445,816	4,51,281 0 0	19,40,453 30	3,01,545 8 0	5,599 0 0	7,58,425 8 0	193,212	89,515	283,727
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,856½	15,441 5 5	75,466 30	8,842 11 11	102 11 9	24,386 13 1	7,052	3,637½	10,689½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	95 2 10	......	54 8 1	0 10 1	150 5 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 26⅔ weeks of previous year ...	457,906	4,36,852 1 6	14,86,210 30	2,48,184 2 6	5,075 12 3	6,90,112 0 3	190,312	87,897½	278,30½

* { Deducted number of passengers 63 and Rs. 188 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
  Added ditto 95 and ,, 2,202 on account of special and extra troop trains.

† { Do. Mds. 35,287 and deducted ,, 630 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
  Deducted ,, 4,00,000 and ,, 10,000 on account of revenue coal and stores for the half-year.

‡ { Ditto ,, 28 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
  Added ,, 1,913 not having been included in previous returns.

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 8 days of December 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	9,828	4,720 11 0	49,861 20	3,912 8 0	17 0 0	8,650 3 0	1,841	703	2,544
Or per mile of railway	......	59 14 2	......	49 10 1	0 3 6	109 11 9	...	...	...
For previous 24⅝ weeks of half-year	237,478*	1,17,409 15 0*	9,06,005 30†	71,925 4 0†	147 0 0‡	1,89,482 3 0	31,015§	12,912§	43,927§
Total for 25⅝ weeks ...	247,306	1,22,130 10 0	9,56,407 10	75,837 12 0	164 0 0	1,98,132 6 0	32,856	13,615	46,471
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

* Added No. of passengers 825 and Rs. 453 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.

† { Do. Mds. 34,526 and ,, 2,681 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
  Deducted ,, 28,000 and ,, 500 on account of Revenue coal and Stores for the half-year.

‡ { Added Re. 1 on account of difference between the Approximate and Audited figures for the week ended 25th November 1899.
  Do. Rs. 62 not having been included in previous returns.
  Deducted ,, 428 on account of Electric Telegraph Earnings for the half-year.

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 25th November 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 884 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	370,430	1,89,060 0 0	17,19,440 0	2,95,960 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	140,267
Or per mile of railway ..	222	113 0 0	1,031 0	178 0 0	1 0 0	*292 0 0	......	......	......
For previous weeks of half-year†	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......
Total for 2 weeks *	370,430	1,89,060 0 0	17,19,440 0	2,95,960 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	140,267
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	430,125	1,93,311 0 0	14,93,938 0	2,22,040 0 0	15,283 0 0	4,30,634 0 0	69,947	67,490	137,337
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	117 0 0	905 0	135 0 0	1 0 0	255 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	430,125	1,93,311 0 0	14,93,938 0	2,22,040 0 0	15,283 0 0	4,30,634 0 0	69,947	67,490	1,37,337

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain and pulse.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for 13 days	46,120	15,220 0 0	64,920 0	6,916 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	2,852	7,702
Or per mile of railway	268	89 0 0	377 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	131 0 0	...		
For previous weeks of half-year			..	.		...	...		..
Total for 2 weeks	46,120	15,220 0 0	64,920 0	6,910 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	2,852	7,702
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	46,602	14,370 0 0	53 035 0	5,363 0 0	176 0 0	19 909 0 0	4 954	3,135	8,089
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	271	84 0 0	308 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	..	..	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,602	14,370 0 0	53,035 0	5,363 0 0	176 0 0	19,909 0 0	4,954	3,135	8,089

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900, on 51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for 13 days	14,800	4,180 0 0	22 610 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,050	1,734	3 784
Or per mile of railway	137	39 0 0	210 0	12 0 0		51 0 0	.		..
For previous week of half year		..		..		.	...	.	
Total for 2 weeks	14,800	4,180 0 0	22 610 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,050	1,734	3 784
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	6,496	1,564 0 0	7,341 0	364 0 0	3 0 0	1,931 0 0	543	381	924*
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	98	24 0 0	111 0	5 0 0	....	29 0 0	..	.	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,496	1,564 0 0	7,341 0	364 0 0	3 0 0	1,931 0 0	543	381	924

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,028

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for 13 days	6,290	1,890 0 0	43,200 0	1,070 0 0	30 0 0	3,890 0 0	420	1,499	*1 919
Or per mile of railway	127	38 0 0	873 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	79 0 0	....		
For previous week of half-year	......	......	......	......		...	...	.	.
Total for 2 weeks	6,290	1,890 0 0	43,200 0	1,970 0 0	30 0 0	3,890 0 0	420	1,499	1 919
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	.	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	...	...	.	......	......	.	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	...	...	......	...	......	......	.. .	......

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,144.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 13 days of January 1900 on 33·13 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.*	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days	2,290	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	†2,102
Or per mile of railway	35	16 0 0	284 0	25 0 0	......	41 0 0	......	......	......
For previous week of half-year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 2 weeks ...	2,290	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,102
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	2,152	807 0 0	17,760 0	1,590 0 0	209 0 0	2,606 0 0	322	1,656	1,978
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	42	16 0 0	348 0	31 0 0	......	47 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,152	807 0 0	17,760 0	1,590 0 0	209 0 0	2,606 0 0	322	1,656	1,978

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 1,050.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 13th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	993	164	9,462	377	6	547	175	77	252
Or per mile of railway	55·17	9·11	525·07	20·95	0·33	30·39	......	......	...
For previous ⁵⁄₇ weeks of half-year	1,055	310	5,409	237	8	555	122	94	216
Total for 1⁵⁄₇ weeks ...	2,048	474	14,871	614	14	1,102	297	171	468
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 25th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	955	191 14 7	20,460	551 2 0	8 6 0	(a) 751 6 7	145	107	252
Or per mile of railway	53·06	10 10 7	1,136·67	30 9 11	0 7 5	41 11 11	......	......	...
For previous 4⁵⁄₇ weeks of half-year	2,931	600 13 0	50,513	1,314 4 0	82 12 0	1,997 13 0	636	354	990
Total for 5⁵⁄₇ weeks ...	3,886	792 11 7	70,973	1,865 6 0	91 2 0	2,749 3 7	781	461	1,242
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) The decrease of Rs. 353 compared with the approximate return is due to overestimates being made by station-masters

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 6 days of January 1900	9,866	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	6,658	0	0
Increase	3,208	0	0
Receipts per mile for the first 6 days of January 1900	198	7	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	135	8	9
Increase	62	14	6
Receipts from 1st January to 6th January 1900	9,866	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	6,658	0	0
Increase	3,208	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th January 1900	9,361	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	8,901	0	0
Increase	460	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th January 1900	183	5	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	174	8	6
Increase	8	13	2
Receipts from 1st January to 13th January 1900	19,217	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	16,559	0	0
Increase	2,658	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 24th January 1900.

REGISTERED No. 80 I.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 11th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We will now proceed with the discussion upon the amendments to section 8 (*now* 9),* taking first No. 39, standing in the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's name."

SECTION 9.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved (amendment No. 39) that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), the words from and including "and the Chairman" to the end of the sub-section be omitted. He said:—"I propose that in this section the Chairman, who is the *ex officio* head of the executive, should not be the *ex officio* President of the General Committee.

"My first reason for moving this amendment is that there are appeals allowed, under this Bill, from decisions of the Chairman to the General Committee, and I think it is not right that, in these circumstances, the Chairman, from whose decisions the appeals lie, should be the President of the tribunal before whom the appeals would come. Then, again, I think that the head of the executive ought not to be the President of the General Committee. Now, the General Committee has been constituted to control the finances; and, in this way, by controlling the finances, the General Committee will be able to control the executive where their action depends upon expenditure. In nine cases out of ten, questions coming before the General Committee will be with reference to matters affecting the executive; and here again I think it inadvisable that the head of the executive should be the President of a body which will be considering these questions. It seems to me that the lessons which have been learnt in Bombay have been lost here. In Bombay, before the present Act came into force there, the Chairman was allowed to have a large measure of power as the head of the executive, and the Corporation there existed in a condition of suspended animation immediately after the Budget was passed. The head of the executive was permitted the control of the finances, and in the result the Corporation became bankrupt, and they had to conceive some new constitution in order to prevent any recurrence of the mischief which had occurred, and it was in these circumstances that they devised the scheme of three co-ordinate authorities, and the head of the executive was made an independent authority with independent powers in regard to a great many matters; and the Standing Committee, which answers there to the General Committee in this Bill, was designed for the purpose of controlling and checking the executive in regard to financial matters principally. Here the financial control in some questions is given to the head of the executive, in large questions it remains with the General Committee; but the head of the executive is allowed to preside over the deliberations of the General Committee, and so the balance of power becomes shifted. Now, in separating these functions, we do not in any way touch what we have been told is the main purpose of the Government, and that is to give absolute powers to the Chairman in regard to certain questions. The Chairman's executive functions are in no way interfered with, and he will retain all the full powers with which he has been vested under the Bill. If there is a change on the lines I have indicated, I submit that it will not conflict with the general object of the Bill. Whereas in Bombay, the three co-ordinate authorities do answer to the description of being co-ordinate, here, in this Bill, we have varied that. The head of the executive, corresponding to the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, is allowed, under this Bill, as far as we have proceeded, to be the Chairman of the Corporation; and now we come to consider whether he is also to become the Chairman of the General Committee. If he is to have the controlling authority of presiding over the deliberations and proceedings of both the Corporation and the General Committee, then his position is not that of a co-ordinate authority, but he is to be a superior authority in regard to all the questions which may arise, because there is no doubt that there is a good deal of power in the Chairman of a meeting in controlling the discussions, and particularly so in municipal meetings, where discussion proceeds on statements that are made by the Chairman. I do

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

not say that he will do so intentionally, but it may happen, because he has taken certain views on a question, that he will place before the meeting such materials only as will be favourable to his own views, without considering that there may be other materials which ought to be considered and which would not support his views. Therefore, it is very necessary to have an independent person in the position of Chairman, so as to enable the members of the Committee over which he is presiding to form an independent opinion as it were, an opinion independent of the Chairman. If the Chairman has to control and place before the General Committee such materials only as he thinks relevant, I submit it is not really an independent opinion which will be formed by the General Committee; and there is no doubt that in these circumstances the position will be very unsatisfactory. In our own experience, when we have had a new officer coming as Chairman, we have found that he necessarily, from the nature of things, depends in a large measure upon the heads of departments, and it comes to this, that the real controlling authority in regard to each department is the head of that department, and the Chairman, who depends upon the heads of departments to a great extent, is merely the mouthpiece of the heads of departments. No business in the world can be carried on profitably with supervision and control of such a character over its spending department. When there is opposition in Committee to the Chairman I have very often noticed that it is due to the view that the Chairman is simply the mouthpiece of the spending department, and is not exercising an independent opinion of his own. My contention therefore is this, that if you have a President chosen from amongst their own body by the General Committee, you will have some one who is experienced in the ways of the administration, who knows the history of the questions that come before it, and who has been in the Corporation for some time. We know that year after year the leading Commissioners, those who take the most interest in the municipal administration of the town, continue to be elected to the General Committee. I know from my personal knowledge that there has been in the General Committee the same group of about eight or ten Commissioners, who have been continuously there for about ten years, and some who have been there for a great many more years. My hon'ble friend to my left (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) informs me that he has been there for twenty-three years, and he knows of others who have been there longer So that you have a body of persons possessing knowledge of municipal matters of a character which will be of the most useful kind, and who will be at the service of the Committee; and when we have independent men like these available in regard to matters which are brought forward, I think it is entirely to the advantage of the administration that they should be made eligible for the Chairmanship. With regard to the Executive, there is too much reliance placed by young Chairmen upon the Executive of the municipality, and it has worked to our disadvantage. I propose to give instances in support of my statement, for I do not bring forward a single point that I am not prepared to support with illustrations, the facts of which are undeniable. I am glad of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, for he is an authority on all questions affecting the Engineering Department, and I ask his particular attention to what I am about to say. I should first explain, in order to make what I have to say intelligible, that the ordinary routine of business, in respect of works to be executed by the engineer's department, is first for a work to be sanctioned, then for the departmental estimates to be sanctioned, and thereafter for the tenders to be called for on approved specifications. Now it has happened, not once or twice, but within the last three years—and I say what I wish to be taken literally—there have been scores of instances in which tenders have been submitted by the Chairman to the General Committee, although no estimates have been submitted for sanction at all; and the General Committee, who are so much blamed for obstructing the Executive, relying on the Chairman keeping to the regular order of business, and under the impression that the estimates relating to the tender had been scrutinised and passed by them, have accepted tenders, although no estimates had been before them. Now, if there is blame thrown upon the Commissioners for not having exercised a proper check—for we sometimes are blamed for interfering with the Executive, at other times for not having exercised a proper check—I would reply, you cannot have

it both ways. Either you must admit it is necessary for the Commissioners to see that the Executive do their work and how they do their work, or you must cease to blame them for not having done so. In most instances they accept the action of the Chairman as to everything being rightly done. In connection with works having been undertaken without even being sanctioned—and, in this connection, I shall refer to what has happened within the knowledge of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley—there is the great suburban drainage scheme, which is to cost us an immense sum of money. A certain scheme was sanctioned, and there were certain tenders in regard to parts of it submitted, which were taken to be in reference to the scheme which had been already sanctioned, and, in accordance with the advice of the Executive, they were accepted. But, after the works had progressed for some time, it came to the knowledge of one of the Commissioners that with regard to one portion it was altogether a new scheme, and that with regard to another portion of it there had been material alterations made, and he had to draw attention to the subject. It was a large work, which required not merely the sanction of the Commissioners, but also the sanction of the Government, and it was found that this scheme had not got the sanction of the Corporation and had not even got the sanction of the Government, and, although some portion of the works are under progress, other portions have been stopped by the Government, because sanction to them has not been obtained. And I must not omit to tell you that the work on the drainage scheme was commenced two years ago. How is it that this came about, that these immense alterations should have been taken in hand without sanction, and that tenders should have been called for for unsanctioned work and accepted? Why, partly because Chairmen have been continually changed; schemes have been sanctioned under one Chairman, and then a new Chairman has come who has not known what has been done and has accepted everything placed before him by the Engineer, or suggested by him as right; and the Commissioners have been willing to accept whatever the Chairman puts forward for sanction, as having been through the regular business routine, and as only requiring their consideration on the materials placed before them. I must explain: when tenders are submitted for acceptance, the material before the Commissioners is a note by the Engineer, comparing the several tenders received; and the Commissioners, believing all matters had been rightly done, have had regard only to the comparisons of the tenders placed before them, and have generally followed the recommendations of the Executive, and have generally accepted the lowest tender. These are familiar instances, and many are conversant with them. If it had not been that I accidentally discovered the divergence from the sanctioned scheme, the whole of the drainage project would have been completed, and many lakhs of rupees would have been paid on a scheme that had never received the sanction of the Commissioners, and had not been approved by the Government. It may have been discovered after the whole system had been completed, in consequence, perhaps, of a complete failure, and would have been instanced, when the details of the subject could not have been checked, as demonstrating the incapacity of the Commissioners, when they were the least to be blamed of the three parties concerned—the executive, the Government and themselves. With reference to this I have myself put in writing what I had to say in regard to it, in order to obtain a proper explanation on the subject: this was in January, and it was not till May that there was any attempt to answer these and other matters as mentioned in certain notes which I placed on record. And from one of these notes I shall read an extract to show how the Engineer actually had his statement of the changes from the sanctioned plan printed at the Municipal Press, but, by reason of the measures he adopted, he prevented the circulation of his note for the information of the Commissioners, to whom he was bound to submit it. The memorandum from which I am going to read is dated the 13th of March last:—

'The Engineer's note, dated the 23rd of February, 1897, as I have mentioned in my previous memorandum, dated 25th of January last, states the changes from the sanctioned plan. This note has a very curious history attaching to it. It was printed by order of the Engineer in our Municipal Printing Press, and sent, not to the Secretary, as had been the invariable practice before, but, by order of the Engineer, back to himself. Its existence was

unknown to the Secretary and, of course, it was not circulated among the Commissioners. The measure that the Engineer took secured this result. When the Vice-Chairman received the bills relating to Contract No. III, passed by the Engineer for payment, he was unable to understand them, and, after some trouble, the note in question was discovered, so late as the 29th of December, 1897, to be with the Engineer. I am assured by our Secretariat Officers that the course adopted by the Engineer in requiring the copies of his "Note" when printed to be sent to him is absolutely unprecedented, and the incident under notice has led the Secretary to issue a strict order to the printer in future to send all printed matter to his office. I find that the "Note" has not even yet been circulated.'

"The extract speaks for itself. No notice of it was taken until May last, and I particularly ask the Council's attention to the terms of the explanation in this most important matter:—

'Contrary to practice, the Printing Department seems to have sent the note straight back to the Engineer instead of through the Secretary's Office. In December, 1897, it was discovered that no copies were in the office, and the note was then searched for and finally received from the Engineer's Department in January, 1899.

'It was apparently not circulated to the Commissioners in March, 1897, as it was not in the Secretary's office.

'As far as can be ascertained at this distance of time, the note was sent to Government on the 13th July, 1897, with the tender and specification. I produce the covering letter. Sanction to the project as then sent up was received from Government in their No. 4209M., dated the 16th August, 1897. I produce this letter. As it appeared to me likely that Government had not realised that the scheme had been changed, I submitted it again for sanction, and have, in reply, received an exhaustive note from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, which is herewith circulated.'

"If there was the semblance of effective supervision and control exercised by the Chairman over the Engineer, the latter should have been sharply called to account. I am not aware whether the Chairman has said anything to the Engineer for such an extraordinary and objectionable proceeding as I have referred to; but I know this, that the question in regard to the conduct of the Engineer was not brought before us, and, so far as I know, the Engineer has not been held to blame. How is it that the Government gave their sanction? I have not seen the letter which purported to give sanction, but I have heard that a letter came back from the Local Government, approving of the tender which, however, they themselves take care to say was with reference to a scheme which had already been sanctioned. It is open to me to say that if Government expert advisers can be led to give their sanction in this way, I do not think that the Commissioners, who are laymen, can be blamed when tenders are sent up with reference to a scheme which, in fact, has not been sanctioned by them, and they on their part are led to give their sanction to it. It seems very strange that it was not pointed out, when the Government reply was received, that the tender was not for the scheme that had been sanctioned. Here was this business done in this very unbusiness-like way, and this gives force to my contention that those who have become experts in these matters would be more likely to control them if placed in the chair, than a Chairman who is new to the office, and who has to depend upon the heads of departments for information and guidance. I do not wish to blame the Chairman; it is natural that he should depend upon his subordinates when he is inexperienced, more than he should otherwise do; but it is to the prejudice of the administration, and it is for this that we are forced to appoint Committees, in order to exercise a proper check over our great spending departments. If there was a proper investigation and enquiry, the facts that would come out regarding the ways of the executive, even with the supervision that we can exercise, would be appalling. What the consequences will be when the executive have a free hand is beyond the limits of my imagination. I can only briefly refer to one or two points in this discussion. I will take the question of the Town Hall, in connection with which we were forced into an enquiry. I know we have been blamed in regard to the matter, but I can only refer very generally to the subject. It was incredible what was done, and it was because we were careful of the interests of the rate-payers that we set the enquiry on foot. This enquiry was of such a character that it required the examination of the Engineer's Department in regard to the work done, and charges and rates sanctioned by that Department;

and the Chairman was so ill-advised as to what had been done that so far back as 1897 he drew up a report accepting as correct practically all that had been done and everything told him by the Engineer's Department. But there were some of us who knew what was being done, among whom was one of the most industrious members of the Corporation, the son of a most distinguished and brilliant member of this Legislature many years ago, and he undertook a close investigation into the facts, and that investigation was of such a character that the Chairman was forced to admit that the whole report would have to be withdrawn. It was shown that the Engineer's Department had passed for payment sums in excess amounting to at least Rs. 18,000, while the Engineer's Department were protesting that there was an excess of only Rs. 500! I will give you one item in the enquiry, and it is of a character which you can easily understand. There was a question of an architrave of the south porch of the Town Hall. The rate was Rs. 5-12 per running foot for a certain quantity of material; more was required; a bill was submitted at the rate of Rs. 16, and the Engineer's Department described the difference as being only 4 annas: on enquiry it was discovered that the rate mentioned was per cwt., while the original rate had been per running foot, and when reduced to a common denomination the rate really was at Rs. 43-12, and in this one item there was a difference of Rs. 5,000! I wish to make it clear that I do not wish to cast a shadow of a reflection on the contractors. My sole puposo is to bring into relief that when the Engineer's Department was representing that the excess amount as passed for payment by them was only Rs. 500, in one item only we found that the excess was Rs. 5,000. All this ought to make us very anxious how we accept anything that is done by the Engineering Department without close scrutiny, but the Chairman is ready to accept their statements. These conditions have made it imperative on the Commissioners to institute enquiries on occasions. That they should have done so ought to have been the subject not of censure, but of praise. And yet this is one of the principal grounds on which this Bill has been formulated.

"I will give you another instance. It is a question in regard to several tenders, some of which were not submitted to the Commissioners. Seven tenders were submitted to the General Committee by the Chairman. I do not in the slightest degree attach blame to him in reference to this. The Chairman accepted what the Engineer had submitted. The General Committee accepted the lowest tender out of those that were submitted to them. I got some information in regard to the matter, and made enquiries, and I found that there were nine tenders, and that one of the two tenders not placed before the General Committee was the lowest of the nine that had been received. I do not want to multiply instances, but I think I have given enough to make the Council pause, and not be so ready to attach blame to the Commissioners as many are so willing to do.

"Then with regard to the way in which contracts are accepted. We have an instance in regard to some in connection with the Suburban Drainage Scheme now in progress, in regard to which it was stated that there was a difference between certain tenders and the revised estimate of only Rs. 15,000. The Vice-Chairman in his scrutiny showed that there was a difference of over a lakh of rupees. These intances show the undoubted need there exists for careful scrutiny in all matters which involve large expenditure. The Vice-Chairman submitted a series of notes in reference to certain items, and in every item it was shown that the amounts found by the Engineer varied from the tender. How do you suppose the Engineer met those statements which had been made? He said this in his printed reply:—

'I find it very difficult to find dignified language in which to frame this reply. I shall strictly confine myself to facts, stated in the briefest possible terms, and, as far as possible, leave the Committee to apply the necessary adjectives to the tone and character of the paper under reply and to the administrative anarchy it has produced in the municipal administration and the waste of time it has caused to the Commissioners.'

'In paragraphs Nos. 1 to 10 a statement is made that the provisions of the specification have not been enforced in ten items.'

'All I have to say in reply to this statement is to ask the Committee to request the Vice-Chairman to say whom he got his information from. The work has been carried out to my satisfaction, and I consider it to be highly creditable to the contractors and the Corporation. The Vice-Chairman in these statements is travelling beyond the province of an accounts officer and dealing with matter he does not understand, and I assume that the Commissioners will take this view. Mr. Mandy will attend the Committee, and give any further information which may be required.' "

"Then he finishes off by suggesting certain rules in accordance with which the Vice-Chairman should do his duty. A very haughty line for our Spending Department to take. Is it not throwing dust in our eyes? Under these circumstances, when I give instance after instance of the system that gives us official Chairmen breaking down, and illustrations to show that the Executive are not to be trusted, I submit that where it is natural for the head of the Executive to be more or less a partisan of those who are working under him, it is undesirable that the head of the Executive should also be the Chairman of the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—" The Council will see that this amendment is supplemented by another amendment, No. 53,* which also stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the object of which is to enable the General Committee to appoint their own President from amongst their own members. I do not think it will be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council at any great length in reply, because I imagine that the fate of this amendment and of the supplementary one was practically settled last Saturday, when the Council resolved to reject the Bombay system by which the head of the executive is distinct from the President of the Corporation, and resolved instead to adhere to the system with which we have been familiar in Calcutta for so many years. For if the Chairman is to be President of the Corporation, it follows *à fortiori* that he must also be President of the General Committee. That is the working body, the Cabinet Council of the Corporation. The Corporation has only to meet once in two months; it will only deal with large issues and settle broad questions of policy. It will have little or nothing to do with executive matters of detail. Now in the General Committee all this is totally different. The volume of the work which will devolve upon the General Committee will be enormous. It will have to deal with an immense number of matters of detail, many of which are of an intricate character. It is just conceivable that an honorary President might be found who could attend to the business of the Corporation, and make himself tolerably familiar with the few large matters of business with which that body deals. But on the General Committee I believe that to be utterly impossible. The knowledge of the town which the Chairman necessarily possesses, his acquaintance with the details of the business to be done, and all the technicalities of municipal administration, are so much greater than that which is possessed by any other member of the General Committee, that all of them will trust and rightly and naturally look to him for guidance and advice. He would certainly have to attend at all meetings of the General Committee; and, if he does attend them, it is anomalous and inconsistent that he should attend in any other capacity than that of President of that Committee.

"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred in the first part of his speech to the fact that the General Committee is to hear appeals from the orders of the Chairman, and he submitted that it was wrong and improper that he should preside over that body to hear appeals against his own orders. Well I think, in the first place, there are not a few precedents in which a judicial officer does form a member of an appellate body which hears appeals from his own decisions. Cases of that kind will be found in the House of Lords in England, and I believe also in the High Courts in this country. But I do not wish to lay any particular stress upon that, because we have no intention whatever of affirming that the Chairman shall assist in hearing appeals against his own orders. If the Council will look at section 88 (*now* 95) of the Bill, they will see that the General Committee has the power to appoint Sub-Committees, Committees supplementary to the General Committee, and to

* Printed on page 18, *post*.

delegate to them any or all of its duties and powers; and the intention is that one of these Sub-Committees shall be a Sub-Committee for appeals. All appeals from the orders of the Chairman will be heard by this Sub-Committee, and of that Sub-Committee the Chairman will not be a member.

"Then the hon'ble mover of the amendment said that a new Chairman would have to depend upon the heads of departments, and that if the General Committee were permitted to choose their own Chairman from amongst their own body, then, as the members of the General Committee usually go on from year to year, the President would always obtain a certain amount of experience before he filled the chair; and he gave certain instances to show that a new Chairman had in certain instances been relying on their guidance. I think he referred to the case of the Suburban Drainage scheme, in which certain alterations were made in the scheme which were not sanctioned by the Government; and he also said that certain tenders had been accepted, although the sanction of the Government had not been obtained. In the first place, I would point out that as the members of the General Committee go on from year to year, it follows that whoever the President may be of that Committee, he will have the benefit of their guidance and experience in every case, and in the cases to which the hon'ble mover of the amendment referred, it so happened that this was the very thing which occurred. In the case of the Suburban Drainage scheme, the tenders were accepted by the General Committee notwithstanding their accumulated knowledge and experience. In any case the error which had been committed was detected by a member of the General Committee, whose experience was at the service of the Committee throughout, and whose experience would continue to be available under this Bill. Similarly, in the case of the Town Hall. There was a very serious irregularity in the proceedings of the Engineer's Department in connection with the Town Hall. This happened long before the present Chairman assumed office, and I understood the Hon'ble Member to say he did not blame the Chairman in any way concerning that. But here again we have the fact that tenders which were irregularly accepted, were accepted and passed by the experienced members of the General Committee to whom the Hon'ble Member has alluded; and we have the further fact that the ultimate discovery of the irregularity was also brought to light by a member of the General Committee, notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman was President of that Committee. I cannot understand how the Hon'ble Member's arguments tend to show that the appointment of a non-official or honorary President would check all these irregularities. If these irregularities have occurred in spite of there being a whole-time Chairman, and in spite of the experience of members of the General Committee, why does he think they would not have occurred if one of these trained members had happened to be in the chair? I hope the Council will reject this amendment without further discussion."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am free to admit that the tendency and the tone of the discussion which has taken place in this Council and the trend of opinion here are distinctly adverse to my hon'ble friend's amendment; but all the same I am not prepared to accept the views put forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that inasmuch as the Council has decided that the Corporation is not to appoint a Chairman, therefore the Council has in a manner anticipated another principle connected with it, *viz.*, that the General Committee is not to elect its own Chairman. I think the two cases stand altogether upon a different footing. The Corporation may not have the power to elect its own President, but the General Committee may have the power to do so. The two cases, as I have remarked, stand altogether upon a different footing, and the acceptance of my hon'ble friend's amendment would not be at all inconsistent with the vote at which the Council has already arrived in regard to the other matter. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to say that, if the Chairman is to be President of the Corporation, he must also be President of the General Committee. I confess I am unable to follow him in this line of argument. In the Bombay Corporation the President of the Corporation is

not the President of the General Committee. The two persons are altogether separate and distinct. I know as a matter of fact that the President of the Corporation at Bombay is not necessarily or usually the President of the General Committee. The President of the General Committee is a very hard-worked individual, and is altogether separate from the gentleman who presides over the deliberations of the Corporation. It has been said by the Hon'ble Member that the volume of work to be done by the General Committee is enormous, and that the time of the Chairman is to be devoted to this work; but that seems to be a reason why the Chairman should be relieved of the responsibility of presiding over the deliberations of that Committee. If you look at the details of the Bill, you will have some idea of the amount of work that has been thrown upon the shoulders of the General Committee. That process has gone on to such an extent that I think the Government of India has somewhere made the remark that the General Committee has been saddled and fearfully over-weighted with multifarious duties. That being so, it is desirable that the Chairman should not with his own multifarious duties be also made the President of the General Committee, which has multifarious duties of its own to perform. Speaking from my own experience of municipal work, I must confess that it would be almost a matter of impossibility for the General Committee to go through the vast mass of work imposed upon that Committee, and I must also express my serious apprehension as to the possibility of the Chairman being able to do justice to his various duties. If I am right in this assumption,—and I am speaking with some authority in the matter,—and I am entitled to speak with greater authority in this matter than others who have never been on the Committee,—then it is our duty, in order that the General Committee might not break down under the weight of these duties, and that the Chairman might also not break down, to completely sever the functions of the General Committee from the functions of the Chairman, that is to say, they ought not to be associated in performing their respective functions, but to allow the Chairman full time to do his own particular duties. Will he have the time to do justice to his own work under the new Bill? I do not think so. Therefore, apart from the question of principle, because the question of principle has been decided adverse to us—apart from it, I confine my attention to administrative considerations. You are, most of you, experienced administrators. I am not an administrator, but I have some knowledge of municipal business, and I put it to you, in all seriousness, that, having regard to these multifarious duties of the Chairman and the General Committee, is it desirable, on grounds of administrative efficiency, to practically amalgamate the two together by making the Chairman of the Corporation the President of the General Committee? I think you will find, although I am no prophet, that the system will not work, and I believe this will be the verdict of most people. That being the case, if the system will not work, if there is a reasonable probability that it is likely to break down, it is our duty to make an arrangement which will prevent such a calamity, for it will be a calamity if in the course of a few years it becomes necessary to revise the law which we are now passing. For all these reasons, I submit that we ought to accept the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar.

"Only one or two observations more, as I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. My hon'ble friend Mr. Baker has observed that the knowledge of the Chairman in regard to details is very great, and that knowledge it is necessary the General Committee should possess. My friend Mr. Apcar's motion does not stand in the way of the necessary information being furnished to the General Committee, as he has given notice of a motion that the Chairman may attend any meeting of the General Committee and place at the disposal of the Committee any information he may possess. Therefore, it will be open to him at these meetings to place before the General Committee any information which he may think necessary. I think that, that being the state of things, it is not necessary that the Chairman should be also President of the General Committee. Further, the law provides for many cases in which appeals against the orders of the Chairman will lie to the General Committee, and if he is to be the President of the Committee, he becomes a

Judge in his own cause. My hon'ble friend referred to some precedents of the High Court, but I understand that it is only in Full Bench cases that the Judge is allowed to sit in appeal with other Judges in cases tried by him. But whatever may be the case in the High Court, I think it is repugnant to our elementary principles of justice that any man should have any voice in appeals from his own orders. No satisfactory answer has been given by my hon'ble friend in regard to this part of the case. Therefore, having regard to all those considerations, I desire to record my vote in support of my friend's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in the course of his arguments on his amendment, referred to my knowledge of certain circumstances in connection with the drainage works, and he argued from them that those circumstances tended to show that it is undesirable that the Chairman of the Corporation should be also Chairman of the General Committee. I will not follow the Hon'ble Member into the details of the instances to which he has referred, and by which he illustrated his views, further than to say that I quite admit that there is a good deal of substance in some of his arguments. But these circumstances, to my mind, lead to an entirely opposite conclusion to that which he has drawn from them. I do not say that they show, in themselves, that it is desirable that the Chairman of the Corporation should be also Chairman of the General Committee; but what they do show, to my mind, very clearly, is, that the system upon which the present Act is framed, and upon which the Municipality works, is a system of extreme centralization. In every direction the action of the Corporation, and of their Committees, makes effective work almost an impossibility. The particular instances which the Hon'ble Member has so fully detailed tend, I think, to show the absolute impossibility of any one man effectively carrying on the enormous mass of detail work thrown upon the Chairman and the Engineer. I do not speak without some experience, as I was for many months the Engineer to the Corporation, and I came away with the feeling of the utter hopelessness of the Engineer ever being able to do justice, not only to the great questions which were before him, but, what is perhaps of hardly less importance, to the many petty questions and petty works affecting the comfort of the people that he has to decide, and which can only be decided in the most perfunctory and unsatisfactory way. What the Corporation needs is decentralisation in every shape, and this Bill, I think, affords the necessary scope for this. The power of decentralisation between the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman and the several Sub-Committees, if it is really carried out, will effect an enormous improvement. This brings me to some remarks which were made by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. He spoke of the impossibility of the Chairman being able to perform the duties which would devolve upon him under this Bill. The Chairman, according to a statement* which has been submitted to the Council, has 429 duties laid upon him by the different sections of the Bill. Under section 26 (*now* 18) he is forbidden to delegate his authority under only 61 of those sections, so that in more than 360 out of 429 cases he can delegate his duties and powers to lower authority if he thinks fit. The same thing applies to the General Committee. The General Committee have 203 distinct duties imposed upon them by certain sections of the Bill, and there is no restriction, so far as I can see, in the way of their delegating any of these duties to Sub-Committees; and by that delegation they get rid of a good deal of trouble and difficulty which now prevails. Nothing was more remarkable in the course of the consideration of this Bill in the Select Committee than the intense desire of the members of the Select Committee, who represented the Corporation, to centralise and centralise. They would allow nobody to have power in any matter if they could place that power with some higher authority. My experience is that the lower down the scale you give authority, with efficient supervision, the more you will benefit the people."

* Printed in paper No. 37 relating to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"May I be permitted to offer one [illegible] to the question of centralisation? Our reason for centralisation is the profound distrust we have of the honesty and integrity of the underlings of the Municipality, and that is really the reason which underlies the great desire for centralisation which has been manifest in the proceedings of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I think my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has sufficiently answered the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, but I rise to make a few remarks, chiefly with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has alluded to the appeal work of the General Committee, with reference to which it may be desirable that the Chairman should not preside over the General Committee; but the disposal of appeals forms a very small part of the work of the General Committee. There is, besides, a very large amount of administrative work which it has to perform, and it is manifest that, unless the Chairman is a member of the Committee, it could not accomplish more than a fraction of the work which it would have to get through. If the Chairman were not on the General Committee, it would be necessary, in a number of matters, for him to attend personally, or to submit lengthy notes, prepared by himself or his officers; and obviously great delay would be caused. The arrangement under the Bill is that there should be three co-ordinate authorities, the Chairman, the General Committee, and the Corporation. Appeals from the Chairman will go to the General Committee, and from the General Committee to the Corporation in certain matters. The Chairman will have a place in the General Committee and will be able personally to answer and explain matters, and he and the General Committee will be gathered up into the Corporation, where explanations from them could also be personally given That, I think, is an arrangement which will facilitate the transaction of business. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee observed that the duties of the General Committee and of the Chairman, respectively, will be so onerous, that it is advisable to have a separate Chairman of the Committee, in order that the Chairman may be left freer for his own work. From what I have just stated, however, it is clear that the work of both the Chairman and the General Committee will be increased if they are not associated together, on account of the obligation of the Chairman to submit written explanations and the difficulty which the General Committee would often experience in coming to decisions on them in his absence. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also observed that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker had not answered the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that the Chairman would be judge in his own cause. My hon'ble friend did, however, explain that under the Act a Sub Committee would be appointed, which would dispose of all appeals from the Chairman's decisions. But even if the Chairman were to sit on the General Committee and discuss matters in which he is himself personally concerned, I should see no strong objection. It would certainly facilitate the disposal of such questions if the Chairman gave explanations at once, instead of the matters being referred to a Sub-Committee for report, and the Sub-Committee's report being submitted at some future time to the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I regret to confess that I find myself in the somewhat unfortunate position of not being able to follow the line of reasoning adopted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in answer to the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. That Hon'ble Member put forward two arguments in support of his motion. The first was that the General Committee had the right to hear appeals from the decisions of the Chairman, and that, therefore, the Chairman ought not to be the President of the General Committee. The second was that the Chairman, as the head of the Executive, should not also be the President of the General Committee. I propose to deal only with the first of these two arguments. It is repugnant to my instincts as a lawyer that any Judge, however eminent his position may be, however honest and impartial he may be, should sit not only as a member but as the President of a Court of Appeal,

when such Court is hearing appeals from his own decisions. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill observed that exceptions to this rule might be found, both in this country and in the House of Lords in England, which justified such a course. But I am not aware of a single instance, either in this country or in the House of Lords, which would really justify such a proposition. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said that only in Full Bench cases did a Judge, who had sat and decided a case in the Court of first instance, hear it on appeal. That is not so. In Full Bench cases the Judge who originally hears the case only decides that the case is a fit one to be heard by a larger body of Judges, but he does not give any decision at all. So that, when a case is heard before a Full Bench, the Judges who decide have not heard the case before. In the House of Lords difficulty might occur in the case of the Lord Chancellor, who is Chairman of the Committee of Appeal, and if an appeal is preferred from the Court of Appeal, and is brought before the House of Lords, he as President of the House of Lords may have to sit in judgment over his own decision. But, as a matter of fact, that has never been the case, because, if an appeal is preferred against his decision in the Court of Appeal, he takes no part in the decision of such appeal. I would further point out that section 4 of the Judicature Act, 1875, clearly lays down that no Judge of the Court of Appeal shall sit as a Judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was and is a member; and similar statutory provision is to be found in this country in section 38 of Act XII of 1887.

"But, Sir, it is not necessary to deal at any length with this point, because the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill says that section 88 (*now* 95) provides against such cases. On reference to that section, I find it lays down that the General Committee may from time to time by specific resolution delegate any of their powers and duties to Sub-Committees, and I understand that there may be an Appeal Sub-Committee. By sub-section (5*a*) [*now* (9)] of the same section every Sub-Committee shall choose one of their own members to preside at their meetings, provided that the Chairman shall be President of any Sub-Committee of which he is a member; there is, therefore, no guarantee that if an Appeal Sub-Committee is appointed, the Chairman may not be a member, and if a member, *ex officio* President of such Sub-Committee. Therefore, I venture to think that to remove all grounds of apprehension some such provision as that now proposed should be added to section 88 (5*a*), [*now* 95 (9)] namely, that the Chairman shall take no part in the decision of appeals against his own orders. Such a provision can harm nobody, and it will, if accepted, give confidence in the decisions of the Sub-Committee. Unfortunately, I am not entitled to move such an amendment without special leave, and I leave the matter entirely in the hands of Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Babu Baikanta Nath Sen said:—"The creation of three co-ordinate authorities seems to me to be one of the principal objects of this Bill. If the principle adopted in this Bill is carried to its legitimate length, it will be the perfection of legislation if in practice we find that the three co-ordinate authorities work independently of each other. Great difficulties will, I think, be found in keeping entirely separate the duties imposed on each of such authorities and preventing them from interfering with one another. If a General Committee can be constituted in such a way that it would have no connection with either of the other authorities, that is to say, the Chairman and the Corporation, then there can be no harm in accepting this amendment. I think the proper course for the Council to take is to do as much as it can to disintegrate all these authorities. Therefore I submit that this amendment ought to be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"There appears to be some misapprehension on this subject in the Bill. It is clearly understood that it is the intention of the Government that the Chairman will not sit to hear appeals in cases against his own orders, and therefore the Chairman will never be either a member on such occasions, nor the President of such a Committee. That is,

I understand, clearly the intention of the Government. Reverting to some remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the Corporation, I remember very well the cases to which he alluded, the termination of which occurred during my own time, and they were undoubtedly very grave scandals; and I hope that my hon'ble friend will allow me to congratulate him upon the moderate and temperate tone in which he described all these matters, though they were subjects which were considerably criticised. He laid his hands upon them, and all these matters were dealt with by him in very temperate and moderate terms, and I may add by way of explanation that it was the temperateness of his methods which made me a standing adherent of his in the business of the Corporation, just as a reversed line of conduct has placed me in a position of antagonism to him here; but I cannot see how in any way the proposal which he has made will provide the remedy. He appealed to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and I anticipated the answer which my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley would give him. The remedy against the repetition of such occurrences will, I believe, be found in the provisions of the Bill and the greater time that will be given to the Chairman and also to the Engineer, and they will allow the members of the General Committee to use just as much interference in the future as in the past in checking matters of this sort. It will in no way diminish the activity of my hon'ble friend, nor of the other gentleman to whom Mr. Apcar has referred. I also am quite ready to acknowledge all that gentleman's efforts, though sometimes I must confess that they interfered seriously with the progress of the work of the General Committee; but as regards the proposal itself, speaking from my own experience, I must say I cannot imagine who among the 18 members of the last General Committee, or the 18 members who now form that Committee, would accept the office of President of the Committee. I, therefore, think the proposal an impracticable one"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in reply said:—"If this is the result of an endeavour to express what is the clearly understood intentions of the Government, that the Chairman is not to sit in appeals in matters coming up from any questions in which he is concerned and which he has decided in the first instance, then I am afraid there is very little chance of the Bill, when it becomes law, working smoothly, because from first to last I see no indication in the Bill that in any way shows that the clear intention of the Government is that he shall not preside over the General Committee when hearing such appeals. The intention may be so, but it does not appear here. With reference to what the Hon'ble Member in charge says of judges sitting in appeal in their own cases, I ask that this should not be lost sight of: these cases to which I refer are cases in which the Chairman sits in appeal in his own cause: it may be his own action which may be challenged. These are not questions which have been raised upon points of law or any abstract question of any kind when possibly the Judge may occasionally sit in appeal, but they are matters in which he may take a partisan view. I think it is not desirable for the Chairman to be President of the General Committee to try any such case.

"I cannot help wondering why there is this striving in order to keep the Chairman of the Corporation as President of the General Committee. I am greatly in sympathy with much of what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, but not to the extent he goes. There may be an improvement by decentralisation, but there has been no investigation or consideration of such points as to how improvements should be effected. I by no means say that the administration is not capable of improvement, but we ought to proceed soberly in order to see what will be an improvement. But, accepting what he has said, surely it would be an advantage to the Chairman not to be burdened with so much extra work as the hearing of appeals in addition to what has been thrown upon him by reason of his being Chairman. The effect of my amendment would be, if carried, to decentralise work. The effect, if it is rejected, would be to centralise power and work in the head of the executive. I think that, when we have these constant changes of Chairmen, there is a great deal of waste of time, and when there are these questions of detail, a Chairman without experience could not

get through the business unless assisted by members of the General Committee. He is dependent in 99 out of 100 cases for guidance from members of that Committee, and I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton that there is so much superiority in the knowledge of the Chairman in regard to details. Certainly the volume of work which would fall to his share, I think, would be diminished very much if he were not also President of the General Committee.

"With regard to the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, I am afraid that I have not made myself understood. What I meant was this: if the Chairman is not an experienced administrator, one who from his training has had no knowledge of business, and would, therefore, have ordinarily to rely upon the Heads of Departments and accept everything placed before him without question, the result is that we have so much business done in an unbusiness-like way that I wish to see a change in this respect.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has said that there would be no person found equal to the duties of the Chairman in the General Committee: in reply I say that I have been a member of a Committee in which most important work has been done and at which the Chairman has not been present, and I am bound to say that on the whole the order and despatch with which business was done, according to my humble idea, were better than when the Chairman has been present, because we had some one presiding who has been in the habit of doing business in Committees, and we have certainly progressed better than when the work has been done under the presidency of the Chairman. Then with regard to what has been said by the same Hon'ble Member that the work would be still better done by the Chairman under the remodelled Bill: with all these safeguards that are to be provided, and if the General Committee is remodelled, why not, under such circumstances, give them the power to elect their own Chairman? If the General Committee cannot properly exercise the power to elect its own Chairman, what is it fit for? As for the practicability of this amendment, we know from experience, as a matter of fact, that the Bombay system, under which the Chairman is elected by the members of the Corporation, has worked well. We do find there men who are thoroughly competent to preside at their Standing and other Committee meetings and we know that the system acts very well there. Therefore, under the circumstances, I submit that this amendment should be carried."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "eighteen" be substituted for "twelve" in line 2 of section 8 (*now* 9).

He said:—"The object of the amendment is to retain the present number of the General Committee. The present number of the General Committee is 18; the Bill proposes to reduce the number to 12. I say that the present number ought not to be reduced. It is incumbent on those who press for a reduction to make out their case, and I humbly contend that they have not been able to make out a case. I believe the present Chairman of the Corporation considers that the number 18 is too large. I am in a position to show that perhaps the greatest Chairman who ever adorned the Corporation as its head, Sir Henry Harrison, was of opinion that the number 18 is not too large. Under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876 the number was fixed at 30. When that Act came under revision in 1888, Sir Henry Harrison was in charge of the Bill which was introduced into this Council, and he proposed to reduce the number to 18; and we find, from the debates which then took place, that he was prepared to raise the number to 20 or even to 24. Therefore, if the present Chairman of the Corporation finds the number 18 to be too large, there was another Chairman, who was at least as great a Chairman as the present Chairman, and who was deliberately of opinion, after a much longer experience, that the number of the General Committee should be 18. And, further, the opinion of the non-official members of the Corporation is also entitled to some consideration. Some of the members,

whose experience extends over nearly a quarter of a century, are distinctly of opinion that the present number of 18 is not excessive. If you say you follow the Bombay model, my reply is that you do nothing of the kind. You follow the Bombay model when it suits you, and you discard the Bombay model when it suits you. The Bombay Act provides a General Committee with 12 members, with a non-official Chairman elected by the Committee The proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill is a General Committee of 12 members with an official Chairman appointed by the Government. That is not the Bombay system, and it is a distinct advantage, when you have large and varied interests, such as you have in Calcutta, to have a considerable numerical representation of those interests, because the augmentation of numbers involves a wider diffusion of local interest. It is the essence of local self-government that a considerable number of the rate-payers should take an interest in their own local affairs; and, having regard to the interests involved in the Municipality here, it is desirable to keep the number of the General Committee at its present strength, which has not proved in any way inconvenient, but has on the contrary worked satisfactorily. And the average attendance at meetings of the General Committee has been from 12 to 13. Therefore, although you have 18 as the number of members on the General Committee, usually you do not have more than 12 or 13 members present; consequently you secure what you want by keeping the number at 18. I know what the answer of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be. We are going to pay fees, and therefore everybody will attend. To that my reply will be, don't pay fees; it is a waste of public money. Many competent and experienced men, both Hindus and Muhammadans, can be found to serve on the General Committee and attend and take interest in the work without the payment of any fees. If without the payment of fees you can secure the attendance of 12 or 13 members on the General Committee, I do not see the reasonableness of paying fees. Therefore, it seems to me that the present number should not be reduced. It has stood the test of experience; it enables you to provide for a wide diffusion of local interest; the larger number has not been attended with inconvenience, then why do you wish to reduce it? Under the circumstances, I hope the Council will see its way to accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment began by saying that it is incumbent on those who seek to make a change in the law to prove their case, and I listened with some interest to hear whether he would make any reference to the reduction which it has been decided to make in the total number of members of the Corporation. But he made no allusion to it. Yet it is a very relevant matter. At present the number of members on the General Committee is 18, out of a Corporation of 75. But under the Bill we have decided to reduce the number of the Corporation by one-third; therefore it seems perfectly reasonable that the number on the General Committee should be reduced in a corresponding proportion. That is a very simple and obvious conclusion. But I do not wish to rely solely on that consideration, because the intention of the Government was to reduce the number of the General Committee to 12 even if the number of the Corporation had remained unchanged. The Hon'ble Member referred to the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison that you might go up to 20 or even to 24 as the number of the General Committee. But as a matter of fact Sir Henry Harrison proposed and carried a motion that the General Committee should consist of 18 members, and he expressed the opinion that the work of the Committee was best done when the number of members present was from 12 to 14. Then the Hon'ble Member said that as a matter of fact the average attendance at meetings of the General Committee was a little over 13 in one year and in the following year it was a little over 11, and the average of the two years was about 12. We have frequently been told that the General Committee as it is now constituted has worked well, and if that is so, then the work has been done by a Committee which is exactly of the number which we seek to provide for in the present Bill. In the Port Trust the total number of members is 14, and the average

attendance has been about 12, and in the Port Trust a great quantity of business is done with a minimum of talk, a minimum of friction, and a maximum of efficiency. Then in Bombay with a Corporation of 72 members the number of the Standing Committee is 12, and I understand that that Committee has worked well. Therefore in taking that number we are standing on the sure ground of experience elsewhere. The only argument against the change of the number from 18 to 12 is that it does not give sufficient scope for the representation of different interests. That is to a certain extent true, but I would remind the Hon'ble Member that in 1888, when the number on the General Committee was reduced from 30 to 18, Sir Henry Harrison expressed the opinion that a larger representation of separate ward interests on the Committee would militate against the true interests of the Corporation. Making all due allowances, there can be no doubt that the balance of advantage is on the side of the smaller number."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I have one word to say. I only wish to offer one remark on my hon'ble friend's remark with regard to the diffusion of representation, and in theory I agree with him; but I may remind the Council that both in the old law, in the present law and in this Bill there is no provision for the representation of different interests on the General Committee; and as a matter of fact, so far from the constitution of the General Committee being based on that principle, in the last General Committee there were four members who resided in one single ward, and that is a small ward."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I wish to draw attention to this, that the maximum number proposed in the Bill is 12, and we have had it pointed out that Sir Henry Harrison considered 12 or 14 to be a good number to work with; but because we have 12 members on the Committee it does not mean that 12 will attend. With 18 members we now get 12 or 14 to attend; so that by cutting down the number of the Committee we are reducing their effective strength, because we know from experience that all the members will not attend. The only point against the larger number is that there will be so many more fees to be paid. We must hope for the best and hope that the provision entitling the members to be paid fees will not be enacted into law. Another point in favour of the larger number, and I support it very strongly, is that I think there is safety in numbers. I need not enter into my reasons for supporting this view, because I have already stated them in my speech when the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee. I, therefore, think there ought to be 18 members. I do not like a body working with closed doors to deal with the rate-payers' money. In ordinary circumstances I think 12 members are enough for a meeting, but under all the circumstances I think it would be wise that we should have a larger number. It is for these reasons that I give my support to this amendment. The General Committee will deal with very large questions, and we ought to have the benefit of such advice as we can get, and I do not think we ought to limit the number to 12 out of which some may not attend. Under the present arrangement the General Committee permit any member of the Corporation who desires to attend meetings of the General Committee to do so and bring forward any matter relating to his ward. Under the new constitution that idea will not be entertained. Under the Bill the members of the general body are not even to be allowed to have copies of the proceedings of the General Committee. I think this will be a very material danger in the administration of the affairs of the Municipality."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I have one or two observations to make in reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member has observed that to reduce the number of the General Committee is reasonable having regard to the reduced number of members on the Corporation. There is a little anachronism in that argument. The reduction in the number of the General Committee was provided in the Bill before the reduction in the number of the members of the Corporation was even dreamt of. The Hon'ble Member has been good enough to quote Sir Henry Harrison to the effect that the work of the General

Committee was best done when there have been few members attending. In this connection I am reminded of a little story for which I am indebted to an English friend, viz., that the ideal, the best, the most perfect Committee consists of three members, one of whom is always sick in bed, the second abstains from attending, and the third does the work. That was the best and most perfect Committee. The Hon'ble Member is endeavouring to have something between the two which is attended with all the inconveniences I have referred to. At the present moment all the resolutions passed by the General Committee are subject to confirmation by the Corporation; that is done away with under the Bill; therefore there is all the greater reason why we should have a larger representation on the General Committee. It becomes the supreme judge with regard to matters which come before it; the Corporation will know nothing of them, and, if you look at the question from this point of view, you will see that it is important that you should not reduce the number of the General Committee, but keep it at its present strength. I hope the Council will give this amendment the consideration it deserves."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has introduced new matter in the course of his reply, namely, that the proceedings of the General Committee will not in future go before the general body of the Corporation, and I ask permission to say one word on that point. The greater part of the work of the General Committee will not be done in its own person, but by reference to Sub-Committees, and the members of such Sub-Committees need not be members of the General Committee. It will be at liberty to select members from any section of the Corporation to serve on such Sub-Committees, and we hope this power will be very widely exercised. Therefore, the number of Commissioners who will actually have an opportunity of taking a part in the work of the General Committee will be very much larger than the number who are on the General Committee itself."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The maximum number of members on these Sub-Committees is 6, and the minimum number is 3. The appointment of Sub-Committees is wholly in the discretion of the General Committee, and they will appoint the members of the Sub-Committees. We must take human nature as it is. If I can get myself appointed on a Sub-Committee and get the fees, naturally enough I would not care to see some other person appointed. Whom can they appoint but themselves! They are the best persons to be appointed! I am no prophet, but let the General Committee appoint these Sub-Committees, and let us see what the *personnel* of such Sub-Committees will consist of. There is nothing to prevent the General Committee from appointing the members of Sub-Committees from among their own body; but if you declare that members of the General Committee shall not be members of Sub-Committees, then I can understand the force of the argument adduced by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill. There would be then greater diffusion of interest among the members of the Corporation."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment of section 8 (*now* 9) having been lost, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 45, namely, that for the words "and the Chairman, who shall be President of the Committee" in lines 2 and 3 of section 8 (*now* 9), the following be substituted:—

"and the General Committee shall at their first meeting in each financial year appoint one of their own number to be their President until the first meeting of the said Committee in the next following financial year."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

(1) that the following be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said eighteen members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) twelve shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) six shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(2) that the following be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said twelve members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) eight shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) four shall be elected by the Commissioners, appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(3) that the following be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said twelve members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) six shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) six shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(4) that the letter "(*a*)" in line 3 of sub-section (*3*) of section 8 (*now* 9) be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order:—

(1) that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), "eighteen" be substituted for "twelve;" that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), "nine" be substituted for "four;" that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), "three" be substituted for "four;" and that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*c*), "six" be substituted for "four;"

(2) that "six" be substituted for "four" in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), and that "two" be substituted for "four" in sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*).

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), for "Ward Commissioners" the words "Commissioners elected under section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*)," be substituted. This, he said, was a purely verbal amendment, and he hoped it would be accepted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER having explained why the words objected to were inserted in the Bill, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (1*a*) [*now* section 8, sub section (*2*)], having been lost on the 9th instant, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in clause (*b*) of section 8 (*now* 9), for "and (*d*)" be substituted "(*d*) and (*e*)," and that after the figure "7" (*now* 8) be added "sub-section (*1a*) [*now* sub-section (*2*)]."

NEW SECTIONS.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR's motion for the amendment of section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 53, that after section 8 (*now* 9) the following section be inserted:—

"8A. (*1*) The General Committee shall, at their first meeting in each financial year, appoint one of their own number to be their Chairman until the first meeting of the said Committee in the next following financial year.

"(*2*) A member of the General Committee who ceases to be Chairman shall be re-eligible.

"(*3*) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman, the General Committee shall, as soon as they conveniently can after the occurrence of such vacancy, choose one of their number to fill such vacancy; and every Chairman so chosen shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue if such vacancy had not occurred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, also withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the following section be inserted:—

"The General Committee shall meet for the despatch of business in the chief municipal office, and may, from time to time, make such regulations with respect to such meetings and with respect to the scrutiny of the municipal accounts, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) there shall be a meeting of the General Committee once a week, and at such other times as may be found necessary;

(b) the first meeting of each General Committee shall be held on a day and at a time to be fixed by the Commissioner, and, if not held on that day, shall be held on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Commissioner; and every subsequent meeting of the General Committee shall be held on such day and at such time as the said Committee from time to time determine;

(c) the Chairman of the General Committee shall, upon a written requisition signed by the Commissioner, call a special meeting of the said Committee within twenty-four hours for the transaction of any business which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting of the said Committee;

(d) no business shall be transacted at a meeting of the General Committee unless at least six members are present from the beginning to the end of such meeting;

(e) every meeting of the General Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman, if the Chairman is present at the time appointed for holding the meeting, and, if the Chairman is absent, by such one of the members present as may be chosen by the meeting to be Chairman for the occasion;

(f) every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members of the General Committee present and voting on that question, the presiding authority having a second or casting vote when there is an equality of votes;

(g) subject to any bye-laws made in this behalf, the General Committee may from time to time, by a specific resolution in this behalf, delegate any of their powers or duties to Sub-Committees, consisting of such members of the said Committee, not less in number than three on each Sub-Committee, as they think fit; and any Sub-Committee so formed shall conform to any instructions that may from time to time be given to them by the General Committee; and the said Committee may at any time discontinue or alter the constitution of any Sub-Committee so formed;

(h) a Sub-Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding any meeting, the members of the Sub-Committee present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting:

(j) Sub-Committees may meet and adjourn as they think proper, but the Chairman of the General Committee may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than two members of a Sub-Committee, call a special meeting of such Sub-Committee;

(k) questions at any meeting of a Sub-Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote; but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless at least two-thirds of the members of the Sub-Committee are present from the beginning to the end thereof;

(l) a minute shall be kept by the Secretary of the names of the members present and of the proceedings at each meeting of the General Committee and at each Sub-Committee's meeting, in a book to be provided for this purpose, which shall be signed at, and by the presiding authority of, the next ensuing meeting;

(m) a member of the General Committee shall not vote or take part in the discussion before the said Committee, or before any Sub-Committee, of any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner, any share or interest, such as is described in section 31 (*now* 39), sub-section (2), or in which he is professionally interested on behalf of a client, principal or other person;

(n) the Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the General Committee, and of taking part in the discussions thereat, as a member of the said Committee, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or make, any proposition at such meeting"

SECTION 9.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, to be out of order:—

that the word "six" be substituted for "four" in clause (*a*) of section 8 (*now* 9); that "three" be substituted for "four" in clause (*b*); that the words "and (*d*)" in clause (*b*) be omitted; and that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four" in clause (*c*).

SECTION 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion for the insertion of a new section numbered 6AA having been lost on the 9th instant, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 55, namely, that the words "of the Corporation" in line 3 of sub-section (*1*) of section 10 (*now* 11) be omitted, and that the following proviso be added to the section:—

"Provided that the Corporation shall at their first meeting in each financial year appoint one of their own number to be President until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next financial year, unless the Commissioners retire from office, and then until the day of such retirement."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 10 (*now* 11), sub-section (*2*), for the words "Commissioners present at the meeting" be substituted the words "entire body of the Commissioners".

He said:—"If the amendment which I now propose is made, the clause will read thus:—

'The Chairman may be removed from his office by the Local Government at its discretion, and shall be removed from his office if his removal be recommended by a resolution which has been passed at a special meeting and in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the entire body of Commissioners have voted.'

"The object of this amendment is to make the provision regarding the removal of the Chairman more stringent than it at present is. Such an important matter ought not to depend upon a mere chance vote. Under section 75 (*now* 82), twelve members will form a quorum, and according to the Bill, as it now stands, it will be possible for eight members to make a recommendation for the removal of the Chairman. Referring to the Bengal Municipal Act, section 24, it will be found that the Chairman elected under the last preceding section may at any time be removed by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners have voted. In the Bombay Municipal Act, section 54, sub-section (2), we find this:—

'But he shall be forthwith removed from office by the Government if, at a meeting of the Corporation held under section 61, forty-five Commissioners have so voted."

"In the Bombay Corporation there are 72 members; therefore, there must be a vote of five-eighths of the total number. The same proportion here would give 32, which is a little less than two-thirds of 50. Similarly, if we look to the Madras Act, section 35, we find that the President may be removed by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the Commissioners who have voted, provided the majority consists of one-half the entire number. So that in Madras you require an absolute majority. Therefore, if my amendment is adopted, it will make the provisions of this Bill harmonious with the provisions of similar Acts elsewhere."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This amendment to some extent took me by surprise, because it will have the effect of lessening the degree of control which the Corporation have hitherto possessed. Under section 39 of the present Act, the Chairman must be removed if a resolution is passed by two-thirds of the members actually voting at the meeting. Personally I do not wish to oppose the amendment. I understand that it will be opposed by Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation, and I think it doubtful whether a sufficient case has been made out for making the law more stringent than it is at present."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"We, on this side of the House, entirely share the feeling of surprise and astonishment which has been given expression to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The amendment embodies the section in the original Bill (section 10) introduced in April, 1898, which required a vote of 50 members out of a body of 75 Commissioners, or two-thirds of the entire Corporation, before the Chairman could be removed. The matter came up before the Select Committee; we went carefully into the question, and I think we came by a unanimous vote to the modification now embodied in the Bill, and which my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment wants to supplant and substitute in its place the original section of the Bill, viz., that two-thirds of the entire Corporation must pass a resolution in favour of the removal of the Chairman before he can be removed; and I may add that this is a contingency which will never happen. I do not think there has been any occasion in the history of the Municipality when such a thing has happened. There have been Chairmen of the Corporation who have been very unpopular; there have been Chairmen between whom and the Justices there were often fierce matters of contention; but they never could come to a resolution of this kind. This identical provision, as I have remarked, was inserted in the original Bill; it was considered by the Select Committee, and the Select Committee by a unanimous vote altered it and substituted the section which appears in the present Bill. Having regard to this circumstance, is it desirable to change the law in such a way that the provision regarding the removal of the Chairman will be to all intents and purposes a practical nullity? This is the first time, I find, when the Municipal Law of the benighted Presidency has been referred to. There are only 32 Commissioners in Madras, of whom three-fourths are elected. The constitution of the Madras Municipality has no sort of analogy or approximation to that of the Calcutta Municipality. And let the Council bear in mind that the amendment proposes to change what has been a part of the Municipal Law since 1863. Under the Act of 1863 this was the law, under the Act of 1876 this was the law, and under the Act of 1888 this is the law. What are the arguments used in favour of this amendment? The Madras Municipality has some such provision! Is that a sufficient reason? Why should we accept such a reason as this? The Hon'ble Member also referred to the Mufassal Municipal Act. Surely he does not want to drag the Municipality of the metropolis down to the status of the mufassal Municipalities? I trust there will be a unanimous vote with regard to this matter. We are legislating for some practical purpose. Let us not reduce legislation to a farce by enacting a provision of law which never will or can be enforced in practice. Let us have the semblance of reality about our legislation. I hope the Council will vote against this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"My surprise is not that the Hon'ble Member should have moved this amendment, but that the provision in the original Bill should have been excised by the Select Committee. The Bill does not provide for an absolute majority. It mentions two-thirds of the Commissioners *present*, and there is thus uncertainty as to what the majority may be with reference to the whole number of the Commissioners. The quorum for the Corporation meetings having been fixed at 12 Commissioners, the Chairman might be removed on a vote of only 8 members. I submit that it would be monstrous to provide absolutely for the removal of the Chairman on so small a vote. In the mufassal municipalities, of which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has spoken contemptuously, the proportion required for a vote of this nature is two-thirds of the total number of Commissioners. The Hon'ble Member observes that the provision proposed by the mover of the amendment would be unworkable. Is it unworkable in a mufassal municipality? It seems to me that an absolute majority of the total number of the Commissioners should be insisted on, and not a proportion of those present at a meeting. In a matter of so delicate a nature as the removal of the Chairman, many Commissioners would be unwilling to attend and vote, and the motion might be carried by a small section hostile to him, who do not represent the true feeling of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I hope I shall also be permitted to express my surprise that this amendment has been moved, but for a very different reason. I do not suppose, if there was such a feeling against a Government officer who was the Chairman of the Corporation, that the Government would ever permit a discussion relating to him to take place at a public meeting. For my part, if this section were not included in the Bill, I should not be very much concerned, but if it is in the Bill itself, I am bound to say there is a consideration which has been lost sight of It is all very well to say that you may have a vote of such g eat importance passed by 8 members, but I lay stress on the circumstance that it is a vote of a most important character and must attract the attention of all the members of the Corporation; and, if there were not more than 12 present, we should know the reason of it. There would be those who if they were to come would support the motion, but they choose to absent themselves because they do not wish to openly vote against the Chairman. I am not very much impressed with the idea that this provision is taken from the Bombay Municipal Act; and, with regard to the appointment of the Chairmen of mufassal municipalities, it does not rest with the Government It does rest with the Government in Calcutta, and I am constrained to vote against my hon'ble friend, for reasons which I have stated, but at the same time I must say that I do not think this particular provision is of much importance."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I do not think I should give a silent vote on this subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has said that, the removal of the Chairman being a very delicate matter, many Commissioners would not attend and vote, and therefore it should be made imperative that two-thirds of the entire body of Commissioners should be required to vote for the removal of the Chairman. That, I submit, is a practical impossibility. The *agenda* paper is always circulated, and if those who wish to take an interest in the matter do not choose to attend, nobody but themselves is to blame. If they do not care to see their intention carried out, they have only to thank themselves. If I understand the rules for voting in municipal bodies rightly, votes by proxy are not allowed; and therefore if we provide that the votes of two-thirds of the entire body are necessary for the removal of the Chairman, and if they do not choose to attend, then some provision will have to be made to receive votes by proxy in this matter, which is against the existing practice. It is only just and fair that Commissioners who take an interest in the matter and who intend to vote should attend and record their votes in public at a meeting."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—This section governs the question of the removal not only of the Chairman, but of the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman as well, although ostensibly it provides for the case of the Chairman only. The Vice Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, as I understand, share with the Chairman this liability to removal from office. With regard to other officers and servants, having regard to the scope and spirit of the Bill, it would seem that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are not treated as Municipal officers and servants for the purpose provided in this section. [The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Not for any purpose."] This, I submit, is the only section which will govern the case of the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman; therefore, it is very desirable that the provision should be made of a practical character The apprehension entertained by the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton is, I think, of a minor character; for when a special meeting is called to consider an important matter such as is provided for in this section, there will naturally be great excitement among the Commissioners, and there need be no apprehension that a Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman will be removed by a chance vote. On the contrary, I think there would be a very full attendance of Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I am very much surprised, Sir, at the expression of surprise all round, though I am aware Hon'ble Members are entitled to have their own views upon particular topics.

The great point of my argument was that such a serious matter as the removal of the Chairman ought not to depend upon a mere chance vote. In answer to this, one of my hon'ble friends said that, when a question like this comes up for discussion, a great many Commissioners would be sure to attend. I have never had the honour of a seat on a Municipal Board, and, therefore, I cannot speak from experience; but from what I have heard, I think the contrary would be true. In 1891, there was a question of the increase of the Chairman's salary—a proposal the fairness of which was not appreciated by many of the independent Commissioners; there was a small attendance, and the proposal was carried by a narrow majority. Your Honour's predecessor did not accept that recommendation, because no reasons had been assigned, and also because the motion had been carried at a small meeting by a narrow majority. The matter was sent back for reconsideration, the Commissioners attended in troops, and the whole thing was upset; but in the beginning the Commissioners, independent or otherwise, made themselves scarce. Therefore, I adhere to my motion upon the ground that a serious matter like this should not depend upon a mere chance vote. My hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen rightly said that this section applied not only to the Chairman, but also to the Vice Chairman and to the Deputy Chairman. I submit that that is the strongest reason to induce him to support my motion; the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will ordinarily be members of the Covenanted Civil Service; the very strength of their position will be a protection against their removal; the Vice-Chairman, however, has been and is likely to continue to be an Indian non-official, and to enable him to discharge his duties with efficiency and uprightness, we ought certainly to strengthen his position; and this my amendment, if accepted, will most effectively achieve."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"Like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I do not wish in any way to influence the opinion of the Council on this amendment."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes* 10.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendanath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr Buckland.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 12.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), after the word "by" the words "the Corporation with the approval of" be added.

He said:—"On a previous motion in an earlier part of to-day's proceedings the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham made some general observations of a personal character in which I understood him to compliment me on the moderate and temperate tone in which I criticised certain proceedings of the executive of the Municipality, and went out of his way to contrast this with the intemperate tone which he alleged against me with regard to other questions during the earlier proceedings in this Council. I ask the Hon'ble Member whether I am right in saying that he again has asserted that my conduct was intemperate on a previous occasion. [The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM assented.] Then, Sir, I am constrained to notice the matter. I warned the Hon'ble Member on a previous occasion that while I passed by the attack then, I would not do so if it were

repeated. I avoided replying to him to-day when I was replying on the subject of my previous amendment, and I now refer to the subject to give him free opportunity of answering me, which he would not have had if I had exercised my right of reply with regard to himself before. Sir, if any person outside the Council were asked what were the relative positions of its Members—the supporters of the Government have been indulging in the classics, and I may perhaps be permitted to explain myself in the same way—he would say *omnes inter se pares.* If, however, the same person were to come here into the Council chamber, he would really think that some Members were superiors and others were their inferiors. I must tell the Hon'ble Member that I cannot admit any such idea. I before have explained, as I have understood, with the assent of Your Honour, that he was under a misapprehension in charging me with attacking the municipal executive or any individual of it, that I would not come to the Bengal Council in order to attack them, and that I had been stating facts in support of my contention, which it was open to him to challenge if inaccurate. The Hon'ble Member has chosen not to give any consideration to my disclaimer, and he takes an early opportunity of repeating a wholly unjustifiable charge against me. I cannot acquiesce in any such proceeding. I regret that what I on the previous occasion said has met with no consideration from the Hon'ble Member; it is my anxious desire to show every consideration to my colleagues, but I must ask for the same treatment from them. I cannot allow the Hon'ble Member to lecture me in this way; I do not admit him as an arbiter as to my conduct, and I do not want his certificate as to my conduct. I repeat I hope I shall be treated with the same consideration with which I desire to treat every Councillor here, but I will not submit to any as the arbiter of my conduct.

"The motion now before the Council I have already read. We have always hitherto fixed the salary of the Chairman, and I would ask that we should not depart from the old practice in a matter of such importance. There is no reason why our power should be taken away from us. We have shown no desire to refuse to increase the salary of the Chairman when we think it is called for. In Bombay the salary of the Municipal Commissioner cannot be raised until after a service of three years. We do not ask you to limit the power of the Commissioners by a provision of that nature. Here the salary of the Chairman may be raised soon after his appointment. If there is an idea that we have been found wanting in the exercise of our discretion in connection with the question of raising the salary of the Chairman, I will venture to say that the idea is not justified. My hon'ble friend referred to an instance with regard to which I have come prepared with the facts. I hold in my hand the *précis* of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which I shall read to the Council:—

'Mr. Lee was appointed Chairman with effect from 16th April, 1890, on Rs. 2,500 a month, *vice* Sir Henry Harrison, resigned. At the special general meeting of the Commissioners held on 12th February, 1891, at which the budget estimates for 1891-92 were presented, an elected Hindu Commissioner moved that the executive be instructed to enter in the draft budget for 1891-92 the salary of the Chairman at Rs. 3,000 *per mensem.* The motion was carried by 13 votes against 3, seven Commissioners having declined to vote.

'A copy of the resolution was submitted to the Local Government for approval. The Local Government in reply said that, considering the salary of the Chairman was fixed at Rs. 2,500 so short a time ago as April, and that it was then understood that the Commissioners felt strongly on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected that some explanation of the present resolution would have been submitted, showing that either the conditions had changed or something had occurred to convince the Commissioners that the former attitude was no longer tenable. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accord his approval to a resolution which gave no reasons and was supported only by 13 out of 75 Commissioners at a meeting at which only 23 Commissioners were present. If it was, however, the deliberate wish of an absolute majority of the Commissioners, that is to say, not less than 38, to increase Mr. Lee's salary to Rs. 3,000, the Lieutenant-Governor had no desire to oppose such a resolution; but he must be satisfied that they had good reasons for it with which their constituents would be satisfied.

'When the question came up for reconsideration, it was recognised by none more clearly than by Mr. Lee that the financial position of the Corporation was unfavourable, and a resolution that the consideration of the question of the increase of the Chairman's salary should be postponed, and be taken up next year in connection with the budget estimates, was carried by 26 *votes against 17.*

'At a special general meeting held on the 17th December, 1891, a Hindu elected Commissioner moved that Rs. 500 a month be allowed as house-allowance to the Chairman, and the motion was carried by 21 votes against 13. The resolution was in due course forwarded for the approval of the Local Government. In reply, the Chairman was informed that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the proper measure of the house-rent to be allowed to the Chairman should be, not the entire amount which he might reasonably be expected to pay for a house in Calcutta—it was parenthetically observed that even on this supposition Rs. 500 seemed to be too much—but the difference between the rent of a good house in Calcutta and the rent that an officer of the Chairman's standing would have to pay for a house in the mufassal: taking the former sum at Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 and the latter at Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 *per mensem*, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that Rs. 250 a month would be a fairly liberal sum to allow the Chairman for house-rent in Calcutta; and, if on further consideration the Commissioners decided to grant this amount, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to accord his approval to such a resolution.

'At a special general meeting held on the 13th January, 1893, an elected Hindu Commissioner moved that the sum of Rs. 250 a month be allowed to the Chairman as house-rent from the beginning of the current calendar year. The motion was carried and the grant of the allowance of Rs. 250 was in due course approved by the Local Government.'

"It will be seen from what I have read that as far as the Commissioners were concerned they were on their part ready to increase the salary; it was on the part of Government that objections were raised. I submit that as far as the Corporation are concerned they have never exercised their discretion arbitrarily, and if there was any hesitation in voting on that occasion, it was because Mr. Lee came very lately to the Corporation, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton knows, the Corporation were prepared to allow a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month for another officer whom they were not permitted to have, and a junior officer was given instead. In a few months it was sought to raise his salary, and many Commissioners refrained from voting. The Government would not permit the salary of that officer to be raised, and, therefore, the *onus* was not on the Commissioners. In these circumstances, and now that we are to have a remodelled Corporation, now that we have removed obstacles which were supposed to exist, we should expect something very different from what has been heretofore. I think that a matter of this kind should in all self-governing bodies be left to the body itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved—

(*1*) that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), after the words "*per mensem*" the words "and not being more than three thousand rupees *per mensem*" be added; and

(*2*) that in section 11 (*now 12*), sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct" the words "the Corporation, with the approval of the Local Government, may, if they think fit, sanction" be substituted.

He said:—"Under section 11 (*now 12*), sub-section (*1*), there is no limit to the salary of the Chairman. It is to be in the discretion of an authority outside the Corporation to give him Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 a month. There is no restraint whatever, and I do not think it right that such absolute power should be given. In Bombay the minimum is Rs. 2,000 and the maximum Rs. 3,000; here we have a minimum of Rs. 2,500, with no limit as to the maximum, and we also give Rs. 500 a month as house-allowance, and if it is endeavoured to add to that a contribution for pension, it would come to a still larger sum. So that I think it is not right to leave the question so entirely open and to say that no sort of limit should be imposed. I believe that the higher appointment of a member of the Board of Revenue carries with it a pay of Rs. 4,000 a month. Under all these circumstances, I consider that a maximum limit of Rs. 3,500 a month should be sufficient, and that the salary of the Chairman should be fixed by the Corporation with the approval of the Local Government. The Corporation ought to have entire discretion in the matter."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved—

(1) that before the words "Local Government" in line 3 of sub-section (1) of section 11 (*now 12*), the words "Corporation with the sanction of the" be inserted;

(2) that for the words "two thousand five hundred rupees *per mensem*," at the end of sub-section (1) of section 11 (*now 12*), the following words be substituted:—

> "two thousand five hundred rupees and not exceeding three thousand rupees *per mensem*;" and

(3) that for the words "Local Government," in line 3 of sub-section (2) of section 11 (*now 12*), the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"I desire to state briefly what the present law is, and to state also as briefly as I can the changes proposed by this Bill, and to point out that no case has been made out for these changes. The salary of the Chairman is fixed by the Corporation, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2,500 a month. That minimum was first introduced by the law of 1888. Before that, under the law of 1876 and the law of 1863, the Corporation had full, absolute and unfettered discretion in fixing the salary of the Chairman, without any reservation of any kind being made for the benefit of the officer concerned. In 1888, for the first time, a reservation was introduced, but the Corporation had still the power of fixing the salary. The Corporation fixes the salary; it grants the increments; it grants house-rent; but it cannot go beyond the maximum of Rs. 3,000, which is fixed under the existing law. It is now proposed to introduce a material modification. The Chairman will be appointed by the Government as before, but the salary will also be fixed by the Government. Increments of salary and the grant of house-rent will also be determined by the Government. The increments may be raised to any figure the Government may please. No maximum is fixed. The maximum was imposed in the original Bill, but it was withdrawn. In the Select Committee I undertook, at the instance of a Committee of the Corporation, to point out that the Corporation had always been generous in granting house-rent and increments; and that, if the Government was prepared to raise the increments to any figure it thought proper and to grant such house-rent as it liked, it would interfere very seriously with the financial independence of the Corporation. The law, which was the law to-day, has been the law since 1863, subject to the slight modification to which I have called attention. We deny that there is any justification for a change in the law. I find the following in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill when it was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley:—

> 'The Chairman of the Corporation is placed in a false position by his salary being made to depend on the good-will of the Corporation.'

"Why, Sir, it is of the greatest possible advantage to the Chairman and to the Corporation alike that he should cultivate the good-will of the members of the Corporation. On what does the efficient working of the Corporation depend? It depends on the harmony and cordiality that exist between the Chairman and the members of the Corporation. If you make the Chairman independent of the Corporation and of the good-will of the Commissioners, you place him in a false position; you withdraw from him the incentive which he now possesses of cultivating the friendship of the Commissioners. The efficiency of the Corporation depends on harmonious co-operation between the Chairman and the Commissioners. I remember a time when the Commissioners were fighting with the Chairman and the Chairman was fighting with the Commissioners; and also when the Justices were fighting with their Chairman. It was a scandal the like of which has not taken place since, and I ask whether you wish to revive the opportunities for such a scandal? It is the interest and the duty of the Chairman under the existing law to cultivate harmonious relations with the Commissioners, and you deprive him of a strong motive for doing so, by making him independent of

them. I think there is a fatality, following this Bill all through. There is a supreme disregard shown throughout of the ordinary considerations of prudence and sound sense which I should not have expected in the case of Hon'ble Members of this Council. There is a suggestion that the Commissioners have not behaved handsomely to their Chairmen. My hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar read out a statement from which it appeared that Sir Charles Elliott positively declined to confirm a vote of the Commissioners granting a sum of Rs. 500 to one of their Chairmen as house-allowance. Then in the case of Mr. Williams, Mr. Greer and Mr. Bright, the Corporation simply followed the recommendations of the Government. I was associated for a long time with the Corporation, and my associations with the several Chairmen have been of the pleasantest character; and I can say this on behalf of the Corporation, with which my connection has now been severed, that there was hardly any suggestion or expression of a wish emanating from the Government which was not treated with the utmost possible respect. All that the Government had to do in the case of Mr. Williams, Mr. Greer and Mr. Bright was to make a suggestion that they should get so much, and the Commissioners accepted the views of the Government. What, then, is the justification for withdrawing this power from the Corporation. Has there been any case of recusancy or wilful disregard of any recommendation made by the Government? On the contrary, the Commissioners have been highly deferential to the wishes of the Government. And yet, in the face of these facts, which cannot be denied, you propose to enact a provision the effect of which will be to make the Chairman independent of the Corporation, and sow the seeds of dissension, strife and discord, to the serious detriment of the business of the Corporation. I hope and trust that, having regard to these considerations—and they ought to weigh with the practical administrators whom I see around me—the Council will see its way to accept the amendments which stand in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am very ready to admit that the Corporation have, so far as I am aware, always treated their Chairmen in a generous and liberal spirit. I have never known any instance in which they have shown niggardliness or an ungenerous spirit in settling questions connected with the salary of the Chairman. But the present law is nevertheless bad and unsound, and I consider it wiser that, as the Government has to select the Chairman and to make the appointment, the Government should also fix his pay. The power to fix the initial pay of the Chairman must in the nature of things be exercised at a time when he is a stranger to almost all the Commissioners, and they can have no personal knowledge of his capacity and usefulness. They can have no knowledge of him, compared to what the Government has of one of its own officers for a period of 15 or 20 years. Similarly, with reference to his future increase of pay, to make the Chairman dependent upon the Commissioners must place both them and him in a more or less false position. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said it was most important that the Chairman should cultivate the good-will of the Commissioners, and that the efficient working of the Corporation depends on the existence of harmony, good-will, and cordiality between the Chairman and the Commissioners. But I am sure that the Hon'ble Member never intended to suggest that the Chairman should be induced to cultivate the good-will of the Commissioners with the hope of obtaining increments to his pay. If we allow the Commissioners to fix the initial pay of the Chairman or to regulate the subsequent increases to his pay, there might be a party among the Commissioners who would favour the Chairman and a party who would be in opposition; and it is neither expedient nor politic that we should place either him or them in a position in which their personal and their public interests might be in opposition. It is true that the good feeling of the Commissioners has hitherto prevented any scandal arising, but the danger is there, though dormant. It is not an imaginary danger. The Hon'ble Mr. Turner told us in the Select Committee of an incident in the Bombay Municipality. He said that on one occasion a rumour got abroad in Bombay that the action of the Municipal Commissioner in some matter had been influenced by the fact that

be was then expecting an increase to his pay. He told us that he did not believe that there was an atom of truth in the rumour; but the mere fact that such a rumour should have been possible shows that the law is unsound. It would, I think, be unwise to wait until such a rumour arises here before we change the law.

"The present maximum salary of the Chairman is Rs. 3,000 a month. It is proposed to abolish the maximum, and to authorise the Government to fix the salary at any amount it thinks necessary from time to time. There was a strong representation made both by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association that on the ground of efficiency the Chairman of the Corporation should be permanent and that he should make his career in the appointment; and they urged that it was only possible to secure that result if the Government were empowered to award to the Chairman the salary which from time to time was appropriate to his standing in the service. That argument I consider to be unanswerable. There can be no question that the tenure of the Chairman's appointment should be as prolonged as possible. The holder of the office of Chairman must certainly, for some time to come, be taken from some branch of the Government service; and, if he is to remain in that office, he must receive a salary from time to time proportionate to his standing in the service of the Government.

"There is another consideration also, which, though of minor importance, is worth mentioning. Since the passing of the Act of 1888 the relative value of the salary attached to the office of Chairman has depreciated. In the year 1893 exchange compensation allowance was sanctioned by the Government of India, but such compensation has not been received by the Chairman of the Corporation, and the effect of that disallowance has decreased the relative value of the Chairman's pay by about Rs. 150 a month. The question of the Chairman's house-rent has been referred to, along with the question of his pay. I need not dwell on it further, because the arguments in regard to it are exactly the same in nature. The arguments are not perhaps quite as strong in degree in the case of house-rent as in the case of pay, but they are precisely similar in kind. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that the Corporation would have to pay the contribution on the Chairman's salary on account of leave and pension allowances. That, I beg to say, is a misapprehension. The Civil Service Regulations provide that no contribution is payable on the salary of the officer who is Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"Sir, I am free to admit that as regards the past the Corporation have treated their Chairman liberally, but we are now legislating for the future, and as I consider it a wise provision that the fixing of the salary of the Chairman should be in the control of the Government I shall oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The proposal to leave the question of the Chairman's pay to the Corporation appears to me inconsistent with the provision of sub-section (*1*) of section 10 (*now* 11) which vests the appointment of the Chairman in the Local Government. The authority which appoints should also obviously fix the pay. If the Corporation refused to fix the pay which the Government considered necessary for the officer whom it has selected, a deadlock would arise. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee spoke of the desirability of establishing cordial relations between the Commissioners and their Chairman. As the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already observed, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee does not, it is hoped, desire to imply that the Chairman should seek to secure the good-will of the Commissioners through the expectation of receiving higher remuneration. An amendment put on so sordid a basis cannot claim support. Cordial relations should be established by reciprocal consideration and courtesy, and not by subserviency on the part of the Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"With reference to the remark which fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that an allowance of Rs. 3,500 a month is not sufficient to retain for any considerable time the services of the Chairman of the Corporation, I would point out that there is nothing to prevent a maximum being fixed by law. In the case of the high office of the Viceroy, a maximum salary is fixed, and so also in the case of other high officers of the Government, and it seems to me so very unbusiness-like, not to fix a maximum, that I think the provisions of the Bill should not be permitted to remain in their present form. If the maximum pay is required to be Rs. 4,000 a month, let it be so; but some maximum should certainly be fixed, because otherwise there might be no limit whatever to the pay which might be drawn by the Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill opened his reply by admitting that the Corporation have always treated their Chairman in a generous spirit. If they have done so, then why take away this power of fixing the pay of the Chairman from the Corporation? If the treatment of the Chairman has always been such as to elicit such deserved praise from the Hon'ble Member, it stands to reason that things should be left severely alone. That seems to be the dictate of reason and sound sense. If, on the other hand, the Corporation had not treated the Chairman generously, if they had treated him in a niggardly spirit, or if, in defiance of the orders of the Government or of the spirit of those orders, the Corporation had acted in an unjust and ungenerous spirit in fixing the pay of their Chairman, then I could understand the present proposal for a change of the law. But when they have all along treated their Chairman handsomely, I submit that no case has been made out for such a change.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has observed that the Government should fix the pay of the Chairman inasmuch as it has the making of the appointment. But the Government has been making the appointment ever since 1863. Has the Government all this time been guilty of an illogicality or of an anomaly? And is the Government only now going to correct the anomaly? I think anomalies of long standing which have not worked any harm should be left alone. If there has been an anomaly, I submit that it has been consecrated by prescription and long usage.

"Then the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill observed that if the salary of the Chairman of the Corporation was made dependent upon the good-will of the Commissioners, there would be two parties in the Corporation. We have an emphatic, though not an elegant, expression in the English language, viz., that the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Have we two parties in the Corporation now? The Hon'ble Member was for some time himself a distinguished and conspicuous nominated member of the Corporation: he belonged to no party, because there were none in the Corporation. Such a calamity has never occurred; therefore this is an anticipation which is not likely to be realised.

"Then with reference to the rumour that in Bombay at one time the Municipal Commissioner was about to do something which he ought not to have done, in consequence of a proposal for increasing his pay, that I submit is a rumour which should be brushed aside as irrelevant to the issue before us. If my hon'ble friend could say that in the Calcutta Corporation it was an authenticated and well-established fact that the Chairman had done something which he ought not to have done, in the hope of getting an increase of pay from the Commissioners, that would be an argument which we should be bound to take into consideration. We in this Council have nothing to do with vague and unauthenticated rumours; and inasmuch as we have not even a rumour here, we should take it for granted that even the basis for such a rumour has never existed in connection with the working of this section in Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has been pleased to remark that there might be a deadlock if the authority who fixes the pay of the Chairman is a different authority from the authority who makes the appointment. I again reply, as I did to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that there has been no deadlock within the last forty years, although there were ample opportunities for it, and that therefore we should be justified in anticipating that there would not be a deadlock in the future.

"No doubt, so far as logic and sound sense are concerned, you have them in your favour when you say that the Government should fix the pay of the Chairman because the Government has better opportunities of knowing the merits and the status of the officer whom they appoint than the Corporation; but when the Government has fixed the pay of the Chairman, why should not the Commissioners fix the increments? Whether the Chairman should get an increment of pay or not is a matter which the Corporation is best able to judge. The Corporation had to deal with their Chairman from day to day; they had opportunities of judging his work, and they were distinctly in a position to know what increase of pay, if any, he deserved, and that is what the Bombay Municipal Act provides. The Bombay Government fixes the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, but when an increment was to be given, it could not be given without the consent of the Corporation, because the Bombay Act recognises the fact that the Corporation, coming as they do in daily contact with the Chairman, would be in the best position to know whether he was entitled to an increment of pay or not. I should have less objection to this provision of the Bill if the Government, having fixed the salary, gave the Corporation the right to fix the increments, because the question whether the increments were deserved or not would be more within the knowledge of the Corporation than of the Government. That would be a rational position to take up.

"I entirely sympathise with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar with regard to the maximum of the Chairman's pay not being fixed in the Bill. There was a maximum fixed to the salary of every officer under the Corporation, but under this Bill there would be one officer, and only one officer, in the Corporation and in the Indian Empire who would have no maximum fixed to his pay, and whose pay might be any sum in the discretion of the Government. This, I submit, is an anomaly. Let the maximum be Rs. 3,500, or let it be even Rs. 4,000 a month. I would have no serious objection to offer; but let there be a maximum. The maximum has been withdrawn at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce. I greatly respect the wisdom of the Chamber of Commerce, but that excellent body is not infallible."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), line 4, after the word "rupees" be added the words "and not being more than three thousand five hundred rupees."

He said:—"I only wish to say that it seems to me not only illogical, but somewhat unreasonable, to fix a minimum for the Chairman's salary, but not the maximum. My good friend asks me, why should I presume that the Government will do something very unjust in the exercise of their discretion? Well, if you have so much confidence in the Government, why is the minimum salary of the Chairman fixed in this Bill? Why not say that the Chairman is to receive such salary as may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government? But I venture to think that, as you have a minimum salary laid down, you should also fix the maximum salary to be paid to the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"I do not think there would be much practical inconvenience in fixing the maximum salary of the Chairman at Rs. 3,500 a month, because I think that for a long time to come at least no higher salary will ever be given. I admit that the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment scores

a point logically when he says that, if you have no maximum salary fixed, there ought to be no minimum. But the reason for fixing a minimum salary is historical. It was introduced in 1888. Before that time the pay of the Chairman was entirely left to the Corporation, but in 1888 both a minimum and a maximum were fixed to prevent the Corporation from hampering the Government in making the appointment by fixing a lower salary than that which was appropriate to the position and the status of the officer selected. Although it is very unlikely that a higher salary than Rs. 3,500 a month would be given to the Chairman of the Corporation, yet I do know of one officer who did receive as much as Rs. 4,165 a month, and that was Mr. Sidney Wauchope; and I apprehend that many members of the Corporation would have been glad to give Sir Henry Harrison an even higher salary to induce him to remain on as Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Sir Henry Harrison did actually receive Rs. 4,000 a month at the close of his service as Chairman of the Corporation, because the Corporation were anxious to retain his services for some time longer."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's second amendment of section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), having been lost, the following amendment, of which the Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR of Nashipur had given notice, viz., that the words "more than three thousand nor" be inserted after the words "not being," in line 3 of section 11 (*now* 12), was not put.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, with the permission of the Hon'ble the President, moved that the words "not being less than two thousand five hundred rupees *per mensem*" be omitted from section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 13.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13 be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chairman" the words "any one of the municipal authorities" be substituted, and that for the words "Local Government" the words "Advocate-General of Bengal" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for the words "the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13), the following be substituted :—

"the Corporation shall take such action as they may deem fit."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for the words "the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13), the following be substituted :—

"the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Advocate-General of Bengal for the time being, whose decision shall be final."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"The object of my first amendment is to omit sub-section (*2*). I find that section 23 (*now* 13) of this Bill is exactly the same as section 64 of the Bombay Act, with the exception of

sub-section (2), which I want to be omitted. What I contend for is this: that in the Bombay Act there is no provision such as we have in sub-section (2) of section 23 (*now* 13). The sub-section provides that in case of a difference of opinion the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final. They have not felt any necessity for such a provision in the Bombay Act. Why should there be such a provision in our Act? If there is a difference of opinion, the matter should be referred to the Advocate-General, who would be in a position to give an opinion which ought to commend itself to all the authorities concerned. We do that now. If a doubt arises with regard to the legality of any proceeding or the exercise of any function, and there is no provision of law on the subject, or only a doubtful provision, we send the question up to the Advocate-General, and there is an end of the matter. I will give a concrete instance: there was a very important matter with reference to the power of the Commissioners to interfere with any appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or under. All such appointments are made by the Chairman. Some Commissioners raised the question whether, having regard to the general powers of revision which the Corporation possessed, it was not open to them to enquire into and, if necessary, to cancel or modify an order of the Chairman suspending or dismissing any such officer. The matter was referred to the Advocate-General, and everybody was satisfied with his opinion. I [illegible] it is a very plain and simple issue which I raise, and I hope this a[illegible]ent will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot agree to either of these amendments. It may be convenient and even necessary to have some means of readily deciding as to the authority which is to exercise particular functions. We have done our best to indicate in every case the authority by which a function is to be exercised, and I do not know of any case in which this has not been done. But the Bill has 668 sections, and is a very intricate one, and it is possible that we have not provided for every case. It is therefore necessary to prescribe the way in which any doubt or difficulty which may arise is to be settled. The suggestion has been made that in such a case the matter should be referred for the opinion of the Advocate-General. It is unfortunate that the Advocate General is not here, for I think he would have objected to such a proposal very strenuously. The sole question for decision is the particular municipal authority to which it was the intention of the Government to delegate its power in respect of the function under consideration. That is a question upon which the Government is the best possible authority to give a definite opinion. If in determining any such matter a question of law is found to arise, the Government is able to consult its own legal advisers; but for the most part these are administrative questions, and it is only right and proper that they should be decided by the Head of the Administration."

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar said:—"If a speedy means of ascertaining such matters is necessary, which there is no doubt it is, and as the Government is often in Darjeeling, delays must occur. But the Advocate-General is on the spot, and it will be easy to refer to him. The Chairman or the Secretary to the Corporation can go to the Advocate General, and obtain a decision in five minutes. The Local Government may be at Darjeeling, and if a reference is required to the Advocate-General, there may be delay. It does not follow that because the Government has a certain intention with regard to the particular authority by which a certain function should be exercised, they are the best judges of the interpretation of the law as expressed in an Act. There is no question that if the question is referred to the Advocate-General, it will be speedily and satisfactorily decided."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has remarked that what has to be determined is the intention of the Government to delegate any particular function to any particular authority. But the question is how is such intention to be determined? It must be determined by the wording of the law. My

hon'ble friend may be translated to a higher office; his successor may not be possessed of the same advantages as the Hon'ble Member as to the intentions of the Government, and he will necessarily fall back upon the interpretation of the law as conveyed by the words of the law; and when the intention is to be inferred from the construction of a statute, a lawyer is always the best person to furnish the interpretation. In the great sedition case which recently occurred in Bombay, it was held that any statement regarding the intention of the Legislature to be derived from the discussions in Council was absolutely irrelevant. What the Judge and the jury have to go upon is the clear meaning of the words before them. I do not think we ought to allow ourselves to be entangled in the meshes of a legal interpretation which seeks to unravel the intention of the Legislature. We ought to take the plain meaning of the words, and the fittest person to interpret the meaning of the words in the law is a trained lawyer like the Advocate-General; and, the Advocate-General being the head of the legal profession here, he is the person who ought to be consulted."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order:—

"that at end of sub-section (3) of section 23 (*now* 13), the words 'and they (the Corporation) shall have a general power of control over, and power to revise the proceedings of, the General Committee, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and other officers and their delegates' be added."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN withdrew the following motion, standing in his name:—

"that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (3), the words 'except as is in this Act otherwise expressly provided' be omitted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion that section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (2), be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (2), line 1, for "doubt" be substituted "dispute".

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (2), line 4, all words beginning with "Local Government" be omitted and the following substituted:—

"Corporation for decision.

(2a) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from the decision of the Corporation, and the decision upon such appeal shall be final."

He said:—"My reason for these amendments, shortly stated, is this. I must confess that the word 'doubt' does not seem to me to be very clear or appropriate. Suppose a new Chairman has a doubt in his mind as to what particular authority has jurisdiction in a particular matter. If he has such a doubt, it will be obligatory for him to refer the matter to the Local Government. Suppose he has a doubt whether he or the General Committee should exercise a particular function: he cannot refer it to the General Committee, and apparently the Local Government has to decide without consulting that body or the Corporation. I think the better course will be to substitute the word 'dispute' for the word 'doubt'. That implies that the matter has gone beyond the stage of a mere doubt. And, when a dispute is raised, I propose that the question should go before the Corporation in the first instance, where it will be discussed and decided in the presence of the Chairman as well as the members of the General Committee, and an appeal will lie to the Local Government from such decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I regret I cannot accept either of these amendments. As regards the first, the substitution of 'dispute' for 'doubt', it is partly a matter of drafting. The word 'doubt' is wider than 'dispute', and includes it, and it would not be wise to wait until an actual dispute occurred between two municipal authorities. Moreover, there may be no dispute, because both the municipal authorities may agree that the matter is doubtful; and therefore I think the word 'doubt' is better than 'dispute'. As to the other part of the amendment, that the question should be laid before the Corporation in the first instance and that an appeal shall lie from the Corporation to the Local Government, I cannot accept it. The most frequent doubt is likely to be whether any particular function pertains to the Corporation on the one hand, or to the General Committee or the Chairman on the other: and it would be quite improper to allow the Corporation to be the judge in its own cause. Therefore, I think the Chairman ought to refer the matter at once to the Local Government; and I need hardly say that the Chairman will never be likely to do so, nor will the Government be likely to decide it, before hearing what is to be said on the other side."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"It seems to me to be opposed to the true principles of justice that a matter should be referred to the Local Government without a preliminary discussion by the municipal authorities. Suppose a member of the General Committee has some doubt, it will be obligatory on the Chairman to send the matter to the Local Government. If a member of the Corporation has some doubt, it will also be equally obligatory. I do not think the Local Government should be troubled with such matters until they have first been discussed in the Corporation."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

Section 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "alteration" be inserted between the words "construction" and "maintenance" in line 1 of clause (*ii*) of section 23A (*now* 14).

He said:—"This is a very small amendment, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to accept it. Clause (*ii*) of section 23A (*now* 14) lays down the details of the duties of the Corporation, and by this clause it will be in their discretion to provide for the "construction, maintenance and adornment of public halls," &c. I have in my mind the case of the Town Hall, to which we might make alterations; and I, therefore, move this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 23A (*now* 14), clause (*vii*), the words "primary and technical" be omitted.

He said:—"Having regard to the decision to which the Council have already come upon the question of allowing the University to send a representative on the Corporation, I do not think any practical good can result from this amendment."

Section 15.

The Hon'ble the President ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

that in section 24 (*now* 15), after the word "Act" in line 6, the words "and subject to the general supervision and control of the Corporation" be inserted.

SECTION 16.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following section be inserted, namely :—

Power of General Committee to authorise the Chairman to take action in anticipation of their approval, sanction, consent or concurrence.

"24A (*now* 16). (*1*) In any case in which it is provided by or under this Act that the Chairman may take action subject to the approval, sanction, consent or concurrence of the General Committee, such Committee may, by resolution in writing, authorise him to take such action in anticipation of their approval, sanction, consent or concurrence, as the case may be, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in such resolution.

(*2*) Whenever the Chairman, in pursuance of any such resolution, takes any action in anticipation of the approval, sanction, consent or concurrence of the General Committee, he shall forthwith inform the Committee of the fact."

He said:—"I will briefly explain the object of this amendment. In a number of sections of the Bill we have enacted that the Chairman may take certain action subject to the approval or sanction of the General Committee, and in others we have provided that the Chairman may take action subject to the previous sanction of the General Committee. In reference to the latter class of cases, in which previous sanction is required, I do not propose to make any alteration. The condition as to previous sanction was inserted deliberately, and I do not seek to qualify or restrict it. But with regard to the other class of cases, in which it is not laid down whether the sanction should be previous or not, it seems proper that the General Committee should have power to decide in which cases previous sanction is necessary and in which previous sanction is not necessary. It may frequently happen that delay in obtaining the sanction of the General Committee might be the occasion of serious inconvenience to the public. I will give one or two illustrations Section 269A (*now* 290) authorises the Chairman, with the consent of the General Committee, to carry a drain through or across a street, or to construct a new drain in place of an old one. A work of that kind might be a matter of extreme urgency. A road might be broken up, and, if previous sanction were required, it might be necessary to wait for a week to obtain the sanction of the General Committee. Then, again, under section 279A (*now* 296), the Chairman may, with the consent of the General Committee, close any connection of a house drain which has been made in contravention of the law. A connection of that kind, if improperly made, might be a source of great danger to the public, and it would be impossible for the Chairman to wait for sanction before closing such connection I will give one more illustration. By section 463 (*now* 434) the Chairman may, with the sanction of the General Committee, prescribe the route by which carts or other receptacles employed for the removal of sewage should travel. It might be necessary to change the route all of a sudden, and it might be impracticable to wait for the sanction of the General Committee. These examples will show the kind of cases which the new section, which I propose to introduce, contemplates. In all such cases it would be the duty of the Chairman to take immediate action, whatever the law might be. It would be his duty even to violate the law if the previous sanction of the General Committee is required. But it is not right that the Chairman should be forced to break the law in order to do his duty. We should therefore empower the Chairman to act without the previous sanction of the Committee in those classes of cases in which it may be absolutely necessary for him to act in anticipation of sanction, subject to his subsequently reporting the facts to the Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"We were warned when this Bill was introduced that one of the reasons for its introduction was the very fluid state of the law with regard to the functions of the executive; and here, although this Bill has been before the Council for many months, this proposal has not been brought forward during that time, but has to-day for the first time been brought forward here. It is said that in certain cases it will be harmful if there is any delay. There was no such difficulty anticipated when this Bill was introduced. The difficulty, I submit, may be met in this way. The Chairman may have

his own special functions in these very matters, and there might be an appeal to the General Committee; but under this section the General Committee may altogether give up all their functions and delegate them to the Chairman. I do not think it is the intention of the Act that, when the functions of the General Committee are defined, they may get rid of them and give them to the Chairman. It will depend entirely on the General Committee to say whether they will perform any of their functions at all, or whether they will abide by the decision of the Chairman and simply endorse what is done by him. Under these circumstances, I think such a provision very harmful, for it seems to me to nullify the provisions of the Act. Why not abolish the Corporation altogether, and make it a department of the Government?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendanath Banerjee said:—"I must join in the protest of my hon'ble friend against the passing of this new section. The ground for its introduction is that the delay in obtaining the sanction of the General Committee might in some cases cause serious inconvenience. But we have the fact that the General Committee will meet once a week, and, if necessary, it might meet twice a week or even oftener. My great objection to the proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is this: I am in strong sympathy with the executive in doing their duty, but I as strongly object to the delegation of powers to unscrupulous underlings who are likely to exercise them in a manner highly oppressive to the poor, who would not be in a position to protect themselves. I will take, as an instance, the power to cut off any connection made in contravention of the law. Who is to decide whether the connection has been made in contravention of the law? I suppose an underling will decide it; and he will decide according to the amount of the fees he may get. If he finds it to his advantage to decide that there has been a contravention of the law, we know what his decision will be. I speak as a householder; I speak as one who is in touch and sympathy with householders, and I may say this, that when I read this new section, I consulted several friends who were lately leading members of the Corporation, but whose services are now lost to the Corporation, and it is their desire that I should as strongly as I possibly can oppose this provision. It may be necessary on occasions, but the good expected from it will far outweigh the evil which is sure to follow Therefore, having regard to these circumstances, I hope my hon'ble friend will see his way to drop this section altogether. It will be difficult for the General Committee to have all the circumstances before them; they could not possibly anticipate the whole situation. The Chairman will delegate the power to his subordinates, who are not always men of principle and honour, and they will work this provision to their own advantage. I think we have given sufficient powers for purposes of sanitation; and such a dangerous power as is now asked for is not needed. It is bound to be attended with oppression, and it is because it will lead to such a result that I earnestly appeal to the Council not to accept this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in reply, said:—"The Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has drawn a very vivid picture of the evils he anticipates at the hands of the underlings of the Corporation if this section is passed into law. But I think he has overlooked the fact, and so also have the friends whom he consulted, that under the present Act the Chairman can exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those which are expressly reserved for exercise by the Commissioners in meeting. Every one of these powers which it is now proposed that the Chairman may exercise in anticipation of the General Committee's approval, the Chairman does actually exercise now. My hon'ble friend says that under the present Act the actions of the Chairman are subject to the supervision of the Corporation. That is so; but that supervision is exercised subsequently to the action taken by the Chairman. He is not required to obtain their previous approval. Under this provision it will be only in those cases in which the General Committee think fit to authorise the Chairman to act without their previous sanction, that he will be able to do so, and it will be for the sole purpose of avoiding public inconvenience."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 17.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in line 5 of the proviso to section 25 (*now* 17), sub-section (*3*), after the word "forthwith", the words "if such documents have then been for a clear week before the General Committee and for a like period before the Corporation" be inserted.

He said:—"The object of my amendment in inserting these words is to allow an opportunity to the Corporation to discuss the annual report, because from my own experience I know the long delay there is in the presentation of these reports. It is one of the points on which the Corporation has insisted very strongly, and it has impressed upon the Chairman the necessity for the presentation of this report in proper time. The Government, too, has been very severe in their censure at its delay. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Administration Report being presented a day before the last day when the period for its presentation expires, and that will allow no opportunity to members of the Corporation to look through the report or to state anything in reference to matters which require review or comment; and this amendment is intended to give an opportunity of this being done. I think, therefore, it is necessary to have these words inserted. It is simply to give the Corporation, and the General Committee as well, the opportunity to consider the report, which I think is reasonable."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, with the permission of the President, moved by way of amendment that the following proviso be added to sub-section (*3*) of section 25 (*now* 17):—

"Provided further that such documents shall not be forwarded to the Local Government until they have been for seven clear days before the General Committee and for a like period before the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER's amendment was then put and agreed to.

The last-mentioned amendment having been carried, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 25 (*now* 17), sub-section (*1*), line 2, after the word "April" be added "but not later than the 31st day of May"; and

(2) that the proviso to sub-section (*3*) of section 25 (*now* 17) be omitted.

SECTION 18.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), sub-section (*1*), proviso (*d*), the words "between sunset and sunrise" be omitted.

He said:—"There is great importance, to my mind, in the circumstance that, when an entry is permitted into any house by any subordinate of the Municipality, the name of the officer should appear. It is considered by the framers of the Bill that it is sufficient for the name of the particular officer to be inserted only if the entry is made between sunset and sunrise. I say that these words should be eliminated. It is always an important question as to who the officer is, and it will be wise to enter the name of the officer, whoever he may be, when he is given the power to enter a house, in order to fix the officer whose action may be complained against."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am very strongly opposed to this amendment, as I think it will be the cause of a great amount of delay and trouble and annoyance. There are various sections under which the Chairman has the power to enter premises for various purposes. Under section 189 (*now* 196) he has the power to enter any stable or coach-house to ascertain the number of horses and of carriages kept in it; then again under section 253 (*now* 261) he has the power to enter a house to inspect the water-pipes and

water-fittings, and to see whether they are in proper order; under section 293 (*now* 317) he can enter a house to inspect the house-drains and privies, to see that the connections are in proper order; under section 391C (*now* 382) he can enter a house which is under construction in order to see whether the provisions of the Building Regulations have been adhered to. It is not intended that the Chairman should perform all these duties with his own hands, but that he should delegate them to the appropriate members of the municipal establishment, and, ordinarily, all these inspections will be made by them. The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will have this effect that whenever any person is deputed to enter a house for any of these purposes, either to see the number of horses kept in a stable or to examine the drainage connections, or to see that the Building Regulations are being observed, it will be necessary for the Chairman to record an order in which the officer's name must be entered. Whenever one of these officers is changed, or whenever any one of them goes on leave, and another is appointed to act for him, it will be necessary for a fresh order to be recorded. That will give rise to a great deal of trouble, and give an opportunity, possibly, to raise purely technical objections as to the legality of the inspection which may be made. I think the proper principle to follow is that there should be a special order containing the name of the officer deputed only when the entry is to be made at night. When the entry is made in the ordinary course of business by day, it will be sufficient for the order to contain the designation of the officer empowered to make the entry."

His Honour THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble the Mover of the amendment withdraw his amendment?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I wish it put to the vote. I think it necessary that the name of the officer should be entered in all cases."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "conferred by section 59 (*now* 65)" at the end of proviso (*b*) to section 26 (*now* 18) be omitted.

He said:—"This is in the nature of an enquiry. I do not see any power of delegation under section 59 (*now* 65)."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I also see no delegation given under section 59 (*now* 65)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I did not at first understand what was meant, but on consulting the learned Assistant Secretary, who is an accomplished draftsman, I was told that the words referred to relate to the Chairman's power to appoint."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"As the matter appears to be so doubtful, and as both the Hon'ble Members who have spoken were in doubt, I think the point ought to be cleared up."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"As the Act will be construed by lawyers, I think it is better to leave it as it is. I do not attach much importance to it. As a matter of drafting, the Secretary prefers to leave the words in."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), line 3, after the word "officer" be added "appointed under section 28A (*now* 25), section 28B (*now* 26), or section 57 (*now* 63), clause (*a*)."

He said:—"I confess I am not in favour of an unlimited power of delegation of authority being vested in the Chairman; and the object of this amendment, therefore, is to enable the Chairman to delegate his authority only to the superior officers of the Corporation. I ask the Council to accept this amendment on the ground that the Chairman ought not to delegate his powers, except to the officers named in the sections referred to. It has often been said that the justification for vesting so much power in the Chairman is that he is an officer of high rank and character and of great experience; but if you

leave it open to the Chairman to delegate his power under this Bill to any municipal officer he thinks fit, the advantages of that guarantee will vanish. You will have no guarantee that the same qualifications and judgment and the same uprightness will be found also in the officer to whom these powers will be delegated. If it were true that the powers vested in the Chairman are purely ministerial, that is, if the exercise thereof did not involve discretion and confidence, then there would be no objection whatever to allow him to delegate such powers; but it seems to me that, having regard to the very large powers conferred upon the Chairman, it would not be safe to allow him to delegate those powers to any and every municipal officer. I am prepared to be told that my amendment will be very inconvenient. But if there is a limited delegation, you have every chance of the delegated authority being exercised skilfully and without oppression; and as the officers to whom I have referred are many and represent almost all departments of the Municipality, I do not think any inconvenience would be caused if the delegation of the Chairman's powers is confined to these officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am not going to say that the amendment is inconvenient. I am going much further than that. I am going to say that it is absolutely impossible, and that it would bring the whole work of the Municipality to a standstill in 24 hours. My hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has not realised the effect of it, or I am certain he would not have moved it. The effect of the amendment would be to prevent the Chairman from delegating any of his powers except to the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the eight heads of departments mentioned in section 57 (*now* 63). In the first place, the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are not municipal officers at all. They hold a status intermediate between municipal officers and the Chairman, and, therefore, the form of the amendment in respect of them is incorrect. But that is a matter upon which I lay no stress. The Bill imposes a very great number of powers and duties, nominally upon the Chairman, not with the intention that he should perform all these duties with his own hands, which is manifestly impossible, but with the intention that in each case he should delegate them to the appropriate member of the municipal establishment to carry out. By section 253 (*now* 261) the Chairman is empowered to enter any premises for the purpose of examining pipes, taps, and other water-fittings. It is not intended that he should examine every house himself and see that these things are in proper order, or that the Engineer should go and examine these things. What it means is that they are to be inspected by the Water-works Inspectors, of whom there are a certain number and whose business it is to go to the houses and make an examination under the supervision of the Engineer and the Chairman. Similarly, under section 293 (*now* 317), the Chairman is empowered to examine house-drains to see that they are in proper order. This work is actually done by the Drainage Inspectors under the supervision of the Engineer. I could give a number of instances to explain further what I mean, but it is unnecessary to do so. If this amendment is carried, the actual work of inspecting and examining some 20,000 water-connections, 5,000 connected and 50,000 unconnected privies, would have to be carried out by the Chairman himself. I need say nothing more to show how impracticable the amendment is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I wish to add one word to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said. To my mind the object which these gentlemen have in view in refusing to delegate this authority will defeat their purpose. As the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has pointed out, there are a number of duties to be performed by these officers. In connection with these duties there are a number of detailed rules, and it is physically impossible that the Engineer, who has to deal with all these things, can inspect more than a small fraction of them. I believe myself that one great reason why so much bribery and corruption exists amongst the lower subordinates of the Municipality is that very fact that some one specified authority has not the power to deal with these matters. I have had considerable experience in my dealings with large irrigation works, where a number of petty officers have to exercise large powers concerned with the doling out of water to cultivators.

who are always ready and willing to pay a great deal to get more than they are entitled to get. The system which we have there is one which, I think, is wanted here, and which will in a very great degree check the corruption and bribery which, I believe, goes on more or less in the Municipality. We have, in every sub-division, an officer getting very much less than Rs. 1,000 a month who has absolute authority up to a certain point. On certain days of every week cultivators can come to him personally and state their grievances, and he passes orders personally in each case. If you have officers, of the standing of the men I have referred to, with definite powers in certain matters, I believe they would do a great deal to check the enormous inflictions upon the people here which are said to be practised. It was stated in the Select Committee that it is no uncommon thing for applicants to pay as much as Rs. 20 for permission to erect privies. I believe the motion now before the Council will have the very worst effect, and entirely defeat the object of the proposal."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My advice to my hon'ble friend will be to withdraw this amendment, because I feel the force of the remarks which have been addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), proviso (*b*), line 4, after "employé" for the comma be substituted a semi-colon and for "or" be substituted "nor shall the Chairman delegate to any municipal officer."

He said:—"I hope this amendment is not open to the objection of impracticability. As I understand this proviso, it means that the delegation of power to a particular officer includes the power of fining, reducing, suspending or dismissing his immediate subordinates; and the object of my amendment is to make the Chairman the sole authority in the Corporation to fine, reduce, suspend, or dismiss an employé. No doubt it will be said that this is illogical, and that the same authority which appoints a particular officer should also have the authority to dismiss him. That may be good logic, but it seems to me that things would work better if the Chairman had final authority in this matter. I submit there is a good deal of difference between appointing an officer and dismissing him under delegated authority. If he has been improperly appointed and does not do his work satisfactorily, he may be turned out, but if he has been unjustly turned out, then he has no remedy; besides it may often happen that the man who has appointed him under delegated authority is his immediate superior, and he may not be in a position to form an impartial opinion upon the conduct of the man he has appointed. I admit that in the first instance action will have to be taken upon the report of the immediate superior, but the final decision in the matter ought to rest with the Chairman. I do not make any secret of the fact that I have greater confidence in the judgment and uprightness of the Chairman than in those of any inferior authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think that the principle that the power to appoint an officer or servant, carries with it the power to punish, is not only good logic, but is also eminently practical. The effect of this amendment, if carried, will be that if any municipal servant, however low his rank, even if he be a menial, absents himself from his duties, or commits a small offence, it would be impossible for the head of the department to fine or dismiss him, and it would be necessary for him to refer the matter for the orders of the Chairman. I cannot see that there will be any advantage in adopting this amendment, either in the interests of the servant or the administration. The hon'ble mover of the amendment admitted that, in the first instance, the Chairman would have to act upon the written report of the officer or superior servant. That is one of the objections I have to the amendment. If the power of fining or suspending or dismissing is delegated along with the power of appointing, then an appeal can be allowed to the Chairman quite independently. But if you insist that the Chairman shall actually pass orders in every case of the infliction of punishment, then you take away the whole power of appeal, because the Chairman, not knowing the facts, will have to depend upon the report of the head of the department."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I wish to say one word in support of the amendment of my hon'ble friend. The amendment embodies the existing practice; that is to say, orders for fining, suspending and dismissing subordinate officers and menials are passed by the Chairman on the report of the departmental head. I do not think that practice has been attended with inconvenience. On the other hand, I do not know that any complaint has ever been made, and the system has worked satisfactorily. I quite admit that, if the immediate head of the department had the power to suspend, there should be an appeal to the Chairman. But what is the value of an appeal in most cases in this country? There is a feeling, an *esprit de corps*, running through all ranks of the service which induces a superior to support his subordinate. It is, therefore, as well that the full responsibility of an order of dismissal or fine should rest with the Chairman. This is the existing practice, and it has worked well."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I remember that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee took the same objection in Select Committee, and used the same arguments there, and I thought we had been able to explain the matter to him there. When he says that in this country the appellate authority as a formal matter declines to interfere, that applies to the fourth or fifth stage of an appeal. That is the order of the final revisional authority after the appeal has passed through the gauntlet of two or three appellate authorities. He is mistaken in thinking that in every case it would be possible to deal with an appeal in that way. An appeal must be heard by one authority, and probably also by a second authority. It is only the final authority that may use the formula of rejection: certainly not the second authority. Therefore I from my own experience in such matters fully concur with the objection taken by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I think the provisions of the Bill, as they stand, are very much more in favour of subordinate officers, who will have a very much more favourable chance if their cases can be heard by the Chairman in appeal than if they are finally punished in the first instance by the Chairman acting on departmental reports."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"It strikes me that on Saturday last we started with a very unsound principle. We were told that there are to be three co-ordinate authorities. That is a rosy myth. It now appears that there are a hundred co-ordinate authorities, namely, the Corporation, the General Committee, the Chairman and the numerous band of his subordinates. You justify this by alleging that it is impracticable for the Chairman to do all that the law requires him to do, and that he must necessarily delegate his powers; but what guarantee is there that he will exercise any effective control over his subordinates? You practically abandon the principle of three co-ordinate authorities."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, moved, on behalf of the latter, that the words "with the approval of the General Committee" be inserted after the words "The Chairman may" in sub-section (*1*) of section 26 (*now* 18).

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot agree to this amendment. I think it is quite wrong in principle. The Chairman is a co-ordinate authority, and he is empowered to delegate powers in respect of which he has independent authority; and, in respect of powers in regard to which he is independent, it is not right that his powers of delegation should be subject to the control of any of the other co-ordinate authorities."

The motion was put and lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th September, 1899.

Calcutta;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 12th September. 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTIONS 21 TO 24.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We now come to item No. 83 on the *agenda*."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have the honour to move the amendments which stand against my name, and I think, Sir, it would be as well to take all these amendments together, so that there might be one speech upon them. I just wish to make one correction."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble Member explain to the Council which amendments he refers to."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The numbers are 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93 and 94. I just want to make one correction, with Your Honour's permission. It may be my mistake or the printer's, but there is a mistake. In item 85 we have section 459. There is no such section in the Bill—it ought to be section 459A, and the same correction has to be repeated in item 86."

[The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendments were as follows:—

No. 83.—That the following words be inserted after the words "The Local Government may," in line 1 of section 26D (*now* 22),* namely:—

"on complaint made."

No. 84.—That after the word "duties" in line 1 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following words be inserted:—"relating to matters concerning the public health;" and that the words "inefficient or unsuitable" in line 5 of the same clause be omitted.

No. 85.—That for clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be substituted:—

"that the provisions of section 23A, clause (*1*), and of sections 24, clause (*c*), 127, 221, 225, 254C, 268, 269, sub-section (*1*), 292G, 327, 328, 453, sub-section (*1*), 459A, sub-section (*1*), 459D and 497 (*now* sections 14, clause (*1*), 15, clause (*c*), 133, 237, 240, 267, 288, 289, sub-section (*1*), 309, 337, 338, 422, sub-section (*1*), 429, sub-section (*1*), 432 and 475 have not been duly carried out or enforced, and the default made is of a serious character."

No. 86.—That for clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be substituted:—

"that the provisions of section 23A, clause (*1*), and of sections 24, clause (*c*), 127, 221, 225, 254C, 268, 269, sub-section (*1*), 292G, 327, 328, 453, sub-section (*1*), 459A, sub-section (*1*), 459D and 497 (*now* sections 14, clause (*1*), 15, clause (*c*), 133, 237, 240, 267, 288, 289, sub-section (*1*), 309, 337, 338, 422, sub-section (*1*), 429, sub-section (*1*), 432 and 475 have not been duly carried out or enforced."

No. 87.—That the words "in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner or" in lines 4 and 5 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted

No. 88.—That the following amendments be made, namely:—

(*1*) that the words "or unsuitable manner or" in line 5 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*2*) that clause (*b*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*3*) that clause (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*4*) that at the end of sub-section (2) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be added:—

"and, upon the receipt of such petition of appeal by the Local Government, no further action shall be taken by the Local Government without the orders of the Government of India;" and

(*5*) that sub-section (*3*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted.

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* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

No. 92.—That the lines beginning with the words "and, if necessary, that any one or more of the rates or other taxes" up to the end of clause (*c*) of section 26F (*now* 24), be omitted.

No. 93.—That sub-section (*3*) of section 26F (*now* 24) be omitted.

No. 94.—That sub-section (*4*) of section 26F (*now* 24) be omitted.]

"Well, Sir, in moving these amendments, I desire to guard myself against any misapprehension to which my remarks may give rise. I fully recognise the fact that the Corporation exercises delegated authority; authority derived from the Government, which is the fountain source of all legal authority. The Corporation is an emanation, an off-shoot, of the sovereign power, and the sovereign power has the right to exercise adequate check and control over the proceedings of the Corporation. Sir, nobody disputes that the Government has the right in the abstract to assume those very large powers which it proposes to assume under the provisions of this Bill. But, Sir, as one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived—Edmund Burke, a name honoured and respected throughout the civilised world—observed, the limits of moral competence are not to be confounded with the limits of competence in the abstract. There are a great many things which a Government may do in the exercise of its supreme and sovereign authority, but these things a Government never does, being deterred by the highest considerations of morality and expediency. I am free to admit, therefore, that the Government of Bengal has in the abstract the competence to assume the powers of control which it proposes to assume under the provisions of this Bill; but the question which we have to consider is this: whether, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it is right and proper and expedient in the highest sense that these drastic—I was going to say dangerous—provisions of the Bill should be enacted into law.

"Sir, the object of these amendments which stand against my name is to place the provisions of the Bill upon the same footing as the provisions of the English Public Health Act, or at any rate those of the Bombay Municipal Act. Sir, let me briefly explain the nature of my amendments. In the first place, I recommend that the intervention of the Government should be confined to matters relating to public health, and to them alone. If this view be not acceptable to the Council, then I suggest that the Bombay model should be followed, and the interference of the Government should be restricted to default committed by the Corporation in respect of specific duties imposed by specific sections of the Act. In regard to both these recommendations, I suggest that in no case should the Government have the power of raising the rates or contracting a loan on behalf of the Corporation. I have no hesitation in saying that the provisions of the Bill are far more stringent and drastic than the provisions of the English Public Health Act, or the Bombay Act, or the Calcutta Municipal Act, or, indeed, the provisions of any Municipal Act with which I am acquainted. Let me for a moment institute a comparison between the provisions of the Bill and the existing law. Under the existing law the Government can only interfere on complaint made. Under the Bill, Government may interfere in any case whether a complaint is made or not. I am glad to be able to say, from information given to me yesterday by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, that the Government proposes to make a modification in this respect, and the Government has signified its intention not to interfere except upon information given. That is a concession for which we are thankful; but, Sir, the point of difference between the existing law and the Bill is that the provisions of the Bill go very much beyond the present law. Under the existing law, the Government can only interfere when general default, and that of a serious character, is made. Under the Bill the Government may interfere when any default of any kind, general or particular, serious or otherwise, is made. Nor is this all. The intervention of the Government as provided in the Bill extends over the entire domain of municipal administration and even to the manner in which the work is performed, because the Bill lays down that, when work is done imperfectly or in an unsuitable manner, the Government may interfere. Then, Sir, under the present law, if an appeal be preferred to the Supreme Government by the

Corporation against the order of the Local Government, the work must be suspended. Under the Bill the work will proceed. Under the existing law the Government may recover from the Corporation the expenses of any work carried out under its orders in pursuance of these sections. Under the Bill the power of raising the rates or contracting a loan is reserved to the Government. Sir, it has been said more than once—said by hon'ble gentlemen from their places in this Council, said in the public prints—that we have no right to complain. These provisions may be very drastic, very stringent, very rigorous in their character, but they are all based upon the English Public Health Act. Sir, it has been with me a matter of oft-repeated complaint—and I desire to repeat the complaint once again—that while the municipal system of the Empire is laid under requisition to pile one drastic provision upon another, the beneficent provisions of that legislation are completely hidden from our view. You tell us that these provisions are based on the English system, but you deny to us the beneficent provisions of the English system. The Municipal Councillors in England exercise supreme and paramount authority as forming the Corporation. The executive is responsible to the Municipal Councillors. There is no sort of interference with the internal administration of British Corporations. Naturally enough, the measure of control from without is proportionately more rigid. But, Sir, I dispute the proposition altogether that these provisions are drawn from, or are substantially analogous to the provisions of, the Public Health Act. The English Public Health Act restricts the interference of the Government to matters of public health and to matters of public health alone. As for the provisions in the Bill, the interference of the Government may be invoked in respect of any matter relating to the municipal administration of the town, and, as I have already pointed out, the Government may interfere if municipal work has been performed in an unsuitable manner. Then, Sir, under the English Public Health Act, the Local Government Board may recover the expenses from any municipal authority, but the Local Government cannot raise the rates or incur any loan on behalf of any Corporation. Therefore, Sir, the provisions we are now considering go very much beyond the provisions of the Public Health Act on which they are ostensibly based, and they go very much beyond the powers conferred on the Government by the Bombay Municipal Act. Let me recall to the minds of Members of this Council the provisions of section 518 of the Bombay Municipal Act. It is not necessary for me to read the section. Section 518 lays down that the Governor in Council may interfere only when default has been made in respect of duties imposed upon the Corporation by specific provisions of the Act which are mentioned in the section.

"I follow the lines of the Bombay Act, and I say if the provisions of section 23A (*now* 14), clause (*1*), of section 24 (*now* 15), clause (*c*), and of the other sections mentioned in my amendment; if these provisions are not carried out, then the Local Government may interfere. In fact, the sections which I have inserted in my amendment go very much beyond the provisions found in the Bombay section 518. Therefore, Sir, we have it under the Bombay Act that upon complaint made in respect of any default committed, in respect of certain specific duties imposed upon the Corporation by specific sections, the Government may interfere. But the provisions of the Bill go very much beyond that. Therefore, Sir, I am right in my contention that the sections relating to control as provided in this Bill are far more stringent than those to be found in the English Public Health Act; they are far more stringent than those of the Bombay Act, and far more stringent than the present Calcutta law. And, Sir, I am justified in asking the question, what is the excuse, what is the justification, for such stringent and drastic legislation? Have you tried the existing sections, and have you found them to be inadequate? Have you put them to the test, the ordeal of actual experiment? Have you tried them and have you found that they have failed? No, Sir, you have slept over them; the Government of Bengal has been wanting in its duty so far as the carrying out of the sections of control is concerned. These sections were there in the statute-book, giving the Government vast and varied powers. Those powers were never once put into requisition for the benefit of

the Corporation, and then you come forward, and say: 'We want more powers.' I ask, is this a rational or a logical proceeding to adopt? I could understand the proceeding if the powers had been tried and had been found wanting, and if the Government had come forward with a request, as the result of actual experience, that those powers should be enlarged; but the Government never put to the test the powers of control it possessed. We know not what may be the faults of omission or commission on the part of the Corporation, but this I will venture to say with all emphasis, that for their faults of omission and commission the Government of Bengal is directly responsible. It was the business of the Government to have guided, led and controlled the Corporation in its arduous duties. The Government did nothing of the kind. If faults have been committed (and what institution is there in the world which is free from faults?), the Government is responsible. And not only that; the Government has approved of everything contained in the Municipal Administration Reports year after year. And, Sir, I have a lurking suspicion in my own mind that if a Commission of Enquiry was appointed, and if some of us had the opportunity of giving evidence before such a Commission, a case would be made out, if not against the Corporation, at any rate against the Government of these Provinces. I cannot dive into the secrets of Government, but it seems to me that, having regard to the circumstances to which I have adverted, having regard to the duty which was incumbent upon the Government, and to the non-performance of that duty, the Government owed it to itself to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to clear itself of an imputation which men like myself would bring against the Government for laxity in the supervision of the work of the Corporation. Well, Sir, however that may be, there is the fact that these powers were there embodied in the law of the land. These sections gave Government vast and varied powers of control; these sections were a dead letter; they were never enforced; and the Government now ask for more powers. Sir, I venture to say that if ever there was an occasion for the relaxation of the powers of control, that occasion has now arrived. Let me remind the Council of the state of things which existed during the days of the Justices. In the law of 1863 you do not find any powers of control deserving the name. And why not? Because at that time the Municipality formed more or less a department of the Government. The Justices were all the nominees of the Government. The Justices were in many cases the servants of the Government. As Sir Richard Temple said from his place in this Council, that, being the nominees of Government, they were in sympathy with the views of Government; they might be trusted to carry out the wishes and intentions of Government. The Municipality, therefore, being more or less an official bureau, it was not necessary for the Government to reserve powers of control from without. As they were exercising active powers of interference from within, powers of control from without were considered superfluous. And now, Sir, under the Bill that is before us, are we not going back to the days of the Justices? *The Times* newspaper is my authority. *The Times* says that this Bill contemplates 'a partial reversion,' I quote the words, 'to the methods of centralised official control.' We are going to have official control substituted in the place of popular control. We are going to have the Municipality reduced once again to a department of the Government. If so, is it necessary to reserve these stringent powers of control? At any rate, is it necessary to make these powers of control more stringent than they are at present? It is reversing the natural order of things, and that is what this Bill does, not only in this case, but throughout. Let me point out to the Members of this Council that in 1876, for the first time, the powers of control were reserved to the Government. When the Corporation was constituted upon a popular model, such powers of control became necessary. The Government, having given up the right of active interference from within, claimed and asserted their right to control the Municipality from without. Well, Sir, the powers of control being assumed by the Government, provisions were introduced into the Bill of 1876 which were very similar to the provisions we are now considering, and what was the result? There was a strenuous opposition offered to these provisions of the Bill, and a petition was presented to the Government of Bengal. I will read an extract from that petition. I have, however, to point out in the first place that it was a petition not presented merely by the Indian inhabitants of

the town; it was a united representation emanating from both sections of the community—a representation headed by the illustrious leaders of both the European and Indian communities. I will read an extract:—

'That your memorialists would suggest for Your Honour's consideration in Council that in their view the principle of free election contained in the Bill is completely nullified by the absolute power of active interference reserved to the Government; and that, even on the supposition that the power would never be exercised, still so grave a distrust is exhibited of the possible abuse of the franchise proposed to be conferred, that no citizens possessed of self-respect and enlightened views, and commanding the confidence of the public, would consent to act as the members of a Municipality subjected as they would be by the provisions of the Bill to the perpetual threat of the interference of the Government; and your memorialists entertain grave forebodings that the Municipality would in consequence be deprived of the services of the most zealous, conscientious, and upright of the residents in Calcutta.'

"This was a memorial submitted in 1876, and it bore the names of the most distinguished citizens of that time. I will refer only to six names; three from the European community and three from the Indian community. Among the European signatories were Mr. Brooks, at one time the respected President of the Trades Association; Dr. Ewart, a Professor in the Medical College—those were the halcyon days when Government servants retained a much larger measure of independence than they now possess. And then the last of the names to which I shall refer is the honoured name of John Blessington Roberts. The Indian signatories contain the most illustrious names of this generation—I might almost say of this century. Foremost among them were the honoured names of Kristo Dass Pal, and of Rajendralal Mitter and Degumber Mitter. Sir, I have a question to ask of my two hon'ble friends who so worthily represent the interests of the European community in this Council—whether they are prepared to affirm, as their leaders affirmed in 1876, that if these drastic provisions of the Bill are embodied in the law of the land, no self-respecting members of the European community will consent to act as Municipal Commissioners? I know not, Sir, what their answer will be. I have no right to know—I have hardly a right to ask. But, as representing the Hindu community, as a member of that community, I will say this, that we venerate the memories of our great dead; of those men who fought for us in the past; fought valiantly for us in the past; fought, it may be, alas, too often unsuccessfully. We venerate their names, and we once more re-affirm in 1899, as they affirmed in 1876, that if these drastic provisons become the law of the land—if local self-government is reduced to a nullity—no self-respecting member of the great Hindu community will consent to have part or share in the municipal administration which is to be inaugurated on the 1st of April next."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—'The Hon'ble Member began his exceedingly interesting and eloquent speech by stating that the control powers of the Bill were much more stringent than those of the English Public Health Act or of the Bombay Act, and that the object of his amendments was to place the provisions of the Bill on the same footing as those of the English statute and the Bombay Act. It will be my duty to show that the provisions of the Bill are not one whit more stringent than those of the English Public Health Act, and that, in some important particulars, they are less stringent. The Hon'ble Member, referring to the constitution of 1863, stated that at that time no provision was made for Government control for the reason that under the administration of the Justices the Municipality was a department of the Government. Now he said Government is going to revert to that system; the old system. The Municipality, he said, is going once more to be a department of the Government. Therefore, the time has come when we should withdraw the powers of control hitherto reserved to Government. Sir, I challenge that statement altogether. I deny absolutely that local self-government is being withdrawn from Calcutta. As you, Sir, pointed out in your speech of the 7th August, what we are doing now is merely to change the form of local self-government. The essence and the substance of it will remain as flourishing and vigorous as before What we do is to withdraw the undue preponderance of power which has hitherto rested in the hands of a single class, and to arrange that it shall be distributed for the future on a more equitable and proportionate basis. As to the memorial of 1876, in which it was stated

that if similar provisions to these were enacted into law, no self-respecting citizens would consent to serve on the Corporation ; it is a sufficient reply to say that, under provisions exactly similar to these, self-respecting men of every class and of every rank in life are at this moment, and have been for many years, sitting in Municipal Corporations in England.

"I will now turn to the specific amendments which the Hon'ble Member has moved. These four sections—sections 26C to 26F (*now* 21 to 24)—are among the most important sections in the Bill. They were most carefully considered by the Local Government in detail before they were submitted to the Select Committee. They were approved by the Select Committee almost without modification. They have been singled out by the Government of India for special and hearty approval, and I hope they will commend themselves to this Council without further change. As the Hon'ble Member has said, Sir, it is intended to consent to one small modification to meet his views as expressed in his first amendment. In section 26D (*now* 22) the Hon'ble Member has proposed to insert the words 'on complaint made.' To meet those views you have consented, Sir, to accept the insertion of the words 'on receipt of any information.' I understand that the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied with that alteration."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"There is one observation I will make later on. I cannot say I am satisfied. I have to make the best of what I can get."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I understood yesterday that the Hon'ble Member accepted this. However, let that pass. I should like to give a very short sketch of the history of these control sections. It has been one of the weakest parts of the municipal system in the past that neither under the law of 1876 nor under the law of 1888 has there been any effective system of control, and it is my belief that many of the shortcomings which have been noticed in the Calcutta Corporation have been due to that defect. In the Act of 1876 it was provided that if it shall appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, the Government was empowered, by notification in the Gazette, to appoint a special Commission. One of the members of the Commission was to be the Sanitary Commissioner; another was to be appointed by Government, and the third was to be the representative of the Corporation. The Commission was to make enquiry, and was to report, within a fixed time, whether in its opinion the cleaning and conservancy of the town were deficient to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and, if so, to specify what further provision should be made. On receipt of their report, the Government was empowered to fix a time within which the default should be made good, and, if that order was not complied with, the Government was empowered to cause the work to be done at the cost of the Corporation. That, Sir, briefly was the system of control adopted in 1876. Now the most obvious defect in this form of control is that it seeks to make the exercise of the Government control subject to the decision of a species of court. The enquiry made by the Commission was a sort of judicial trial in which the Corporation were the defendants. Witnesses had to be called and examined and cross-examined, and the decision had to be based on definite and precise findings on the evidence. Not the least drawback to this arrangement was the irritation which the proceedings caused in the minds of the Commissioners themselves, who found themselves publicly charged and brought to trial almost as if they were criminals. Instead of regarding the orders of Government as the injunctions of a superior authority based on wider experience and fuller knowledge, they were encouraged to dispute the premises and resist the conclusions of Government by all the devices and artifices with which courts of law in this country are only too familiar. A still more serious objection to this system was that it sought to substitute judicial for administrative control. Professor Maltbie, in his standard work on *English Local Government of To-day*, in describing the three forms of central control for self-governing

bodies—legislative, judicial, and administrative control—makes the following remarks:—

'The judicial control aims primarily to protect private rights and to prevent the officers of the Government from exceeding their powers. It is only occasionally and incidentally that other purposes are sought in its exercise. As a form of central control, whose object is administrative efficiency, it is unimportant.'

"No judicial body, whether a special tribunal such as was provided in 1876, nor the ordinary courts of the country, is capable of exercising administrative control efficiently. Any system which seeks to impose that duty upon them is unsound at its root.

"Well, Sir, the system of 1876 was only brought into operation on one occasion—in 1885—on the complaint of the Calcutta Public Health Society. That was the occasion when Mr. Beverley's Commission was appointed. I will not weary the Council by describing the proceedings of that Commission, which were not very edifying. A considerable delay took place before the report was submitted; an immense amount of ill-feeling and irritation was occasioned, and the final results were scarcely commensurate with the trouble which had arisen. That single instance was sufficient to show that the system of 1876 was cumbrous and ineffective. Accordingly, when the law was amended in 1888, the opportunity was taken to revise the system of control, and, on that occasion, the framers of the law had recourse to the English Public Health Act of 1875. The clause, which became law as section 38 of the Act of 1888, runs as follows:—

'Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners have made general default in the performance of any of the duties referred to in the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that general default has been made, and that it is of a serious character, may make an order intimating a time, not less than thirty days from the date of the order, for the performance of such duty by the Commissioners; and, if such duty is not performed within the time limited in the order, the Local Government may appoint some person to perform the same, and may direct that a reasonable remuneration to the person so appointed, the amount whereof is to be specified, and also the expenses of performing such duty, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the moneys levied by them under this Act.

'Any person appointed under this section to perform any duty of the Commissioners shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of the Commissioners.'

"There was also a provision by which the Commissioners might submit an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Local Government, and it was provided that no action should be taken in pursuance of the order, pending the decision of the Supreme Government.

"This arrangement avoided the defects of the former system of 1876, but, unfortunately, it included other defects of its own, and these defects have rendered the system of 1888 as inoperative as the system which it superseded. That, Sir, is the explanation why Government has not been able to put this system actually into force. I will specify what these defects were. In the first place, action can only be taken by Government upon complaint made. Well, I do not wish to dwell very much upon this, because after all complaints would no doubt come in quickly enough if it was known that they were desired. But I may mention that the framers of the law of 1888 overlooked the fact that, in the English Public Health Act, there is another provision in section 293 by which the Local Government Board is empowered by means of its travelling inspectors to make an enquiry into any matter within the purview of the Act in any Corporation, and they may take—this is not expressly provided for in the Act, but I am informed that is the practice—they may take action upon the report of one of these inspectors. Then, Sir, under the Act of 1888, action can only be taken where there has been general default by the Corporation in performing its obligatory duties, and also where such default is of a serious character. There is no such limitation or restriction in the Public Health Act. The provisions of the English Public Health Act authorise the Local Government Board to intervene not only in a number of cases specified in section 299 of the statute, but also whenever a local authority has made

default in enforcing any of the provisions of the Act, which it is their duty to enforce. In other words, Sir, the Local Government Board has the power to take action in case of default in respect of every matter covered by the Public Health Act. It is not necessary that the default should be general or that it should be of a serious character. Then, again, the Act of 1888 provides for an appeal by the Corporation to the Government of India, and lays down that all action is to be stayed pending the decision of the appeal. I need hardly say that, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, there is no appeal whatever to a higher authority. The decisions of the Local Government Board are final in every case. It is possible that the Hon'ble Member may say that the Local Government Board is a Board of high dignity; that it is presided over by a cabinet minister, and that it includes among its members all Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. If the Hon'ble Member thinks so, I would point out now, by way of anticipation, that the Local Government Board is not in practice constituted in this way. The Local Government Board is a Board of the class which the Hon'ble Member described yesterday in terms of approval; it is a one-man Board. The principal Secretaries of State are only nominally on the Board; the papers are never sent to them; they have nothing whatever to do with the orders issued in its name.

"Now that the present law of 1888 is under amendment, we consider it expedient to recast the sections of control, and to endeavour to eliminate the defects I have described; to assimilate the provisions of our law more closely to those of the English statute, with such modifications as may be necessary to suit the conditions of Calcutta. And I will describe briefly what the provisions are which it is now proposed to enact. In the first place, in section 26C (*now* 21), we take power to Government to call on the Chairman for reports or returns on any matter under the control of any municipal authority. This section is new, as part of the law, but it merely gives effect to the existing practice, and the necessity and the propriety of it are obvious. Secondly, in section 26D (*now* 22), we give Government power to inspect and enquire into any work or department under municipal control. The enquiry is to be carried out by means of officers deputed for the purpose, and we give those officers the necessary powers for carrying out that inspection. This provision is based on section 293 of the English Public Health Act, and it corresponds to the power which is exercised by the Local Government Board through its travelling inspectors. The powers are supplemental to the power of calling for reports from the Chairman, and they are obviously necessary if Government is to obtain the requisite information before taking action. Then, Sir, we provide in section 26E (*now* 23) that, if, as a result of such report or enquiry, the Government is of opinion that any of the duties imposed on any municipal authority under the Act have not been performed or have been performed in an imperfect or inefficient or unsuitable manner, or if financial provision has not been made for the performance of any duty, Government may call upon the municipal authorities to make good the default or to show cause to the contrary. This provision corresponds to section 299 of the English Public Health Act, but there is a significant point of difference. Under the English statute the defaulting party has not the option of showing cause against the order of the Local Government Board. When the Hon'ble Member denounces the stringency of the provisions in the Bill, I hope he will take note of this important difference. Then in section 26F (*now* 24) it is provided that if the municipal authorities fail to show cause, and if they make default in carrying out the order, the Local Government may appoint some person to carry it out at the cost of the Corporation, and may authorise him to increase the rates for that purpose, but not in excess of the legal maximum, and can empower him to raise a loan. The Hon'ble Member stated that under the English Public Health Act there was no power to increase the rates or to raise a loan. The Hon'ble Member has been misinformed. In both those matters we have followed the provisions of the section of the English Public Health Act. If he turns to section 300, taken in conjunction with sections 301 and 302, he will see that both those powers are provided there, with one difference. In the English Public Health Act there is no limit to the rate which may be imposed. In the English statute there is no maximum fixed for the local rate which may be imposed. Under the Bill we expressly provide

that the rates may not be raised above the ordinary legal maximum. That is another point in which the provisions of the Bill are less stringent than the provisions of the English Public Health Act. Lastly, Sir, we propose that an appeal shall lie to the Government of India against the orders of the Local Government, but we provide that action shall not be suspended in the meantime. That provision has been expressly approved by the Government of India, and, as I have already pointed out, there is no provision in the English statute for any appeal whatever. I consider, Sir, that these provisions, to which the greatest amount of thought has been devoted, are as simple and effective as it is possible to make them; and I hope, when they are enacted, that the charge which the Hon'ble Member has brought against the Government that it has slept over its duty in the past will no longer have any justification.

"The Hon'ble Member made it a complaint against these provisions that the Government power of control extends to every part of the work of the Municipality, great or small, important or unimportant, and he said that the English law on the subject applied only to defaults in connexion with public health. He further said that in Bombay the corresponding powers are limited to duties specified in certain sections of the Bombay Act, and he said that the provisions of the Bill go beyond those which are enumerated in section 518 of the Bombay Act. Now, Sir, as regards the Bombay Act, the latter of these statements is literally correct. Section 518 deals with control and enumerates only certain cases in which there is power of intervention. But I would ask the Hon'ble Members to refer to those sections. The first section which is enumerated in section 518 of the Bombay Act is section 61, and section 61 includes the whole of the obligatory duties of the Corporation. Every obligatory duty from first to last, whether connected with the public health or not, every one of those duties is brought *en bloc* under the operation of the Bombay sections relating to control. I do not think, therefore, that the Bombay precedent can help the Hon'ble Member very much. Then, Sir, as regards the English precedent, it is quite true that the Public Health Act confers on the Local Government Board only powers which relate to the public health; and the reason for that is obvious. The statute in question is not a general Municipal Act; it is a Public Health Act. Obviously its provisions and the powers under it can only extend to the purview of the statute itself. There is no single comprehensive municipal law in England such as the Bill we are now discussing. As a matter of fact, the provisions of the English Public Health Act have been extended by other statutes to other matters also. Not very many, but a few. Thus, by Statute 41 & 42 Vict., cap. 77, the provisions of the control sections of the Public Health Act have been extended to all matters connected with highways. By the Statute 56 & 57 Vict., cap. 73, they have been extended to highways in rural areas. And if the Hon'ble Member will refer to section 106 of the Public Health Act itself, he will see that the statute itself empowers the Local Government Board, through the police, to intervene summarily in respect of nuisances. Now, even if it be the case—and I admit it is so—that the duties connected with the public health are more important than all others, let us consider how much of the Bill would be left if we confined the operation of these control sections to matters connected with the public health. I have taken the trouble to draw up a list of the chapters which relate to public health in the Bill. These chapters are those which deal with water-supply, conservancy, drainage (including privies and latrines), hospitals and the treatment of disease, slaughter-houses, markets perhaps, buildings, congested areas, bustees, and the sale of food and drugs. To these I would add roads, because, as I have shown, the provisions of the Public Health Act in England have been extended to highways also. The only material functions which remain are those which relate to the taking of a census, to vital statistics, to lighting, to the naming of streets, and the numbering of houses. There may be possibly a few minor matters besides these, but I think that, of all the matters which do not come under the definition of matters relating to the public health, it will be found that those four matters are the chief, if not the only ones. I would like to read to the Council some remarks which Sir Henry Harrison made on this very subject in 1888. It was then proposed that the scope of the section relating to control should be limited to

matters connected with the public health. Sir Henry Harrison challenged that principle, and he made remarks to the following effect :—

'It is not possible to deny that the maintaining of a system of registration of births and deaths for instance, or the naming of streets and the numbering of houses, are duties of the Municipality. Then, if it is the duty of the Municipality to do these things, ought they to be omitted from the section of the Bill over the operation of which a power of control is given to the Government? I admit that for all practical purposes it will, perhaps, be sufficient if the power of control is confined to matters affecting the public health, because it is essentially in such matters that there will be a probability of difference of opinion. But as a question of principle, why should the other clauses of the section be excluded? The probability is that there will be no likelihood of default in such matters. But suppose the Commissioners were to commit default in respect of such matters? Suppose the Commissioners discontinued the maintenance of a system of registration of births and deaths? There are statistics of births and deaths, extending over a series of years, of extreme value, to which constant reference is needed. Would it not then be necessary that the Government should have power to say to the Commissioners, you shall not discontinue those registers? Take another case. Take the naming of streets and the numbering of houses. Conceive the total confusion which would result from total neglect of this duty. Consider the total prostration of the Postal Department and of all inter-communication in Calcutta. Is there one single duty of the Commissioners regarding the performance of which it would be more incumbent on the Government to interfere than that—supposing it neglected? As a question of principle, I cannot see why we should take away the control of the Government over duties of this kind which, supposing they are not performed, will lead to disastrous results, simply because we think there will be no necessity for such control. The chances are a hundred to one that the Commissioners would not commit default in such matters; if so, no harm would be done, and the section would remain a dead letter. But suppose the Commissioners did commit general default, then there is no single matter amongst the duties of the Corporation, control over which would more meet with the approval of the entire population, than some of the matters which I have instanced.'

"That is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888. He gave two instances of matters not connected with the public health in which the power of interference by Government was manifestly desirable. I will add to these two instances more. Next year we shall be taking a census of the whole Indian Empire, probably of the whole British Empire. It is the duty of the Corporation to carry out the census of Calcutta when required. Let us suppose that the Commissioners, either from motives of economy or for any other reason, were to refuse to do so. Is it possible that Government should be compelled to tolerate the scandal of a general census being taken and the capital of the Indian Empire being omitted from that census? Again, let us take the case of lighting the public streets. Lighting is a matter which affects the public safety. Suppose, in consequence of some quarrel with the Gas Company or otherwise, the Commissioners were to decide to discontinue the lighting of the streets of Calcutta with gas. Suppose that they decided to go back to the old system of oil lamps in Chowringhee and Old Court House Street. Can any one say that Government ought not to be permitted to interfere in such a matter as that? I will read one more extract, and one only, from Sir Henry Harrison's most interesting speech on this subject. He said :—

'And now that the law is being amended, I am bound to say that in my opinion the Council will do wrong unless it lays down most distinctly that the authority in all such matters rests with the Government. There is a great deal of difference between the Government interfering in matters concerning the duties of a Municipality and in matters affecting private rights, in which case the decision of a perfectly independent tribunal is necessary. There is a wide difference between such rights and rights and duties which are really part of the work of Government. The Municipality is a body vested with some of the authority of the Government of the country, and it should be properly regarded as a body which is subordinate to the Government of the country, and so it is regarded in every country in the world. In Paris, in Berlin, in London, the Government of the country is vested with the supreme authority and the supreme responsibility of disposing of public duties, but, as it cannot attend to everything itself, it has its subordinate officers, and, where it is possible, local bodies are constituted for local purposes. But who in the long run is responsible to the individuals of each community against gross abuse of authority, but the Government of the country? Therefore, I submit, that as a matter of Government we must have a hierarchy of institutions, and subordinate authorities must be placed under superior authority. The Government ought to make up its mind with the utmost care, prudence, discretion and forbearance; but, when the Government has made up its mind that something is wrong, it is erroneous in principle to say that it should not have power then and there to act, but that authority should be given to some other tribunal to judge between it and the subordinate authority.'

"It seems to me, Sir, that Sir Henry Harrison's arguments are unanswerable. The ultimate responsibility for every branch of the municipal administration rests with Government. It is impossible for Government to divest itself of the ultimate responsibility in any single particular, and Government must therefore retain the power to interfere in every single particular. There is one branch of the municipal administration in which this principle has been fully accepted from the first without objection. I refer to matters connected with the municipal accounts. In connexion with the accounts, the Government appoints independent outside auditors who are in no way under the control of the Corporation. The auditors go through the accounts, and, if they detect any irregularity or find anything wrong, they point out these defects at once to the Corporation, and it is the duty of the Corporation to put them right without hesitation or demur. So far as my acquaintance with the Corporation goes, they have never objected to that principle. Now, Sir, if that principle is sound in the case of what is after all a subordinate though important branch of the municipal administration, why should it be contested in such important matters as water-supply, drainage, lighting of streets, or the registration of vital statistics? I readily admit that Government should not lightly exercise its powers of interference, and I can confidently point to the experience of the past to show that it will not do so in the future. But it must have the power to interfere in all cases of need, and, when it does, the Corporation must be as fully bound to obey the orders of Government without hesitation or demur, as they are in the case of orders passed by the auditors of accounts.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member has said that Government possesses strong powers of control from within the Corporation, and he considers, therefore, that the time has come when we should abandon our powers of control from without."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I said 'relax,' not 'abandon'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"But the reasons why Government have always possessed and must continue to possess powers of control from within are special to Calcutta, or rather special to this country. By the power of control from within I take it that the Hon'ble Member means primarily the two powers which Government possesses; the power of appointing the Chairman, and the power of nominating certain of the Commissioners. Those are the principal powers of control which Government possesses from within. Now, Sir, what are the reasons why Government has always reserved those powers in the past, and must continue to retain them now? As regards the power of appointing a certain proportion of the Commissioners, the reason is that Government is bound to provide for the due representation of minorities. English towns contain a comparatively homogeneous population, and the principle of election in English towns gives fairly representative results. We know that in Calcutta, if we left everything to the chances of election, the whole preponderance of power would fall into the hands of one class. Therefore, Government must retain the power to appoint a certain number of the Commissioners in order to provide for the due representation of all interests. Then, as regards the power of appointing the Chairman. Government is bound to retain that power in order that the administration of the Municipality may be carried on upon European and progressive lines. If the essentially British character of the Municipality is to be maintained, it is imperative that the Chairman should be an Englishman, and an officer able to devote his whole time to the duties of his office. He must be a permanent salaried official, and, in selecting an official for the post, Government must be in a far better position to judge as to who should be appointed than the Corporation itself."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I did not object to those two powers; I objected to additional powers."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The Hon'ble Member objected to Government possessing power of control from within as well as power of control from

without. I have shown to-day that the powers the Government now propose to take are less stringent than those exercised by the Local Government Board in England. That is the justification for their adoption in the new Bill. I do not think I need say anything further now. I am willing to accept the first amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member, with a small modification, but the others, I fear, it is quite impossible for me to agree to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"There is a small amendment of mine, Sir, which I find is in exactly the same terms as that moved by my hon'ble friend. Item 96*, which stands in my name, is identical with item No. 92†, which has been moved by my hon'ble friend. I did not notice this until my hon'ble friend was speaking, when I did not care to intervene.

"I confess I cannot follow the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill when he says that under the Public Health Act there is power given to the officer superseding a defaulting Corporation to raise the rates. I find in section 299 this proviso:—

'Any person appointed under this section to perform the duty of a defaulting local authority shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such authority other than (save as hereinafter provided) the powers of levying rates.'

"So that he is precluded from raising the rates; and, with regard to section 302, it only gives power to recover as a debt any sum that may have been expended. Now, in the clause to which I have put my amendment, there is a provision that the remuneration to be paid to the officer and the cost of taking action under clauses (*i*) or (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* clause (*i*) of section 23) shall be defrayed out of the municipal funds, and—

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I find I made a misquotation; the clause in the English Public Health Act which I quoted was No. 300."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I trust Your Honour will pardon me. I have been rather taken by surprise. With your permission I will read the section:—

'300. Any sum specified in an order of the Local Government Board for payment of the expenses of performing the duty of a defaulting local authority, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by such authority, and to be a debt due from such authority, and payable out of any moneys in the hands of such authority or of their officers, or out of any rate applicable to the payment of any expenses properly incurred by such authority, which rate is in this Part of this Act referred to as "the local rate."

"If the defaulting authority refuses to pay any such sum, with costs, as aforesaid, for a period of fourteen days after demand, the Local Government Board may, by order, empower any person to levy, by and out of the local rate, such sum (the amount to be specified in the order) as may, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, be sufficient to defray the debt so due from the defaulting authority, and all expenses incurred in consequence of the non-payment of such debt.

'Any person or persons so empowered shall have the same powers of levying the local rate, and requiring all officers of the defaulting authority to pay over any moneys in their hands, as the defaulting authority would have in the case of expenses legally payable out of a local rate to be raised by such authority; and the said person or persons, after repaying all sums of money so due in respect of the order, shall pay the surplus, if any (the amount to be ascertained by the Local Government Board), to or to the order of the defaulting authority.'

"That is not authority to raise the rates to any sum at all; it is simply a provision to enable the officer to recover expenses that may have been incurred.

"I feel, Sir, that after the declaration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill any discussion becomes academic, because I must look forward to defeat on the amendments. But on principle my sympathies are entirely with my hon'ble friend who has moved the amendment, and it seems to me, Sir, that one point is being lost sight of now. It is that we have now reduced the number of elected Commissioners by 25, and that consequently the power will

* Printed on p. 64, *post*. † Printed on p. 44, *ante*.

be entirely in the hands of those from whom there will be no fear of any kind of obstruction of the Government. The Bill has been based on the supposition that the numerical predominance of the Hindu Commissioners would be continued under the new law. It seems to me there ought to be some difference now made in regard to the stringent terms of this Bill. And on principle I should support my hon'ble friend, because in practice I have always contended that the Government can get anything done they choose through the Chairman, who is under their authority. My experience is, I repeat, that whenever the Chairman has chosen to appeal to the Corporation he has invariably had his way. Therefore, whatever may be decided here, I feel that the power always rests with the Government to carry such measures as they may desire.

"If there is going to be an acceptance of a small portion of the proposed amendment, I do not understand why there is a change made in the wording of my hon'ble friend's proposal, which was that the words 'on complaint made' should be inserted after the words 'The Local Government may.' The words suggested by my hon'ble friend form a specific expression containing a distinct idea, and they follow the provisions of the Public Health Act of England. But my hon'ble friend the Member in charge does not accept those words, and has varied them to 'on receipt of any information.' I do not understand the reason why he shies at the proposal made by my hon'ble friend, and substitutes the qualification I have just quoted. I did not hear any explanation of it. I suppose there must be some reason why the words used are not to be 'on complaint made,' but I do not understand why, and I confess I should have been better satisfied if there had been some reason given for the change.

"I do not desire to occupy the Council any further with regard to this question, but for myself I desire to say that I am very strongly in favour of powers of intervention on the part of Government; but I do think those powers ought to be limited to matters affecting the public health and that alone. Sir Henry Harrison's opinion has been quoted. Well, Sir, I find that the opinions of Sir Henry Harrison are quoted when they happen to be in favour of some contention, but they are disavowed when they happen to be the other way. In the present Bill the broader principles of the Bombay Act are left out and the more stringent provisions are included. Sir Henry Harrison's opinion was relied upon when the Government desired to press the latter point, but, when his opinion was pressed against them in regard to the former, he was not supposed to be such a weighty authority. That is a peculiar system, and I confess I should have been better pleased if we had had some definite course laid down for us with regard to this Bill. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has relied on the opinion he has quoted to show that it is unwise for Government not to have powers of intervention if the registration of births is not obligatory. But I understand that under the Bill the matter will be in the hands of the executive, so that apparently this provision is required to order the Chairman to do his duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The provision of funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"Well, that would be a matter which would come before the Corporation; but the Corporation has never failed, and they never are likely to do so, in this respect. Then, as regards the numbering of houses and the naming of streets, I did not understand that that related to funds. It seems to me to be a matter relating entirely to the executive. It seems impossible to conceive that there should be any kind of obstruction, and, therefore, I cannot say that the arguments which have been used in favour of those powers being given have much force. I have heard the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but I cannot find that he has made out any ground for the more stringent terms, as it seems to me that the provisions of the Bill are more stringent than in England. As regards an appeal, considering that the Local Government Board is a department of the State over which a Cabinet Minister presides, I do not know—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I said there was no appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"Exactly: I was just saying that, looking to the fact that the Local Government Board is a Board of such strength and power, it is quite sufficient that the determination of all questions should be left to its decision without any appeal. It is a department of the Government under the presidency of a Cabinet Minister, and open to the criticism of the House of Commons. I think that there could be no more effective form of control. If we had such a department here, of such weight and authority, and with the same form of control, there would be no necessity for an appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Sir, there is one argument used by my hon'ble friend who has just spoken with which I cannot agree, and that is that because of the new constitution of the Corporation with 25 nominated and 25 elected Commissioners, there should be less need than now for these provisions. I do not think I am indiscreet in expressing the view that the new Corporation will probably be a more unruly—I mean less docile—body than the existing Corporation in which the Hindus have predominated. And in Select Committee it was a strong reason with me for urging these provisions that the body would be so constituted. That is not merely a problematical and theoretical view. It is founded on reasons which I think are very apposite. These provisions which my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has defended have been applied in England, certainly in Ireland in some prominent instances, so that they are not merely speculative provisions, but they have been found to be required in practice. The case I remember giving to the Select Committee was a very prominent case, in which I was almost personally interested. It occurred in February, 1890, when the Corporation of the city of Cork—claiming to be the second city in the kingdom of Ireland—was superseded. Its place was taken by two Commissioners sent down by Government, and the rates were levied by those gentlemen. That is a case in point, and it shows very clearly how essential it is to have these provisions, and it also shows that they have had to be applied even in the United Kingdom.

"While I am on my legs, I should like to remonstrate with my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee for the closing part of his speech. I wish to ask him if he thinks it right to use that gift of eloquence with which he is endowed in blackening—well, that is too strong a word—in detracting from—the characters of his co-religionists who may be members of the Corporation under these provisions of the Bill which is to be passed. My hon'ble friend knows now that these precise measures received the express approval of the Government of India. They are certain to be passed. The Bill will certainly be put into operation, and with it these provisions, and the stigma which he has in anticipation placed upon his fellow members of the Hindu community who may be willing to serve under the Bill and to co-operate with Government, is, I think, much to be regretted, for the time is near and the obloquy has been already cast. I would ask my hon'ble friend whether it is a fair attitude for him to take up. We know what action he and his friends have taken, and we regret their loss. I do not think it is fair to prejudge the members of the new Corporation. They will doubtless do their best. The chief text on which my hon'ble friend founded his remonstrance was that we are going back. We do not deny it. We profess to be going back to that starting place from which we have so widely diverged. I have often heard my hon'ble friend say that we are suffering from a reactionary tide. If that is the case, surely, Sir, that is the result of experience, and who dwells oftener on the lessons of experience than my hon'ble friend? If these restrictive measures have to be admitted, it is because they have been found by experience to be necessary. It is certain also that the most eminent authorities upon municipal administration in England are in favour of a strong measure of Government control. I will only quote one such authority. Sir Henry Fowler—who is admittedly one of the strongest advocates of municipal institutions—speaking on the addresses to Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of Parliament, insisted that they can only carry out successfully the duties they are called upon to discharge, when

it is provided that they should be subject to the fullest measure of Government control."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"Sir, I take it that these four sections of the Bill which deal with control are the most important sections it contains. Indeed, given these four sections, and perhaps 25 or 30 others referring to the water-supply, drainage, and other practical matters of the kind, I think you have the gist of the whole matter of this Bill.

"The Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in speaking of the powers of the Local Government Board under the Public Health Act, seemed to think that the Board only issued orders or gave instructions under that Act. It is true that, with reference to certain matters, they only have powers of control under sections 293 to 305 of the Act, but they issue, I find, a great many orders and instructions under innumerable other Acts under which they have authority. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker mentioned some of these, but I believe they are very numerous, and the powers of the Board are very much greater than the Hon'ble Member appears to think. For instance, I find that, under the Contagious Diseases Act, the Board issued instructions about cowsheds; under the Margarine Act they issued orders about margarine manufactories; under the Local Government Act of 1878 they issued definite instructions about the authorities and duties of medical officers, and in other matters also they appear to take a very prominent part under many Acts of Parliament besides the Public Health Act.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Baker have both followed in some little detail the manner in which the power of control of the Government in this country has gradually increased. The hon'ble mover of the amendment referred to the fact that in the time of the Justices there was practically little or no control; in 1876 that was increased; in 1899 it is increased again. Sir, I think that, in this, history is only repeating itself. If you look through the history of the powers of control of the Local Government Board in England, you will find precisely the same thing. In early days, long before local self-government was thought of in this country, local self-government existed in England, mainly in the hands of the Boards of Guardians. They exercised their authority, with more or less efficiency, subject mainly to the control of the Secretary of State and the Privy Council. At that time such powers of control as existed were in the hands of those two authorities. The action of the local authorities was not always satisfactory. I find, some time in the forties, that a critic of the Boards of Guardians wrote as follows:—

'The utter failure of the system of local self-government for sanitary purposes is notorious to all who have taken any pains to enquire into the subject.'

"Between 1840 and 1845 there was a special Commission appointed, which in time resulted in the Act of 1848, which created the General Board of Health. This body exercised a certain amount of control, but still nothing like that which was conferred subsequently on the Local Government Board. Again, in the sixties, the matter attracted public attention, and I find this description of the state of affairs:—

'The Privy Council had aided aspiring localities with much information and advice, and, where there existed an earnest desire for improvement, successful results were obtained. But many other localities which were indifferent, apathetic and careless, were not doing much to better conditions. It was not because ample power could not be easily obtained, but because the sense of duty was not sufficiently strong, and no superior authority existed which could compel the execution of the law. Local self-government pure and simple had proven a failure. * * * public opinion was ready for the insertion of the word *must* in this department of local government as it had been in another. The Act of 1866 was the result.'

"Sir, I take it that public opinion in India has arrived at precisely the same conclusion as it did in England in 1866. So far as there is any public opinion in this town, it says the word 'must' shall be brought into operation in regard to this Municipality. It is supported by eminent authorities: by His Excellency the Viceroy of India, the Secretary of State, the late Lieutenant-Governor, and yourself, Sir. It says that the word 'must' will have to come into this law. Now, Sir, going a little further (I am quoting here

from Professor Maltbie's book, which was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker), I find that when in 1871 the Local Government Board was established, and when in 1875 its powers were definitely increased and made similar to those which are now incorporated in this Bill, there was a remarkable and steady decrease in the death-rate in the towns affected. It is certainly remarkable to me to see, Sir, that Professor Maltbie—an American gentleman, and not an Englishman—should argue—and the figures support his opinion—that it was these powers of control which we have in this Bill which actually reduced the death-rate in many of the English towns. I would be prepared to admit that these powers constituted one of the causes, but to say that they were almost the the only cause is to me a very striking assertion. I will not trouble the Council with the figures, but in his book Professor Maltbie gives figures which show conclusively that immediately after these powers of control were brought into force the general death-rate decreased, and particularly the death-rate from those diseases which can be combated by attention to sanitary matters. Here in this town we have not decreased the death-rate. We have one which, certainly for the last ten years, has been steadily increasing. I believe I am right in saying that the increase is mainly in those diseases which are most easily preventible by sanitary measures."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"It is only in cases of fever there has been an increase; all other diseases show a decrease."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley:—"I do not say that these powers will immediately produce a reduction, but they will tend in that direction. With reference to the effect produced by these powers, I would ask you to permit me to read a further extract from Professor Maltbie's book:—

'The power of the Board over defaulting authorities is far-reaching and effective. It is necessary that a complaint be filed before an enquiry can be held, but, as any one can make complaint, and as it has been found that if an authority is negligent there will be at least *one* person willing and ready to so report, this provision has not restrained the activity of the Board. * * * * * Although stringent methods are provided in case the local authority refuses to act within the allotted time, it is seldom that it is necessary to go thus far. * * * It is not to be concluded, however, that the power possessed is not far-reaching in its influence. The few cases in which it is exercised are sufficient to convince all that it is not a mere form, but a genuine reality, and that in case of negligence it will be exercised.'

"I am glad, Sir, to learn that the Government of Bengal has been pleased to make the concession notified this morning, that the Government will not enforce these sections of control except on receipt of information, and I think the concession is one we can regard with satisfaction, and one which is most reasonable. But, although stringent measures are provided in case the local authority refuses to act within the allotted time, it is, as I have shown, seldom necessary to go so far. The power of these rules consists in their existence, not in their operation. The mere fact that Government does possess these powers will and does produce that activity in municipal bodies which is necessary for the public health. There must be present in the minds of many gentlemen here instances which show that the similar existence of power is often sufficient to produce great results, although those powers are seldom put into operation. What is it that maintains peace in this country? It is the British army, which I am happy to say has not been used within the boundaries of British India for many years. What is it that enables any little British cockle-shell to float in peace over the waters of the world? It is the existence of the British navy, which has not been in any general engagement since the battle of Trafalgar. It is the fact that the Government will have, when this Bill becomes law, the power to enforce these provisions which will bring about the desired result. But Sir, I must confess that I resent rather strongly the feeling which I see exists in the minds of the Hon'ble Members who are opposing this measure—the feeling that any action of the Local Government under these powers of control must be an unfriendly action. I deny that altogether. I have some little—very little—acquaintance with the Local Government Board at home. I have been there more than once. I know some of the gentlemen who carry out the inspections which have to be made; I have seen several of their reports, and I have read records of their doings. I may say parenthetically that there are some eight or ten of them, and that they spend

something like twenty days in a month making inspections all over the country. Now, the inspections which these gentlemen make are not unfriendly, except in very few cases, and, as a matter of fact, they are not resented by the authorities who are inspected; and I would venture to ask the two hon'ble gentlemen who are leading the opposition to-day whether they cannot recall here in Calcutta within the last few months an inspection—a very informal inspection—which was not altogether dissimilar to the inspections which will be made when these control sections are in force."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I may explain that, so far as my opposition is concerned, my objections have no reference to control in connection with the public health. It is only in connection with control in matters beyond the definition of public health that I am opposed to the powers being given."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"That is my view also. I do not oppose the control sections so far as the public health is concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley:—"The illustration I wish to give is in connection with a point raised by Mr. Apcar himself; it is in connection with the sewers of the town. I made an inspection similar to those which will be made under this Act. The Engineer to the Corporation went with me, and I submitted a report, which was similar to what will be made in the case of inspections under the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"That is what I want done very much. The subject mentioned by my hon'ble friend is distinctly one that affects the public health."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley:—"It seems to me that here in India we have, as they did in England, granted too free a hand to these youthful municipalities. In England they have been 50, 60, 70 years before they reached this stage of control. Here we have given these children, these inexperienced municipalities, much their own way. Is it astonishing if they have gone a little astray—if they resent the control their parent now seeks to put upon them? Is it astonishing if they sulk a little and say they wont 'play in our yard' any more? I do not blame the child one bit. A petulant child, to my mind, is often quite as attractive as one in its sunniest humour. The child who is now put out, and is sitting sulking in the other yard, will as soon as he hears the hurdy-gurdy strike up in our yard once more, playing all the old tunes with a few new ones thrown in,—he will, I say, soon smile and give way, and will come back to his old friends, and will dance once again to the old tunes and to the new ones also as happily as before, to his own interest and to the good of those about him.

"There is only one point to which I now wish to refer, and that is what was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out that in the English law there is no appeal. I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to say that this is reasonable, because an order in England which was issued by the Local Government Board was issued by the Secretary of State. Does he mean to imply that an order issued by the Government of Bengal after a proper investigation by its officers, and after submission to yourself, Sir, the Lieutenant-Governor, will not have at least as much justice in it as an order issued by the Secretary of State at home? I feel sure the Hon'ble Member does not mean to imply that, and I feel quite sure also that the orders which may be issued under the control sections of this Act will be taken in the right spirit, as being orders which will tend to perfect the good results which we hope will flow from the operations of the Municipality."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"In the first place, Sir, I should like to ask my hon'ble friend who has just sat down whether the petulant children he has referred to in his speech are the gentlemen who have resigned their seats in the Corporation. If they are the petulant children

referred to by my hon'ble friend, he will find, if he judges them by the criterion he has himself laid down, that they are not children, but that they are grown-up men who have acted on a difficult occasion with a full sense of the responsibilities of their situation. And what is more—I desire to impress this fact upon the attention of my hon'ble friend—in acting in the way they have done they have had behind them the full, the unanimous support of the enlightened, the educated, and the advanced section of the community to which they belong. My hon'ble friend may treat them as children, but they have acted as responsible persons who were confronted with a grave crisis which they have met in a manner which has received the unstinted approval of their constituents.

"In a very different tone and manner has my hon'ble friend referred to other matters in regard to which I am sorry to have to say that I must also challenge his conclusions. My friend has remarked, with regard to the powers of control exercised by the Local Government Board for the various English municipalities, that these powers have been steadily increased. I should like to ask my hon'ble friend whether along with the increased powers of control assumed by the Government there has been any change in the constitution of the various municipalities. I, for my part, would not have objected to these powers of control if the constitution had been left untouched. But what I object to is this—you mutilate the constitution; you make the constitution an official constitution, and at the same time you greatly extend the powers of control which you already possess, and which, as a matter of fact, you have never exercised. I think the position taken up by my hon'ble friend is a strangely illogical position.

"My hon'ble friend has referred to the increase in the mortality, and he seems to be of opinion that this increase of mortality in Calcutta is due to the negligence of the Municipality and partly to the negligence of the Government in not enforcing the provisions of the municipal law. Here, again, I am sorry I cannot agree with my hon'ble friend. If my hon'ble friend will read the Resolutions of the Government upon the Administration Reports of the Corporation, and especially that particular Resolution of the Government bearing the signature of Mr. Risley in connection with a communication addressed to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce, he will find that the Government completely exonerates the Corporation from being in any way responsible for the increase in the rate of mortality. The Chamber of Commerce complained of the increase in the rate of mortality; they drew special attention to the increase in the rate of mortality in regard to typhoid and enteric fevers; and the Government pointed out that, though there had been an increase in the rate of mortality due to fever, it was due to general causes prevalent over the whole Province. It was part of a universal increase not confined to the City of Calcutta. And, what is more, the Government went out of its way to say that probably the sanitary works of the Corporation served as a protection against a further rise in the mortality.

"There was a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and I must say that I am surprised that a remark of that kind should have been made by a responsible administrator in the position of my hon'ble friend. What he said in substance was this: no matter whether you enforce the sections relating to control or not; if you have the sections embodied in the law, that is all that is necessary; they will exercise a moral influence over the Municipality. I understand the whole of our complaint at the present moment to be that, these provisions being embodied in the law, they were never enforced—they remained a dead letter, and they failed to exercise even the semblance of anything like moral pressure upon the proceedings of the Corporation; and, with these considerations before him, I am surprised that my friend should have urged a proposition of this kind before this Council.

"I must reciprocate the kindly and sympathetic spirit in which my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has addressed to me certain remarks in connection with a certain course of action which my friends and myself have thought fit to take on a recent occasion; but I think my friend is labouring under a misapprehension.

I have not passed by anticipation an adverse judgment upon those who, in March or April next, may think fit to be associated with the municipal administration of Calcutta. Sir, here I am a member of Your Honour's Council, bound by my duties to give faithful, loyal and adequate expression to the sentiments of the public so far as those sentiments can be ascertained by me. When I said that no self-respecting member of the Hindu community will consent to share in the municipal administration of Calcutta that is about to be inaugurated, I not only gave expression to my own opinion, but I expressed the universal feeling of the Hindu community of Calcutta. My hon'ble friends in this Council have no conception of the depth and intensity of the feeling which this Bill has awakened. They do not know the Indian community. It may be their fault or it may be our fault, but there is the fact that they are not acquainted with the deep under-currents of feeling and opinion which at the present moment are stirring the minds of the native community; and the one thought that is uppermost in the community is a sense of the gravest disappointment that the Government of this country should have felt it necessary to pass into law a Bill of this nature; and it is in consequence of that disappointment that we have taken the action to which my friend has referred. I will not, Sir, dilate further upon that subject. It is a controversial matter, and no useful purpose is to be served by referring to it further in this Council.

"I desire, however, to correct one or two mistakes which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made. In the attempt to correct my mistakes, may I be permitted to remind him that he has fallen into one or two mistakes of his own? The Hon'ble Member, I think, has given us to understand that under the English Public Health Act the Local Government is permitted to contract loans on behalf of the corporate bodies, and further to raise the rates. I do not read the sections of the English Public Health Act at all in that way, and I think, after I have stated my case, Members of this Council will come to the conclusion that the English Public Health Act does not confer the power of raising the rates upon the Local Government Board. I will give you the words of section 302, which is as follows:—

'302. Any principal money or interest for the time being due in respect of any loan under this Act made for payment of the expenses incurred or to be incurred in the performance of the duty of a defaulting local authority shall be taken to be a debt due from such authority, and, in addition to any other remedies, may be recovered in the manner in which a debt due from a defaulting authority may be recovered in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of this Act. The surplus (if any) of any such loan, after payment of the expenses aforesaid, shall, on the amount thereof being certified by the Local Government Board, be paid to or to the order of the defaulting authority.

'"Expenses," for the purposes of the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to defaulting local authorities, shall include all sums payable under those provisions by or by the order of the Local Government Board or the person appointed by that Board.'

"My friend has asked me to read this in connection with section 209. Section 209 is as follows:—

'In the district of every urban authority whose expenses under this Act are directed to be defrayed out of the district fund and general district rate, there shall be continued or established a fund called the District Fund. A separate account, called "the District Fund account," of all moneys carried under this Act to the account of that fund shall be kept by the treasurer of the urban authority, and such moneys shall be applied by the urban authority in defraying such of the expenses chargeable thereon under this Act as they may think proper.'

"Sir, if the expenses are not covered by the debt, the rates will have to be raised. I think that is how the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reads the section. But who raises the rates? Not the Local Government Board. The rates have to be raised by the local body itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Certainly not. If you look at section 300 of the Public Health Act, you will find it is the person appointed by the Local Government Board. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that what I have said is perfectly correct."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"You have not got there the power of raising. This is what section 300 says:—

'If the defaulting authority refuses to pay any such sum, with costs as aforesaid, for a period of fourteen days after demand, the Local Government Board may, by order, empower any person to levy by and out of the local rate such sum, etc.'

"That does not mean to raise the rates. 'Levy' means to collect the rates."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"'Levy' does not mean only to collect. It also means to raise."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY :—"'Levy' certainly means 'to raise.' It is derived from the French *lever*, to raise."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"These English statutes are so carefully worded that, if the object was to 'raise' or 'increase' the rates, the word 'increase' would appear. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that if the object was to give the Local Government Board power to increase, the word 'increase' would have been there. 'Levy' means 'to collect,' and I think I have made out my case that power is not given to raise the rates. Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill consent to the word 'levy' being substituted in the Bill for the word 'raise'?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"No. The whole of this section is worded differently. We have expressly provided that the rates may not be raised above the legal maximum. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that what I said was entirely correct. The meaning of the English statute is that the person who is appointed by the Local Government Board may levy a local rate for the purpose of carrying out the work which is in default. That local rate is entirely over and above the ordinary rates levied by the local authority."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"Would you object to drop the words 'or increase'?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"I object altogether to any change in the section."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"Then I am powerless. Then, Sir, section 26D (*now* 22) of the Bill follows the lines of section 293 of the Public Health Act. I venture again very respectfully, Sir, to point out that the section in the Bill goes much further. I am sorry to have to take up the time of the Council, but it is necessary to show that all the logic and reason is on our side, and that all the weight of authority and power of votes is on the other side. There is a very considerable difference between section 293 of the Public Health Act and section 26D (*now* 22, of the Bill. Section 293 is as follows:—

'The Local Government Board may from time to time cause to be made such enquiries as are directed by this Act, and such enquiries as they see fit in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place, or any matters with respect to which their sanction, approval or consent is required by this Act.'

"Section 26D (*now* 22) of the Bill is as follows:—

'26D (*now* 22) (*1*) The Local Government may depute any officer or officers to make an inspection or examination of any department, office, service, work or thing under the control of any municipal authority, and to report to it the result of such inspection or examination.

'(*2*) Any officer so deputed may, for the purpose of making such inspection or examination, inspect the condition of any part of Calcutta, and may require the Chairman—

(*a*) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his possession or under his control as Chairman, or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any municipal officer or servant,

(*b*) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics, or

(*c*) to furnish a report by himself, or to obtain a report from any head of a department subordinate to him and furnish the same with his own remarks thereon.

'(*3*) Every requisition made under sub-section (*2*) shall be complied with by the Chairman without unreasonable delay.'

"I do not think that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill can say that the one is based on the other. The section in the Bill goes very much beyond the section in the Public Health Act.

"I have to make some remarks as to section 26E (*now* 23). The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say that section 26E (*now* 23) is based upon section 299 of the Public Health Act. I will read the section and point out that the provisions of the Bill are much more comprehensive. Section 299 is as follows:—

'Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers or in the maintenance of existing sewers or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water, and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint.

'If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall, by order, direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such Court.

'Any person appointed under this section to perform the duty of a defaulting local authority shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such authority other than (save as hereinafter provided) the powers of levying rates; and the Local Government Board may from time to time by order change any person so appointed.'

"Therefore, I think I am right in maintaining this view: that the provisions of the Bill, notwithstanding the elaborate and the very able explanation of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, go very much beyond the provisions of the Public Health Act. My hon'ble friend may shake his head, but here are the facts. Here are the sections. It is a matter in regard to which a difference of opinion is impossible; and, having compared the sections of the Public Health Act with the sections of the Bill, I am constrained to come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Bill are far more drastic than the provisions of the Public Health Act. The Public Health Act deals only with matters relating to public health; the provisions of the Bill deal with all matters relating to municipal administration.

"I do not know that I should be justified in taking up more of your time. We have had an exhaustive discussion upon this most important subject. The name of Sir Henry Harrison has been taken freely in connection with this and other matters relating to this Bill, and he has been cited as an authority. As I have said already, he stands in the unique position of being one who is cited as an authority both by the friends as well as by the opponents of the Bill. I think, Sir, the opponents of the Bill are really in sympathy with his utterances. If Sir Henry Harrison were living now, I know what his feelings and opinions would have been in regard to this Bill. I never knew a stauncher friend of local self-government, and I am perfectly certain that his eloquent words would have been heard the loudest amid the storm and stress of this discussion. If Sir Henry Harrison's authority could really be adduced in support of these stringent provisions of the Bill, does it not stand to reason that when he legislated in 1888 he would have embodied similar provisions in the Act of 1888? He did nothing of the kind, and, therefore, I think it is hardly fair to the honoured memory of Sir Henry Harrison that his name should be quoted in support of stringent provisions which he himself would have been the first to repudiate.

"Then, as to 'information' upon which action is to be taken, is it to be public information?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Certainly not. It is worded in this way, 'on receipt of any information'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Suppose the Chairman and the Corporation have a fight about certain matters, and the Chairman writes, say, a demi-official letter to the Secretary to the Government, would that be 'information' according to this Bill"?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Yes, any information of any kind."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"In that case I protest. It ought to be public information. I do not think the Government ought to act upon information of a private character."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The information is only to enable the Government to institute an enquiry. It may obviously be information of any kind, coming from any source, even an anonymous petition."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"The better plan will be to put to the Council the alternative motions: the one which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the other one, that of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, proposed as a substitute."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendment No. 83* being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER then moved that the following words be inserted after the words "the Local Government may," in line 1 of section 26D (*now* 22), namely:—

"on receipt of any information."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendments Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93 and 94† being severally put, the Council divided in each case as in the case of amendment No. 83.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendment No. 92,‡ relating to section 26F (*now* 24), clause (*c*), having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment (No. 96) that in section 26F (now *24*), clause (*c*), the words from "and, if necessary," to the end of the clause be omitted.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26E (*now* 23), line 14, for "the municipal authorities, or any of them," be substituted "such municipal authority".

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* Printed on p. 43, *ante*.
† Printed on pp. 43 and 44, *ante*.
‡ Printed on p. 44, *ante*.

He said:—"It requires considerable courage to move any amendment in these control sections after the statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that they have been very carefully considered by the Government of Bengal and have received the approval of the Government of India. My amendments, however, do not touch any questions of fundamental principle. They deal with matters of detail, and I am hoping that they may not receive the same amount of crystallised opposition. Section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), provides that 'when any of the duties imposed on any municipal authority by or under this Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner,' the Local Government may direct the municipal authorities, or *any of them*, to do certain things.

"My amendment is that for the words 'the municipal authorities or any of them' be substituted 'such municipal authority,' so that the section as amended will read 'the Local Government may by written order direct such municipal authority' to do those things. It seems to me that this is the logical consequence of the fundamental principles with which we started: that there are to be three co-ordinate authorities, each of which is to have certain powers which it is to exercise without control and interference by the others. Take a concrete case. Suppose the General Committee have failed to do something which they are by the provisions of this Act required to do. Under section 26E (*now* 23), as it stands at present, it would be open to the Local Government to direct, not necessarily the General Committee, but the Corporation, to do the necessary acts without even giving the General Committee an opportunity of explaining or defending their action. This in fact appears to be inconsistent with what follows. It seems that the Local Government may direct the municipal authorities to do one of three things—either to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the proper performance of the duties, or to make financial provision to the satisfaction of Government for the performance of any such duty, or to show cause why arrangements should not be made. Suppose the Local Government, instead of asking the General Committee, asks the Chairman to show cause why such an arrangement should not be made? The Chairman could very well say 'It is no part of my duty. I am not acquainted with the details.' The General Committee should in such a case be asked, in the first instance, to show cause or to make the necessary provisions. Then section 26F (*now* 24) provides that, if neither cause is shown nor the necessary directions carried out, the authority in default may be superseded; but the supersession comes only if, after warning, no satisfactory explanation is given or the necessary precautions are not taken. Therefore, it seems to me that section 26E (*now* 23) as it stands makes it impossible for any municipal authority in default to be superseded without being given an opportunity of showing cause or of taking the necessary measures. It is a section which ought not to be allowed to stand. I venture to think that it would be logical to say that in the first instance notice is to be served not upon 'any one of the municipal authorities' but upon 'the municipal authority in default.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. Many of the duties that have to be performed have to be carried out by the conjoint action of all three municipal authorities or by two of them. Therefore, the order which is to be issued by the Local Government must be directed to all the municipal authorities who may be concerned in carrying it out. For instance, if an order related to the improvement of an unhealthy area, all three municipal authorities would be concerned in giving effect to that order. The Corporation would have to provide the funds, the General Committee would have to prepare the plans, and the Chairman would have to carry out the work. It is impossible to hamper the Government by restricting the order to the individual authority which was originally in default. No doubt the Hon'ble Member will say it is very hard that a municipal authority should be made to suffer because of the default of one of the other municipal authorities. I can only say that it is a law of nature unfortunately that the misdeeds of one person affect other people besides himself. The fact is that the idea which

underlies this amendment is that the ruling principle of the control sections is the idea of punishment. That is entirely incorrect. The ruling principle is not punishment; it is efficiency. The object of Government is to get the work carried out, and for that reason it is necessary that Government should have power to direct its order, not merely to the particular municipal authority who might happen to be in default, but to all others whose co-operation might be necessary for the carrying out of the work."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved (amendment No. 90) that in section 26E (*now* 23), after line 15, the word "either" be added; that clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) be amalgamated; and that clause (*iii*) be numbered (*ii*).

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved (amendment No. 97) that in section 66F (*now* 24), line 3, the words or "clause (*ii*)" be omitted, and that in line 4 for the words "and cause has not" the words "nor has cause" be substituted.

He said:—"These amendments really relate to a matter of drafting, I have no desire to conceal the fact that I have felt some difficulty in making out the meaning of the section as it stands, but I believe I have succeeded in attaching a meaning to it. Clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) are not, as I understand them, co-ordinate. Clause (*iii*) provides that cause is to be shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government if neither adequate arrangement nor financial provision is made for the proper performance of a function in respect of which any municipal authority is directed by the Government to take action. In other words, the section means that the Local Government may require a municipal authority in default to do one of two things, not one of three things. The Local Government may require that authority either to make arrangements or to make financial provision as the necessity of the case may require; or the Local Government may require such authority to show cause why action should not be taken; that is to say, as I understand it, it is not open to the municipal authority in default to decide whether the arrangement is to be made to the satisfaction of the Government, or whether merely financial provision is to be made and, as an alternative to either of these, to show satisfactory cause. Therefore, I think it would be better if clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) were amalgamated, and clause (*iii*) put as an alternative to the whole. And this brings me to section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), which is as follows:—

'If, within the period fixed by any order issued under section 26E (*now* 23), any action directed under clause (*i*) or clause (*ii*) of that section has not been duly taken, and cause has not been shown as aforesaid, the Local Government may,' &c.

"I suggest that the words 'or clause (*ii*)' be omitted, and for the words 'and cause has not' I would substitute 'nor has cause'; because, as I understand it, the showing of cause is an alternative to doing the things provided in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). It is not required that cause is to be shown in addition to action taken under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). I had considerable difficulty in making out the meaning of the section, but I believe the interpretation I have put on it is the correct one."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member has quite correctly described the meaning of section 26E (*now* 23), and I am bound to say I feel the difficulty which he has described about the arrangement of clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*). But it is a pure matter of drafting, as he will recognise, and the Secretary of the Council considered that this arrangement is preferable to the one which was suggested in the amendment. That is the only reason I can give for not assenting to this amendment. As regards the subsequent amendment, No. 97, that falls into two parts. The first is dependent or consequential on amendment 90. The second part—that the words 'nor has cause' should be taken instead of 'and cause has not'—I think is not correct. I think the words 'and cause has not' correctly express the meaning. Both alternatives have to be excluded, and if the words used were 'nor has cause,' that would not be strictly the case.

I think, if the Hon'ble Member will, as regards amendment 90, refer to the Secretary, he will see what the reasons are for which the Secretary considers that the drafting in the Bill is preferable. If you, Sir, have no objection, amendment 90 might stand over. I myself rather share the view of the hon'ble mover of the amendment, but, not being an expert draftsman, I am not in a position to press the point."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Let the mover consult the Secretary, and we will take up the amendment again to-morrow."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want to point out in this connection that it would be as well to make the drafting clearer than what it is. We have, as members of the Corporation, experienced great difficulty in administering the present Act where alternatives of this kind have occurred. For instance, a notice is issued upon a party to excavate or fill up or de-water a tank. Now, who is to decide what course of action is to be taken? Section 315 of the present Act provides—

'When any well, tank or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such well, tank or marshy ground with suitable material, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and, if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners may enter into the said premises and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and until so paid the Commissioners may retain possession of the land or tank or the site of such tank and utilise the same for public purposes.'

"Who is to decide the point? Is the Corporation to decide, or the party on whom the notice is served? I think the matter ought to be made clearer. I think a matter of this kind, if left in doubt, would be attended with considerable administrative inconvenience."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"We will postpone the consideration of these two questions until to-morrow."

The further consideration of amendments Nos. 90 and 97 was accordingly postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*3*), after the word "petition" the words "unless the Government of India, upon receipt of the petition, so direct" be added.

He said:—"Sub-section (*3*) as it now stands reads as follows:—

"No action directed by any such order shall be suspended in consequence of the transmission of any such petition."

"This is in accordance with the fundamental principle that the mere preferring of an appeal to a higher tribunal is not necessarily to lead to stay of proceedings; but it is an equally elementary principle recognised by the Courts, not only of this country, but also of England, that if an appeal is preferred, an application for stay may be made to the appellate authority, and if such authority is satisfied that there are good grounds for the appeal, it may stay proceedings. I think no practical inconvenience will be caused if my amendment is carried. In substance, it means that as soon as a petition of appeal is transmitted to the Government of India, application may be made to that Government for an order that proceedings may be stayed, and we may take it that unless the Government of India is satisfied that there are good grounds for the appeal, they will not direct such a stay."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I am ready to accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), line 4, for the word "and" the word "or" be substituted.

He said:—"The preceding section, 26E (*now* 23), is with regard to the power to require a municipal authority to take action as in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). Clause (*i*) empowers the Local Government to direct the municipal authorities to perform certain duties imposed on them, and clause (*ii*) empowers the Government to direct the said authorities to make financial provision for such performance. Then, as I read it, the alternative of those two clauses is to show cause, and therefore I have suggested that instead of the word 'and' we should have 'or,' because the first two clauses relate to action being taken, while the alternative is cause being shown. That is the reason why I have suggested this verbal amendment, in order that the matter might be better understood."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"To use the word 'or' instead of 'and' would have exactly the opposite effect to what the Hon'ble Member intends. The intention is that both these alternatives must have failed before the Local Government can take action. The two alternatives are, first, that the action directed by clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) has not been taken, and, second, that cause has not been shown. The meaning is that the Local Government may only intervene and appoint some one to do the work if both alternatives have failed: if the Corporation have neither carried out the order nor shown cause to the contrary. Therefore, the correct word to use is 'and'. It joins two alternatives together. If the word 'or' were used, the result would be that the Local Government could intervene even if the work had already been carried out, provided cause had not been shown, or it could intervene if cause had been shown and the work had not been carried out."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I do not see that any alteration is needed in the section. 'And' is the proper word to use."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*2*), after the words "municipal authority" the words "so superseded" be added.

He said:—"I need not detain the Council long over this amendment, as it is governed by the same principles as a previous one, upon which an adverse decision has been recorded. The sub-section, as it stands at present, reads:—

'The person appointed under sub-section (*1*) may, for the purpose of taking the action directed as aforesaid, exercise any of the powers conferred on any municipal authority by or under this Act which are specified in this behalf in the order issued under sub-section (*1*).'

"I propose to make the sub-section read:—

'...may...exercise any of the powers conferred on any municipal authority so superseded...'

"I do not think there can be any answer to this, except perhaps the one suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that one man ought to suffer for the misdeeds of another."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot agree to this amendment. I did not suggest that one man ought to suffer for the misdeeds of another. I said it was unfortunately a law of nature that frequently one man had to suffer for the misdeeds of another, and this is one of the cases in point. The *rationale* of this amendment is the same as that of the Hon'ble Member's previous amendment. The idea is that there is some notion of punishment running through the whole of this section. That is not the case at all. He thinks Government should only confer on its agent the powers of the particular municipal authority which was in default. That would be perfectly right and proper if the appointment of an agent to carry out the work were intended as an act of punishment; but it is not so. The sole object of Government in exercising these powers under these sections is to promote efficiency and to secure that the work which is in

default shall be carried out. For that reason, it may be necessary to give to the agent more extensive powers than those exercised by the particular authority in default."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 26.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am going to suggest that the following amendments might be taken together, because they all refer to the Deputy Chairman."

No. 99 (brought forward by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE): that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted;

No. 100 (brought forward by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE):—

(*1*) that before the words "Local Government" the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 28B (*now* 26), and

(*2*) that before the words "Local Government" the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted in line 3 of sub-section (*2*) of section 28B (*now* 26);

No. 101 (brought forward by the Hon'ble MR. APCAR): that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted.

He said:—The object of these amendments is in the first instance to dispense with the necessity of providing for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman in the Bill. I do not consider it is necessary that we should specifically legislate in this behalf. But, Sir, if it should be the opinion of this Council that such a provision should be made, then I say that the appointment should rest with the Corporation. The Corporation should appoint a Deputy Chairman subject to its discretion and subject to the approval of the Local Government. My first contention is that it is not necessary to make any provision for this appointment in the Bill; and here I am fortified by the testimony of recent facts and the arguments which such testimony affords. At the present moment the Corporation does not possess under the law the power to appoint a Deputy Chairman. The present Act makes no provision for such an appointment. But, as a matter of fact, we have been appointing a Deputy Chairman from time to time during the plague. We may call him Deputy Chairman or not; but we have been making appointments of Covenanted Civilians who have acted as Personal Assistants to the Chairman. Therefore, I say that, without a provision of this kind, we have been making appointments of Deputy Chairmen. During the time of the plague, when Mr. Bright was overburdened with work, he suggested that he should have a Personal Assistant, and we gave him one. Therefore, I say, there is absolutely no necessity for making a distinct and specific provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman. But if the Council has made up its mind that there should be such a provision, then I would invite the Council to follow the Bombay Act, to which we are so largely indebted. Let me read to you section 55 of the Bombay Act:—

'(*1*) Subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, the Corporation may at any time and from time to time appoint a person to be a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, if it shall appear to it expedient so to do.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions to which the Commissioner is subject.'

"And the salary is fixed entirely by the Corporation without reference to Government. Then section 58 of the Bombay Act provides:—

'A Deputy Municipal Commissioner shall receive such monthly salary, not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and not less than Rs. 1,200, as the Corporation shall from time to time determine.'

"I suggest that the provisions of the Bombay Act should be introduced and in fact I do not even go so far as the provisions of the Bombay law; but I recommend, in the matter of fixing the salary, that the Corporation should

fix it subject to the approval of the Local Government. In Bombay the salary is fixed by the Corporation, without reference to the Governor in Council; therefore, Sir, my amendment does not even go so far as the Bombay Act, and, under the circumstances, it ought to be accepted by the Council. There is a very strong reason why, in a matter of this kind, the Head of the Local Government should make the Corporation rather than the Municipal Secretary his adviser. I think it is a matter of the utmost importance that the Corporation should be permitted to say what it has got to say, and I will refer to a recent instance in illustration of my contention. Your Honour's Government was pleased to recommend the other day to the Corporation the propriety of appointing a Personal Assistant to the Chairman, in view of the disorganised state of the Conservancy Department, and with a view to more satisfactory arrangements being made in connection with that Department. The matter came up before the General Committee. It was carefully considered, and we all came to the conclusion that a Personal Assistant for the supervision of the Conservancy Department was unnecessary. Mr. Bright agreed in that opinion. We felt that what was needed for the Conservancy Department was, not the addition of a supervising officer, but an addition to the menial staff: coolies, carts, bullocks, peons, and so forth. Suppose the Government and the Government alone had the power to make this appointment. The Corporation would not have been consulted, and an officer, upon a high salary, would have been appointed to perform a duty for which no one need have been appointed. Therefore, the intervention of the Corporation in a matter of this kind is likely to prevent mistakes which might otherwise be committed. I think it is a safeguard, and surely the Corporation, which is entrusted with such responsible functions, ought to be taken into confidence in the matter of the appointment of a high officer of the status of the Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"My amendment is in identical terms with the first amendment of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I have no desire to take up the time of the Council in repeating what has been stated by him. The Corporation have now got the power of appointing a Deputy Chairman, and I think they ought to be allowed to judge whether a Deputy Chairman is necessary or not. It may be that Government will be appointing a Deputy Chairman when there is no need for him. The instance referred to by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee with regard to the appointment of a conservancy supervisor is in point. The conservancy arrangements depend on getting the proper number of drivers, bullocks, &c., and I do not see how the Deputy Chairman can help in that. So that it is seen at once that the Government are not always in the best position to judge whether a Deputy Chairman should be appointed or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved (amendment No. 102):—

(*1*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*1*), after the word "The" in line 1, the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted;

(*2*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*), for the word "Deputy" the words "Personal Assistant to the" be substituted; and

(*3*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*2*) after the words fixed by," the words "the Corporation with the approval of" be inserted.

He said:—"It strikes me that a more appropriate term would be 'Personal Assistant to the Chairman.' With regard to the Deputy Chairman, if it had been that he was to be the personal adviser of the Chairman, with regard to engineering questions, &c., as against the spending department, and was to possess qualifications as an architect, I should have had very much less objection to the proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"The reason why Government considers it essential to have the power of appointing a Deputy Chairman is briefly that

since 1888-89 there has been a very large increase of work in almost every branch of the administration, and it is every year becoming more and more difficult for the Chairman to attend to it properly.

"At the outset it should be pointed out that the Act of 1888 itself made a large addition to the area of Calcutta and to the work of the Chairman. By that Act the suburbs were incorporated in Calcutta, thus increasing the area by 13 square miles and a population of 178,000. It is obvious that this large addition to the Chairman's charge must have involved a great increase of work, and I only refrain from dwelling upon it because it was accompanied by the separation of the office of Commissioner of Police, hitherto held by the Chairman in addition to his own duties. The relief to him was nothing like so great as the addition to his work, because in practice the Calcutta police was administered by the Deputy Commissioner. But I will not lay any stress on the point, and will take for my starting point the first year after the present Act came into force.

"Comparing 1888-89 with 1898-99, therefore, we find that during these ten years the revenue of the Corporation has risen from 43 lakhs to 54¾, or by 27 per cent. The length of roads has risen from 184 miles to 201 miles, or by nearly 10 per cent., while the amount expended on their up-keep has risen from Rs. 1,72,000 to Rs. 2,70,000, or by 57 per cent. The filtered water-supply has risen from 16 million gallons a day to 20½ millions, or by 28 per cent., and the unfiltered supply has been increased from 2¾ million gallons to 4¾ millions, or by 72 per cent. The number of streets supplied with filtered water has risen by 72 per cent., and of those supplied with unfiltered water by 63 per cent. The length of brick sewers has risen by 13 per cent., and that of pipe sewers by 7 per cent., while they are flushed and cleansed twice as often as before in the former case, and 2½ times as often in the latter. Meanwhile the quantity of refuse removed daily from the town has increased by no less than 70 per cent. The correspondence has increased from about 10,000 letters a year to more than 20,000, *i.e.*, it has just about doubled. The number of files submitted to the Chairman has risen from 4,039 to 8,483. Under the Act of 1876, building applications, a very fertile source of work and trouble, were practically unknown. These have developed enormously, there having been only 277 during 1888-89, whereas in 1898-99 there were no less than 4,199. Lastly, during these ten years there has been spent, on account of works charged to capital, no less than 167 lakhs of rupees. This vast sum has been devoted to the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered; to the new sewage outfall; to large drainage works both in the town and suburbs; to the reclamation of bustees; and to the Harrison Road. It is manifest that this great outlay, sunk in works of permanent utility and improvement, must have left a huge legacy of work behind it. When a great scheme of drainage or water-works is carried out, the Chairman's work does not cease when the last contractor's accounts are made up and the final bills are paid.

"Add to all this the fact that year by year a higher standard of efficiency is demanded in every branch of the administration, and it will, I think, be admitted on all hands that the burden of supervision has grown enormously in the past, and is now beyond the power of one man to cope with.

"During the whole of this period no assistance has been given to the Chairman in the superior or personal staff. During the present year, when plague work was heavy, the Corporation sanctioned a Personal Assistant as a temporary measure. But this officer has no legal status, and can exercise none of the Chairman's powers; and can never render assistance in the form in which it is most required.

"It is for these reasons that Government is satisfied that it is no longer safe to leave the Chairman to grapple with his growing burden of work without assistance. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's intention, as soon as the Bill comes into force, to appoint a Deputy Chairman at once for a period of two years. We hope that under the new constitution the Chairman will obtain some relief by no longer being compelled to do his work twice or three times over. If this should turn out to be the case to any considerable extent, it will be possible to dispense with the Deputy Chairman hereafter, and the section is so framed that this course will be open. But I must distinctly explain that this is

a possibility, and not a probability: and I give no pledge whatever that will interfere with the discretion of Government to act as it thinks fit when the time comes.

"Amendments have been moved to the effect that if a Deputy Chairman is to be appointed, this should only be done at the instance of the Corporation, who should select the officer and fix his pay. It has also been proposed by Mr. Apcar to substitute a Personal Assistant for the Deputy Chairman. The only argument in favour of this course seems to be that in Bombay the matter rests with the Corporation. I cannot regard this as a sufficient ground. The Deputy Chairman is the Deputy of the Chairman. The justification for appointing him, if he is appointed, is that without his aid the Chairman will not be able to discharge the duties imposed on him by the Act—duties I would point out in which he is not subject to the control or interference of the Corporation. It seems clear and logical that the Deputy should be appointed by the same authority which appoints the Chairman himself, and that his pay should be fixed by the same authority which fixes the pay of the Chairman.

"The question is not one of principle, but purely one of expediency. Is it expedient to delegate this power to the Corporation, or should it be retained by Government? I hold that it is not. The decision of the question whether a Deputy is required or not turns on the quantity of work which devolves on the Chairman, and the nature and mass of the details with which he has to cope. I cannot admit that the Corporation is well qualified to decide these questions. Even under the present system, when all acts of the Chairman are subject to constant interference, and all proceedings of Committees require confirmation, they are not well informed as to the quantity and importance of the Chairman's work. We have been told that 95 per cent. of the work done by the General Committee is confirmed without discussion. In these circumstances, what degree of acquaintance with the burden of business is likely to be possessed by the bulk of the Corporation? Under the new system, where the Corporation will be confined, and rightly, to the consideration of large issues, they will be still less able to appreciate the burden that devolves on the executive. On the other hand, the Government is only too familiar with applications for increase of establishment, and is thoroughly accustomed to weigh the evidence on which they are based. It is much more probable that Government will be able to judge correctly and impartially of the necessity for the appointment at any particular moment; and I therefore hold that it should rest with the Government and not with the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said, that the members of the Corporation do not know what work is—I do not know what the newly constituted Corporation may do. I certainly challenge that statement with regard to the Corporation as now constituted. Many of the European members of the Corporation also, I know, study the papers, and among them possibly there is a larger proportion who do not. I do not think, Sir, that the Corporation should have no voice in questions such as these. With regard to the work of the Chairman, I really cannot accept the statement that his work has increased. We have no extra Engineer, nor have we an extra Health Officer. Sir Henry Harrison said they were not required. It was never suggested that we should have an extra Engineer, except a subordinate officer who does local work with regard to the Engineering Department in the suburbs. In these circumstances, I do not think there has been any case made out why there should now be a change. If there is to be a Deputy Chairman, the Corporation can well be trusted to decide when one may be required. I do not think, in a matter such as this, the Government should legislate that this appointment should be made by them."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I have heard a great deal during the course of this discussion about the enormous quantity of work thrown upon the Chairman. I should like to point out, for the information of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that when the amalgamation took place the Corporation offered Sir Henry Harrison the services of a Personal Assistant, but Sir Henry Harrison declined to accept such help. That Personal

Assistant is now in charge of the Warrant Department, the Printing Department and the Loan Department. That Personal Assistant is a most worthy officer, namely, Mr. Owen. Therefore, if Sir Henry Harrison, who had a larger quantity of work thrown upon him than had ever fallen to the lot of any other Chairman,—because the whole of the new arrangements subsequent to the amalgation had to be made by him, his personal attention being needed in a variety of ways,—had deliberately refused to accept the services of a Personal Assistant, where is the need for the appointment of a Personal Assistant to any of his successors who have been relieved of some of that work which Sir Henry Harrison voluntarily imposed upon himself? Being the author of the new sections relating to assessments, Sir Henry Harrison used to hear appeals against assessments Who hears the appeals now? The Vice-Chairman;—and they constitute a very important portion of his work. Therefore, the work of the Chairman has been considerably lightened by reason of these appeals being taken up by the Vice-Chairman. Then, Sir, the work has no doubt increased, but adequate agency has been found for that work. What does the Chairman do? I do not wish in the smallest degree to belittle the work of the Chairman, but it is altogether a portentous myth to say that the work thrown upon the Chairman has been so heavy that some of the Chairmen have been obliged to take leave and that even worse consequences have followed. What is the work of the Chairman now-a-days? He supervises, but he does not and need not go into the details of municipal administration. There is the Assessor, the Engineer, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and the Health Officer—the Heads of the great Municipal Departments. These departments are fully equipped, and they lay their reports before the Chairman, and he passes orders. Of course the Chairman has to be in touch with every branch of the administration. But that does not involve hard work; it is more a matter of capacity than work. Therefore, it seems to me that what we want is not so much hard-working men as capable men. For these reasons, I beg to join issue with my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill in the statement that such a quantity of work has been thrown upon the Chairman since the amalgamation that it is necessary to have a Deputy Chairman. At any rate, the Corporation ought to have the power to decide when a Deputy Chairman is required.

"I must say that I was somewhat taken by surprise at another statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He said that the authority that appoints the Chairman ought also to be the authority that should appoint the Deputy Chairman. If that argument is carried to its logical conclusion, the Vice-Chairman should also be appointed by the Government, for the Bill places the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman exactly upon the same footing; but, as a matter of fact, the Vice-Chairman is not appointed by Government. He is appointed by the Corporation, and it is right and proper that the Corporation should retain this right.

"Now, Sir, I must say one word about the work of the Corporation being done two or three times over. I must demur to any such statement, and I think my hon'ble friend knows that the work is better done, by being done in this way, and he ought to know that it is better done. Fifty to sixty items of business, sometimes more, which have been decided by the Committees, come up before the Corporation; and sometimes at a meeting of not more than three-quarters of an hour all these items are disposed of. And the amount of talk! How many talk! How few speeches are made! The meetings of the Corporation, unless there is any contentious matter, are more or less formal meetings, because every item has been carefully gone into at the meetings of the Committees. These Committee meetings have been objected to, but I venture to say that the system of working by Committees is the best, the most efficient, and the most acceptable feature in the administration of the Corporation. It is this system of working by Committees that makes it possible for the Chairman to discharge the various duties that he has to discharge, and it ensures the harmonious working of the Corporation. I venture therefore to say that it is an error and an antiquated delusion to say that business is brought up two and three times and time is wasted. The items of business are merely brought up for formal confirmation. No speeches are made, no time is spent, and I think it is a distinct advantage that

they should be brought up in that way for confirmation before the Corporation, because if mistakes are committed there is an opportunity of rectifying them at the meetings of the Corporation.

"I really must deplore the attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in connection with this amendment. We have been moving amendments—I do not know how many. Amendments after amendments have all been vetoed. What is the legitimate conclusion to which we are driven? It is this: that this Council is not open to conviction by public discussion or debate, that the Council has definitely made up its mind with regard to this Bill. It seems to me under the circumstances to be a mere waste of time to move these amendments. Here is a most rational amendment, based upon the Bombay system, based upon considerations of convenience and administrative experience, but I am certain it will be lost. What is the good of arguing? If the Council has made up its mind, I think the best course is to tell us so. We should in that case retire; I say so with some little earnestness, because we feel very strongly about the matter. We have been devoting our time to this work in the hope that we might be able to convince the Council by the arguments we bring forward that our amendments are based upon reason and sound sense; but we find argument, reason, remonstrance all wasted. What is the good of our persevering in this hopeless task? I am perfectly certain Your Honour will sympathise with the feeling which underlies the expression of opinion to which I have felt it my duty to give utterance."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member will deny that the Council has listened with the most perfect patience to all the arguments brought forward in support of his motion, and if the decision of the Council after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con* on various amendments happen, to be against the Hon'ble Mover, he is not justified in saying that the Council is irrational in not given effect to his views."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendments being severally put, the Council divided in each case as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The last-mentioned amendments having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR's motion that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted was not put, and he, by leave of the Council, withdrew his other amendments of this section.

SECTION 27.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), after the word "employer" be inserted "or employé".

He said:—"This, Sir, seems so reasonable on the face of it, that I trust it is not necessary to advance any lengthy arguments to support it. I had originally suggested that the word 'employé' might be substituted for the

word 'employer,' but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to point out to me that it would be safer not to omit the word 'employer'."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, with the permission of the President, moved that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), the words "or any relative" be omitted, and that before the word "interest" the word "pecuniary" be inserted.

He said:—"I have already spoken to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill about this amendment. It is an amendment which has become necessary in view of certain changes which I shall presently lay before the Council. The section, with my amendments, would run as follows:—

'No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

The Hon'ble the President:—"I do not quite understand this. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment was that for the word 'employer' be substituted 'employé'."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"If this provision in the Bill were to pass into law, the Corporation would lose the services of one or other at least of its most trusted servants, against whom there does not exist the shadow of a suspicion, *viz.*, the Vice-Chairman, or the License Officer, Babu Romani Mohan Chatterjee. One of these officers must go. I think that would be a distinct loss to the Corporation, and we ought not to insert a provision the effect of which would be to produce such a result. Therefore, having regard to this particular instance and other instances of the same kind, it seems to me that my amendment is one which ought to be accepted by this Council, and I have the assurance of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he considers it to be a proper amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have considered this matter in communication with the Chairman, and I sent the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee the letter I have received from Mr. Bright on the subject. I think the amendment ought to be accepted, namely, to omit the words 'or any relative'. I am also prepared to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya, and also the further amendment by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee to insert the word 'pecuniary' before the word 'interest'."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Then the section will run thus:—

'No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation.'"

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved that the words "or any relative" and the words "or employment" in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen sent in a list of amendments on Sunday, the 10th instant. Under the rules he is bound to give three days' clear notice of any amendments he wishes to move. As that period has not elapsed, I submit his amendments are out of order and cannot be considered."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen:—"It is in Your Honour's power to suspend the rules. I suggest that the word 'pecuniary' be inserted before 'interest' and 'any relative' be omitted, also that 'or employment' be omitted."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Member's object is met by the amendments which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has intimated his readiness to accept."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN:—"Partly, but not as regards the words 'or employment'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I submit, Sir, having regard to the enormous number of amendments, that it would be well not to consider anything which does not conform to the rules."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"As a pure matter of grace, I shall admit the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen's amendment, but I hope Hon'ble Members will take notice of the objection which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has taken, and consult as far as possible the convenience of the Council by adhering to the ordinary rule of giving proper notice of any amendments they wish to bring forward.

"At the present moment the proposal of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, I understand, is to be withdrawn in favour of the motion which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has brought forward."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"I have modified my motion in accordance with that suggestion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), for the words 'or employer or any relative, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation' the following be substituted—" or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation'."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"If the words 'or employment' are omitted, the words 'or any relative' should be retained. It is desired to omit the words 'any relative' because they refer to 'employment'. The omission of 'employment' would render the retention of 'relative' unobjectionable."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I would rather omit the word 'relative'."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON:—"The motion of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen as regards the omission of 'or employment' should be voted on first. The retention or omission of 'or any relative' is dependent on that vote."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"There is considerable force in the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"Now we come to the substantive proposal of Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, which I have twice read out to the Council."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motion was also put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN's motion that the words "or employment" be omitted was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motion that "pecuniary" be inserted before "interest" in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), having been carried, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT announced that section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), as amended in Council, ran as follows:—

"(*1*) No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation."

SECTION 28.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28D (*now* 28), sub-section (*1*), for the words "seriously indebted to any person" be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent."

He said:—"My object in moving this amendment is to bring this section into conformity with section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*). Section 31 (*now* 39) deals with disqualifications for being a Commissioner, and clause (*c*) lays down that a person shall be disqualified if he is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent. That seems to me to be more specific than the language used in the present section, namely, 'seriously indebted to any person.' I would point out to the Council that the language of section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*), is taken from the English Municipal Act, 45 & 46 Vict., chapter 50, section 39. That section says:—

'(*1*) If the mayor or an alderman or councillor—

(*a*) is declared bankrupt or compounds by deed with his creditors, or makes an arrangement or composition with his creditors, under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, by deed or otherwise, or

(*b*) is (except in case of illness), continuously absent from the borough, being mayor, for more than two months,, or, being alderman or councillor, for more than six months,

he shall thereupon immediately become disqualified and shall cease to hold the office.

(*2*) In any such event the Council shall forthwith declare the office to be vacant, and signify the same by notice signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the town clerk, and fixed on the town hall, and the office shall thereupon become vacant.

(*3*) Where a person become so disqualified by being declared bankrupt or compounding or making an arrangement or composition as aforesaid, the disqualification, as regards subsequent elections, shall, in case of bankruptcy, cease on his obtaining his order of discharge, and shall, in case of a compounding or composition as aforesaid, cease on payment of his debts in full, and shall, in case of an arrangement as aforesaid, cease on his obtaining his certificate of discharge.

(*4*) Where a person becomes so disqualified by absence, he shall be liable to the same fine as for non-acceptance of office recoverable summarily, but the disqualification shall, as regards subsequent elections, cease on his return.'

"That is practically the same as the language used in section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*). I have not been able to understand why in section 28D (*now* 28) the somewhat vague expression 'seriously indebted to any person' is put in. What amount of indebtedness would be called 'serious', and who is to decide it? Suppose, again, a man is indebted to a person in Delhi or Agra. Would he be disqualified from becoming a Vice-Chairman? I think the proper test is whether the man is bankrupt or not. He may have debts, and at the same time he may be a perfectly solvent man. Indeed, if I may say so without impropriety, the language used in this section is so vague that, though it may satisfy lay minds, it would not be tolerated for a moment by any lawyer accustomed to accurate habits of thought."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not agree to this amendment. The Hon'ble Member has omitted to notice that this section deals with the disqualification of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, who are the executive officers of the Corporation. Section 31 (*now* 39) relates only to the disqualification for Commissioners. Now, Commissioners are not part of the executive. It may be quite right that a person should not be disqualified from being a Commissioner unless he is an uncertificated bankrupt, but a very much less degree of indebtedness would be sufficient to disqualify a man from occupying the responsible executive position of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman. The Hon'ble Member referred to the English Statute, and he said that the terms used there in respect of the mayor, alderman and councillors

were 'uncertificated bankrupt' and 'undischarged insolvent'; but the mayor, alderman and councillors of an English Corporation are not executive officers; they simply correspond to the Commissioners in Calcutta, and therefore section 31 (*now* 39) has been framed so as to use the same terms. He said also that the term 'seriously indebted' is vague, and he wished to know whether, if one of these officers was seriously indebted to a person in Delhi, he would be disqualified from holding office in Calcutta. The answer is, yes, he would, and that was inserted deliberately by the Select Committee. In the original Bill the words were 'seriously indebted to any person in Calcutta,' and that was struck out by the Select Committee, I think on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, because he considered it improper—and we all considered it improper—that the Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman should hold office if they were seriously indebted to anybody any where. I hope this amendment will not be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"My difficulty is the construction to be placed upon the term 'seriously indebted.' Who is going to decide whether a person is seriously indebted? The wording is so vague that it leaves the question in a very unsettled position. It will depend on one person thinking he is seriously indebted when another person would think that, although he is indebted, he is not seriously indebted. So that, since it is a disqualification, it is too vague, as it is now drafted, for me to accept the section. If I could only see my way to accepting any section which would preclude any one who is in a position of indebtedness from being elected to a responsible position such as those referred to in this section, I would certainly give my support to it; but I find a very great difficulty in this section: it is undefined what is 'seriously indebted,' and I do not know who is to decide that question."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am partly responsible for this provision in the Bill. As my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has observed, originally the section was as he described it to be: 'seriously indebted to any person in Calcutta,' and then at my suggestion it was put in its present form. There is a good deal of force in the arguments of my hon'ble friends Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and Mr. Apcar, that 'seriously indebted' is an expression which is somewhat vague; but it seems to me that in actual practice there will not be much difference of opinion as to what is meant by 'serious indebtedness.' A great many things appear vague when they are down on paper, but when we come to deal with them, we find they are not really so, and we are able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I do not think there will be any serious difficulty in deciding as to whether a particular case is a case of serious indebtedness or not; and, inasmuch as we are all interested in maintaining and preserving the purity of the highest executive officers of the Corporation, it is a matter of importance that we should legislate in such a way as to ensure that purity of administration is a supreme consideration."

The amendment was put and lost.

The last amendment having been put and lost, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 28D (*now* 28), sub-section (2), for the words "so indebted" be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent".

SECTION 29.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that section 28DD (*now* 29) be omitted.

He said:—"This section provides that when a servant of the Government is appointed to be Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, the Corporation may pay, in addition to his salary and house-allowance (if any), any contribution which may, for the time being, be levied by the Government in respect of his pension or leave-allowances. Such contributions have never been paid by the Corporation. This section is put in a permissive form, but

I regret to say that there is a tendency to interpret the word 'may' to mean 'shall,' and therefore it is necessary to guard against the provision becoming compulsory in actual practice. The Corporation have never made such payments, and I am afraid that the discretion here vested in them is likely to operate in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation. Things should be left as they are: there is no reason for a change. A mere desire for change ought not to be a sufficient reason for enacting a provision of this kind."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I agree with the hon'ble mover of the amendment that as a rule in construing the Municipal Acts the word 'may' will always be read as if it was 'shall,' and the result would be that, instead of there being really an option left to the Corporation, it will become a compulsory provision. The next point in connection with this section is this: my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill told the Council that under the Civil Service Regulations the Chairman of the Corporation has not to pay any contribution towards pension or leave-allowances; so that, as far as the Chairman is concerned, the expression may, for all practical purposes, be dropped from this section, but if it is left there, changes might be made which are not anticipated now, and it is not right that there should be an opportunity for that to be possible. The Vice-Chairman at present pays his contribution to the funds of the Municipality, and I don't see why he should cease to do so. Then, with regard to the Deputy Chairman, I cannot understand, when the Corporation pays his salary, why they should also have to contribute towards his pension and leave-allowances. There is, moreover, this little difficulty, that the payment here referred to is in addition to salary and house-allowance. There is no specific provision for the Vice-Chairman being allowed house-allowance, and no provision either with regard to the Deputy Chairman being given house-allowance. But this section applies to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman as well as to the Chairman as being officers to be allowed house-allowance. That brings in a complication in the situation which I should be glad to see avoided. The result is this, that the Chairman, as a matter of fact, is not called upon to contribute towards pension and leave-allowances; so that his name may be eliminated from the section. The Deputy Chairman will get a certain salary, and the Corporation should not be forced to contribute towards his pension and leave allowances as well. And the Vice-Chairman does now contribute towards his pension. This section does not apply to any one, unless he happens to be a Government servant. I have strong reasons for not wishing the Vice-Chairman to be a Government servant. He may be a Government servant when he offers himself for election, but he should not continue to be a Government servant after he has been appointed Vice Chairman. I desire to see in the position of the Vice-Chairman one who would look to his position there as his future career; not one who would come to the Corporation for a short time and then go back to the service of the Government. We want one who will be able to turn to good use the benefit of his experience in the Municipality; the longer the better, so that his experience may be of use when he is called upon to give advice with regard to the administration of the affairs of the Corporation. If, however, there is going to be house-allowance in any form, it should be made definite and clear, because under this Bill the payment of house-allowance refers to the Chairman alone, or it should be made clear that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall not be allowed house-allowance; but at present no such provisions appear in the Bill.

"Then I have a further amendment which follows immediately after, and which it may be convenient to mention now, namely, that the words 'Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman' be omitted from this section 28DD (*now* 29). The amendment brings my objections to a point. These officers are not permitted house-allowance, and their names, therefore, should not appear in this section; otherwise it might be taken to imply that house-allowance is to be given to them."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA asked permission to take up an amendment of which he had given notice and which covered the same ground, namely, that in section 28DD (*now* 29), line 3, for the word "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"It was my intention, in placing this amendment on the agenda, to avoid the possibility of the word 'may' being taken to mean 'shall'; therefore I suggest that 'shall not' be substituted for 'may'. My reasons are shortly these: as far as the Chairman is concerned, we have already decided in dealing with section 11 (*now* 12) that the Local Government is to fix his initial pay and annual increments at any amount which the Government thinks proper; and, if so, it is unnecessary to have any provision such as this, because the Government is entitled to fix the salary at a figure sufficient to cover both his pension and leave-allowances. As far as the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are concerned, no case has been made out why house-allowance, which has never been given before, should be given now."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the provisions of this section. It seems to be supposed that it imposes some novel and additional kind of expenditure upon the Corporation. That is not the case. It merely states what is the Government rule in regard to officers of Government whose services are lent to a Municipality. When the services of a Government officer are lent for a period not exceeding six months, it is unnecessary under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for any contribution to be made towards pension and leave-allowances. All that this section does is to give legal effect to the rule as to the payment of contribution when the period of service exceeds six months. A single exception, as I mentioned the other day, has been allowed by the Government of India in favour of the Chairman. In his case no contribution is levied, and I should not have mentioned it but for the fact that the question has been raised. It is also my duty now to say that the reason assigned in the Government regulations for exempting the Chairman is the fact that that officer was also the Commissioner of Police. That reason has ceased to operate ten years ago, and when the attention of the Government of India is called to that fact, that rule may possibly be changed, though I hope they will not make any alteration in the present arrangements. If the services of a Government officer are employed in any of these appointments, the Corporation must accept whatever terms the Government chooses to exact, otherwise they will not get the services of that officer. Moreover, the payment will cost the Corporation nothing; because, if the contributions are not paid by the Corporation, the officer so transferred will have to pay them himself and a higher salary would in that case have to be assigned to him. It can make no possible difference to the Corporation whether they pay the contribution towards pension and leave-allowances to Government or to the officer for payment to Government. The amount of contribution is calculated on actuarial principles on the actual pay, so as to exactly cover the pension and leave-allowances. It is not very likely that the Vice-Chairman will ever be a Government officer. I am very much in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in considering it undesirable that the Vice-Chairman should be a Government servant. But we do not know what the Corporation may wish to do. Why should we make it impossible for the Corporation to secure the services of a Government officer in that capacity if they desire it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"With regard to this question of contribution for pension and leave-allowances, I am a little taken by surprise, because, when I mentioned that there might be an addition to the salary of the Chairman in the shape of these contributions, I was met by the statement that the Chairman of the Corporation is specially exempted from such contributions. Now I find that there is a prospect that the present rule granting such exemption may be annulled. The Government has absolute discretion to give any salary it likes to the Chairman. Why then force the Corporation under another guise to contribute to the Chairman's salary? The Government can direct that a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month should be given to the Chairman; then why should the Corporation be saddled with additional expenditure on account of contribution?"

The Hon'ble Mr Baker:—"The Corporation is not saddled with any additional expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"If an officer of the Corporation seeks to get a pension out of our pension fund, he has to pay contribution to that pension fund; so that, as I understand this section of the Bill, we shall have to pay something additional; but if the payment on account of contribution for pension and leave-allowance is to come out of what the Chairman receives as salary, let it be in some clear form, so that the public may know what the Corporation has to pay, not that he shall receive a certain sum under the name of salary, and that he shall also benefit from the rate-payers' funds under a form they would not appreciate. Then, with regard to the Deputy Chairman, if he comes for a short period, the amount would have to be contributed for him, and after he leaves the Corporation will have no further interest in him. Then, with regard to the Vice-Chairman, he may be a Government servant, but it will be very mischievous if there is any possibility of the Vice-Chairman not severing his connection with any other service whatever. And as to the proposed house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, the objection to that proposal has not been met. The payment of house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman has not been provided for in specific terms, but it is brought in in this way, and I fear that it may be made use of as an indication that they may be paid house-allowance. For these reasons I object, first, to this section being left in the Bill, and I move accordingly that the section be omitted; and, secondly, if it is to be left in the Bill, I contend that the words 'Vice-Chairman or Deputy Vice-Chairman' should be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I forgot to say anything with regard to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar on the question of the inclusion of the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman in this section. This section gives no authority for the payment of house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I do not consider this matter to be of any great importance one way or the other. There is another section (section 61C—*now* 69) which applies to contributions to be paid on account of officers of the Municipality. In a particular case which I have in mind, an Engineer in the service of the Government was appointed to be Engineer to the Corporation; his salary was arranged at so much, and the Corporation did agree to pay his contribution or rather, speaking more correctly, the Engineer's salary was fixed so as to cover his contribution to Government. It so happened that two or three years after that Engineer ceased to pay contribution to the Government, and the Corporation found it very difficult to reduce his pay and, as a matter of fact, they did not do so, and he continued to obtain the advantage of receiving an addition of some Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to his pay, which he was not, strictly speaking, entitled to at the time."

His Honour the President said:—"The effect of keeping in this section as it stands will be that, as the Vice-Chairman may either be an official or a non-official, the existence of this clause may possibly turn the scale in favour of a non-official."

The motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that section 28DD (*now* 29) be omitted was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 28DD (*now* 29) the words "Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman" be omitted was also put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment of section 28DD (*now* 29) was also put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following proviso be added to section 28DD (*now* 29):—

"Provided that no contribution under this section shall be paid, except by a resolution of the Corporation in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting have voted."

He said—"In this motion I follow the analogy of section 65 (*now* 73) of the Bill. If you turn to that section you will find that, as far as the pension rules are concerned, they cannot be adopted by the Corporation except by a resolution in favour of which two-thirds of those voting have voted. This is found to be a very necessary safeguard, because the section deals with a question of money; and inasmuch as the Council has not adopted the motion which I have just moved, I think it would be as well to have this safeguard, namely, that when a contribution is paid it shall be paid by a vote of two-thirds of the Commissioners voting. It is a very simple matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There is no sort of analogy between this section and section 65 (*now* 73) of this Bill. If the Corporation choose to avail themselves of the services of a Government officer who comes under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations, they have to pay this contribution, for the Government will not lend the services of such an officer except on payment of the contribution. The Corporation do not require a vote of two-thirds to appoint the officer; then why should they require a vote of two-thirds for the formal act of paying his contribution for pension and leave-allowances? It is immaterial whether the Corporation pay the contribution directly to the officer in the shape of an addition to his salary, or whether they contribute towards his pension and leave-allowances to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Then, as I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the word 'may' in this section means 'shall'; for, from what the Hon'ble Member has said, the Government will not lend the services of their officer unless the Corporation are prepared to pay the contribution. Then what is the use of this option? Why not say directly that the Corporation 'shall pay', instead of leaving the section in this way?"

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the following section be inserted after section 28DD (*now* 29), namely—

Grant of pension or gratuity to Vice-Chairman.

"28EE (*now* 30). When the Vice-Chairman is not a servant of the Government, the Corporation may, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant him a pension or gratuity on retirement, or grant a compassionate allowance to his family on his death."

He said—"It was assumed, when the sections were drafted authorising the Corporation to grant pensions to their officers, that the Vice-Chairman was a municipal officer, but we overlooked the fact that the Select Committee decided that neither the Vice-Chairman nor the Deputy Chairman was technically a municipal officer. They occupy an intermediate status between the Chairman and the officers of the Corporation. Therefore, the provisions of section 65 (*now* 73), which regulate the pensions payable to municipal officers, are not applicable to the case of the Vice-Chairman, and there therefore remains no power in the Corporation to grant a pension to the Vice-Chairman. This oversight was brought to my attention about a month ago, and I then arranged to give notice of the introduction of these words. I have, however, since ascertained that under the present rules the Vice-Chairman contributes towards his pension, and that he will receive his pension when he becomes entitled to it, and that in the event of his death before retirement on pension a compassionate allowance will be allowed to his family, the particular members of which who are so entitled being specified in the rules, such as wife, son, &c. It is intended not only that we should empower the Corporation to grant a pension to the Vice-Chairman, but also to give his family some compassionate allowance, such as is provided for under the present pension rules. In all cases the sanction of the Government will be required to the particular amount to be paid as compassionate allowance, but I have no doubt that whatever reasonable amount may be proposed will be sanctioned by the Government."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I will support this motion, and I may say that my gratification is all the keener because it is one of the very few amendments which the Hon'ble Member has proposed that I have been able to support."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 31.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 28E (*now* 31), proviso (*a*), the words "Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman" be omitted.

He said:—"I have already indicated the reasons for this amendment. I do not want to see either the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman a Government officer, because I wish to secure their services on a permanent footing. It is to the interest of the Corporation that these officers should not be changed every few years."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The effect of this amendment will be to make it impossible to appoint a Government officer to be either Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Corporation. As regards the Vice-Chairman, it is not of very great consequence, because he is not likely ever to be a Government officer. But even in his case, if the Corporation desire to select a Government officer, I do not see why permission should be refused. They might be willing to choose a senior Deputy Magistrate within a year or two of his retirement and one who would retire from Government service thereafter. In such a case, by including him in this section he could complete his service for pension without reverting to the active service of the Government. But with regard to the Deputy Chairman, the objection is much stronger, because it is intended that either a Civilian or an Engineer in the service of the Government should be so employed. He would be an understudy to the Chairman; and it is undesirable to incorporate in the Bill any provision which would make it impossible to employ such an officer in that position."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"A Government officer will always be eligible for appointment; but when he is elected he should be made to choose between the service of the Corporation and that of the Government. With regard to the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate within a year or two of his retirement, I am not prepared at the moment to say what the effect of such an appointment will be. I strongly deprecate the idea that we should have a Government servant in an office in which it is very necessary that the incumbent should be a permanent officer, and that he should not make a convenience of the service of the Corporation."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28E (*now* 31), proviso (*b*), sub-clause (*ii*), the words "an additional member of the Council of the Governor General of India for making laws and regulations or" be added.

He said:—"This amendment, Sir, I may fairly claim, is absolutely harmless. If the Chairman can be allowed to be a member of this Council, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to be a member of the Supreme Council, if the Government of India so appoint him."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am ready to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I strongly object to this amendment. It is not harmless; it is positively mischievous. The Chairman deals with local matters, and it is only right and proper that he should be allowed to be a member of the local Council, but not a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Has the Chairman of the Corporation anything to do with

matters which are dealt with in the higher Council? I am not aware of any Chairman of the Corporation having been a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. You have it in the Bill that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall devote their whole time to the duties of their office. If the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is to be a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, it will be taking them away from their duties to which by law they are obliged to devote their whole time and attention. Is my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, really serious when he suggests that the Deputy Chairman, who is likely to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, say of seven or eight years' standing, should be a member of the Imperial Legislative Council? I do not think he could have suggested this amendment in seriousness, or that the Council will, for a moment, think of acting in accordance with his suggestion. This amendment is not, as the Hon'ble Member says, harmless. It is mischievous. The question we have to decide is not whether it is harmless, but whether it is useful. To say that it is harmless is a very negative sort of qualification."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I cannot understand the object of this amendment, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is inconsistent in agreeing to it if he thinks that the Chairman is or will be overwhelmed with work and will require the assistance of a Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I, too, oppose this amendment. Hon'ble Members have more than once said that the suggestion of any possible situation in the Bill must ultimately have the effect of making that possibility a reality. If this is true, we should see the Deputy Chairman, possibly a civil servant of two or three years' standing, forced into becoming a member of the Imperial Council!"

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 9.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr Handley.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Moulvi Delawar Hossain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.

So the motion was lost.

Section 33.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 28G (*now* 33), line 1, for the first "or" be substituted a comma, and for the second "or" be substituted "and".

He said:—"I must confess that I do not understand the intention of section 28G (*now* 33). It says—

'The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as are allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the municipal office for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act.'

"The object of my amendment is to make it obligatory for the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman to attend daily at the municipal office. I do not understand how the absence of one of these gentlemen is atoned for by the presence of the others."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I see no objection to this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 34.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), the words "and the Deputy Chairman" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), after the words "same authority" the words "and shall exercise the same powers" be inserted.

He said:—"I wish to bring the provisions of this section into conformity with the law as it now is. Under the present Act the Vice-Chairman has the same powers as the Chairman, but subject to the Chairman's authority, and subject also to the exercise of any particular powers being taken from the Vice-Chairman by the Chairman. That has been a very useful provision. The power remains in the Chairman to allow such powers only to be exercised by the Vice-Chairman as he thinks fit. Many matters may arise in which the Vice-Chairman may be of great use. We have seen that his services have been of the most beneficial character. Many questions might not occur to the Chairman in which the Vice-Chairman may be of use. I will give one instance. There was a comparison made with regard to certain quantities between the tender and the sanctioned estimates, and the result of that comparison was stated by the Engineer to be a loss of Rs. 15,000. The Vice-Chairman, when the bills came before him, went personally into the matter to see how the matter stood, and he was able to show that there was a difference, not of Rs. 15,000, but of a lakh of rupees, and also after personal inspection of certain works found that there had been many charges made which ought not to have been made. All this was in the interest of the rate-payers. It did not require the authority of the Chairman for him to scrutinise the bills or to personally inspect the works. It is one thing for the Vice-Chairman to have full powers conferred upon him and any to be taken away, and another thing for the Chairman to choose the powers which should be given to the Vice-Chairman. That I think should be deprecated, and for the benefit of the rate payers full powers should be conferred upon the Vice-Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"As the amendment is worded, I think it makes nonsense of the section. I think that what the hon'ble mover of the amendment really means is that the last three and-a-half lines of clause (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) should be omitted also; clearly the latter part of the clause is inconsistent with the first. I think probably that the Hon'ble Member intends that the last three-and-a-half lines of clause (1) of this section should be omitted. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR:—"Yes, I do."] I entirely object to this proposal, for the effect of it will be to make the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman in some undefined and not very intelligible way independent of the Chairman, which, I submit, is an absolutely impossible position. The Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will not be Commissioners; they are simply the Chairman's assistants, and it is a quite impossible position to recognize them as deriving their authority in some way or other from the Corporation. They must be solely responsible and subordinate to the head of the executive. Any other arrangement would lead to friction and all manner of confusion. You cannot split up the powers of the Chairman between the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. In drafting the section we intended to make it clear that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, who are the lieutenants of the Chairman, should have full authority to exercise all the legal powers of the Chairman, but should only exercise such powers as the Chairman may delegate to them from time to time and within such spheres as he may prescribe for each of them. That is the only intelligible position."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I read the section as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reads it. The section is inconsistent. If the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are vested with all the powers of the Chairman, it would manifestly be inconsistent to say that they shall exercise only such powers as the Chairman may make over to them. They might claim to exercise

all powers independently of any delegation, and that would be entirely at variance with their position as assistants to the Chairman. The work of the Corporation might seriously suffer if this amendment were carried."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"The amendment is to the effect that the words from 'and shall exercise' to 'respectively' in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), be omitted. I submit that they are quite redundant and unnecessary. Sub-section (*4*) of section 28H (*now* 34) provides that all acts and things performed and done by the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman during his tenure of office and in virtue thereof shall for all purposes be deemed to have been performed and done by the Chairman. The first portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) makes the duties of these two officers complete; then the delegation under the subsequent portion of that sub-section must at times bring about great confusion. If it is provided that all acts performed by the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will be as valid as if they were performed by the Chairman, then in the case of delegation there must arise some confusion. There is the direct provision that they are to act under the general direction and control of the Chairman, and therefore, instead of delegation, the Chairman may supervise and keep their proceedings under control. I submit that the latter portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) is redundant and unnecessary, as it would lead to confusion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think I raised this very point in the Select Committee, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would not accept my amendment, though he made a certain modification in the section. The object of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment, as far as I understand it, whatever may be the phraseology, is to restore the law to its present position. Under section 61 of the present Act you will find that the Vice-Chairman may exercise on behalf of the Commissioners the same authority as the Chairman, subject to his general direction and control. The authority of the Vice-Chairman is co-extensive with the authority of the Chairman, but he is subordinate to the Chairman. The object of the amendment is to vest in the Vice-Chairman the same authority which is now exercised by him, and to place him, as under the present law, in a position of subordination to the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman will not be independent of the Chairman. My friend's amendment will not militate against the principle of co-ordinate authorities which has been accepted by the Council; and, having regard to the instances alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, it is undeniable that the exercise of such powers as he now possesses by the present Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nilamber Mukerjee, has been attended with substantial benefit to the rate-payers. Suppose a Chairman, who had this power of general control and direction, did not delegate his power to the Vice-Chairman, then it would have been impossible for the Vice-Chairman to have undertaken that extensive and thorough enquiry into the working of the Warrant Department which has been attended with such admirable results. Suppose the Chairman did not delegate these powers to the Vice-Chairman, it would have been impossible for him to have undertaken the scrutiny which he exercised in connection with the large drainage works now under construction. If you have a good man as Vice-Chairman, it would be as well to trust him wholly. The Corporation may be trusted to appoint the best man they could get as their Vice-Chairman; and, if you have a good man, it would not be wise to place him in a position of subordination such as is provided in the Bill. There may, perhaps, be a risk in making him independent of the Chairman, but that is avoided when he is to exercise his powers subject to the general control and direction of the Chairman. But serious inconvenience might in some cases arise in the absence of delegated authority."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"What I wish to bring about is that the law should be allowed to remain as it is. I do not wish to put the Vice-Chairman on the same plane as the Chairman. It would be impossible to carry on the administration of the municipality if that was so. The section under consideration provides that the Vice-Chairman shall be subordinate to the Chairman. But suppose power was delegated to the Vice-Chairman to check the

Engineer's bills and he said to the Chairman 'I have great suspicions about certain matters; give me power and authority to see whether certain works have been carried out in a proper manner,' it would throw an invidious duty upon the Chairman to give him that sanction. If matters were left as they now are, then the Vice-Chairman, although delegated to do certain works, might usefully employ himself in certain other work if he were to see an opportunity of usefulness. The power now vested in the Vice-Chairman has been found useful in practice and has not been found embarrassing, nor has there been any suspicion on insubordination. I say let the whole section remain as it is in the present Act and according to the amendment I have submitted. Evidently it is intended that the Deputy Chairman should have certain powers and the Vice-Chairman certain other powers, but at the same time there seems to be an intention of depriving them of the independent powers conferred upon the Chairman by this Bill."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's last amendment having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*2*), be omitted.

For the same reason the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "and shall exercise such of the powers . . . . respectively" in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in sub-section (*2*) of section 28H (*now* 34) the words "and the General Committee" be inserted after "Corporation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 35.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 28J (*now* 35), sub-section (*2*), proviso, the word "Vice-Chairman" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 28J (*now* 35), sub-section (*2*), proviso, after the word "class" the words "and shall be paid by the Government, except when the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is on privilege leave" be added.

He said:—"I believe that, at present, when the Chairman goes on privilege leave, the Corporation pay his salary, but when he goes on furlough or on sick leave or leave on private affairs, the Corporation do not pay. We have had instances when a Chairman has gone on furlough and has not returned to the service of the Corporation. It may be that the views of the Government in regard to the gentleman who is Chairman have changed, or it may be that the views of the Chairman himself have changed, and he has not desired to come back as Chairman. I say it will not be fair to saddle the Corporation with furlough and leave-allowances under such circumstances, and, as a matter of fact, they don't pay such allowances now, and I see no reason why there should be any increase of such charges upon the rate-payers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There is the same misapprehension here to which I drew attention in reference to a previous amendment. The Civil Service Regulations lay down equitable rules regarding the leave-allowances of Government officers whose services have been lent on foreign service. The Government will only lend the services of their officers on certain specified terms; and, if the Corporation desire to have the services of a Government officer, they will have to pay such allowances, otherwise they will not get the services of a Government officer. If you go into a shop and want to buy a hat, you will have to pay the price of that hat; otherwise you will not get the hat.

If the Corporation want the services of a Government officer, either as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, they will have to pay whatever is necessary on account of the furlough and leave allowances of such officer, and I hold that the Bill ought not to make that impossible."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said that he understood that the Corporation were not paying the price of the hat now.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The Corporation get their hat for nothing now, and unless the rules are changed they will not have to pay for their hat in future."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "or Deputy Chairman" in line 2, and the words "or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be," in line 4, of sub-section (*3*) of section 28J (*now* 35), be omitted.

He said:—"I cannot persuade myself that either of these amendments has the smallest chance of being carried. They are practically a corollary of an amendment which has already been rejected. But, since I have a duty to perform, I shall do it. To some extent these amendments are consequential upon those which have gone before."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"These amendments are entirely consequential. They follow upon the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu urendranath Banerjee that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"Except this, that, as the Government makes the substantive appointment, the Corporation might be permitted to make the acting appointments."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"That is not what the amendment provides. The amendment is that the words 'Deputy Chairman' be struck out."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the words "and the salary of any person acting as Deputy Chairman under this section," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*4*) of section 28J (*now* 35), be omitted.

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the following be added at the end of sub-section (*4*) of section 28J (*now* 35)—"and the salary of any person acting as Deputy Chairman shall be fixed by the Corporation."

He said:—"As regards salary and house-allowance, there is just one point I wish to lay before the Council. The Council decided that the Government should fix the pay of the Deputy Chairman. But the pay of an acting Deputy Chairman may be fixed by the Corporation. That is a concession which the Council may make to the Corporation, and it is in that hope that I move the amendment that, although the principle has been accepted that the salary of the Deputy Chairman is to be fixed by the Government, the salary of an acting Deputy Chairman may be fixed by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The acceptance of such a principle is quite impossible."

The motion was put and lost.

SECTIONS 37, 38 AND 51.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved—

(*1*) that in section 29 (*now* 37), sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*3*), after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added;

(*2*) that in section 30 (*now* 38), proviso, after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added; and

(*3*) that in section 42 (*now* 51), clause (*a*), after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added.

He said:—"This amendment is a purely verbal one. What I have in view is the body I have the honour to represent in this Council, which will not come under any part of the description 'a person, or a company, firm, or other association of individuals'; therefore, I venture to suggest that the words 'body corporate' be added."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have been advised that this amendment is unnecessary, because in the term 'association of individuals' every thing of the kind the hon'ble mover of the amendment contemplates is included."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"An association of individuals will mean a voluntary association of individuals, and will not apply to a Corporation created by statute, like the University of Calcutta; therefore it will be safer to adopt this amendment. It will clear up any possible misapprehension."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I think the contention of the Hon'ble Member for the University is a sound one, as the words 'association of individuals' might mean a voluntary association of individuals; whereas, as the Hon'ble Member has explained, the University will be included in the term 'body corporate'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The words proposed to be added will not only include the University but other bodies corporate, such as the Port Trust; but I do not see any harm in doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am not able to say at the moment that the words of the section would include a body of persons such as the University. If the Government are willing to give votes to such a body of persons—and I see no reason why they should not do so—it seems to me that it would be better to add the words proposed by the hon'ble mover."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"In view of what has fallen from the hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, I have no objection to accept these three amendments."

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTIONS 23 AND 24.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved, in substitution for his former motions to the same effect for the amendment of section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*l*), that clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be amalgamated so as to run thus:—

> "(*i*) to make arrangements to its satisfaction for the proper performance of the duties referred to clause (*a*), or to make financial provision to its satisfaction for the performance of any such duty, as the case may be, or",

and that the present clause (*iii*) be numbered (*ii*).

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved, in substitution for his former motion for the amendment of section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), that in section 26F (*now* 24), line 3, the words "or clause (*ii*)" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I considered this yesterday with the Hon'ble Member and the Secretary. We came to the conclusion that this was the best arrangement, and I therefore recommend that the Council accept the amendments as now put."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I suppose, Sir, it is merely a question of verbal arrangement."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Entirely."

The motions were severally put and agreed to.

SECTION 39.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "or employment" in lines 3 and 4 of clause (*f*) of section 31 (*now* 39) be omitted.

He said:—"Section 31 (*now* 39) lays down the conditions disqualifying persons from being elected or appointed as Municipal Commissioners. Clause (*f*) says that a person is disqualified if he has directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation. I move that the words 'or employment' be omitted, and then the clause will read as follows:—

> '(*f*) has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract with, by or on behalf of the Corporation.'

"I must say I cannot understand what is meant by interest in any employment. That seems to me to be a difficulty, and it is a difficulty not only with me, but with several friends whom I have consulted. I think I may mention the name of one of them whom the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill knows very well, *viz.*, Babu Kali Nath Mitter; this amendment was in fact suggested by him. I had an opportunity of talking the matter over with him, and he did not understand what was meant by interest in any employment. I beg to move as an amendment that the words 'or employment' be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have given some consideration to this amendment, and I am sorry I have not had an opportunity of discussing it with the Hon'ble Member, because it seems to me that the effect of it might be rather unfortunate. I will give him an illustration, in order to make my meaning clear. Take the case of the well-known firm of solicitors, Sanderson and Company. Sanderson and Company are the standing Solicitors to the Corporation, and are in their employment. The effect of striking out these words 'or employment' would be that a partner in the firm of Sanderson and Company or one of their salaried assistants would be eligible to hold the office of Commissioner. There is no other provision in the Bill that I can find which would prevent them from being so. Now, Sir, it seems to me doubtful whether it is desirable that a member of a firm or an assistant in a firm which is in the employment of the Corporation should be eligible to be a Commissioner. I think the Hon'ble Member will probably agree with that view. If so, I think,

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The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

he will be willing to withdraw this amendment. I have no other objection than that. I might mention that the words occur in the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"I certainly do not wish that any gentleman connected with any firm which does work for the Corporation should be a member of the Corporation. I do not think it is desirable, and I certainly would not suggest anything the effect of which would be to introduce such persons as members of the Corporation. But it strikes me, even after the explanation that has been given, as being doubtful if these words cover the case. Of course it is a matter of drafting and I am not an expert. But even after the explanation which my hon'ble friend has given, with the spirit of which I am in complete accord, it does not seem to me that the wording is as clear as it ought to be."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Might I explain further, Sir, that a member of the firm of Sanderson and Company, taking them as an illustration, would unquestionably, being interested in an employment under the Corporation, be excluded from being a member of the Corporation, if these words are allowed to remain. There is no other provision in the Bill under which he would be excluded."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"Suppose, Sir, a barrister is a member of the Corporation, would he be excluded from employment by the Corporation? Suppose the Advocate-General or a barrister of equal eminence—Mr. Pugh, say—was a member of the Corporation, and it became necessary to employ him in connexion with the work of the Corporation, would he be disqualified, if he took up that work?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"If he were employed on a standing salary, I think he probably would be; but if he only took up a single case, I understand that, as a matter of law, he is not disqualified. The same question has arisen in connexion with mufassal municipalities. The learned Legal Remembrancer will probably be able to state what the result was."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley:—Yes; you have state it correctly."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—'After that explanation I will withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*f*) and proviso, after the word "employer" be added "or any employé or relation".

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to bring this section into harmony with section 28C (*now* 27), where a similar amendment has been made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I strongly object to the insertion of the words 'or relation'. It would absolutely disqualify any man who has any relation employed in the Corporation from being a Commissioner."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Who is a relation? Can anybody define the term? I do not believe the word 'relation' is capable of definition. I am entirely in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I accept the words 'or any employé'."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya then proposed the omission of the words "or relation" from his amendment.

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that clause (*iv*) of section 31 (*now* 39) be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, I have placed this amendment on the paper after having given very considerable attention to the subject, and I think that the only effectual way of meeting the difficulty that is involved in the question is to place all those who may have a share in any incorporated company contracting with the Corporation on precisely the same footing as the members of a private firm. I desire, in fact, to place all those who have shares in incorporated companies exactly on the same footing as is provided for persons who are included under clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of this section. Clause (vi) is for the purpose of declaring persons disqualified from being Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"There is no clause (vi)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I beg your pardon; clause (*f*), I mean. It reads:—

(Any person who) 'has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

"Any such person is disqualified from being a Commissioner. The clause the omission of which I now move runs as follows:—

(A person shall not be disqualified only by reason of his having a share or interest in) 'any incorporated company which contracts with, or is employed by, the Chairman on behalf of the Corporation.'

"Now, Sir, my attention was drawn to this section by the circumstance that in the present day there is a strong tendency to convert private firms into limited liability companies. At present, therefore, a person who may be disqualified to-day from being a Commissioner on the ground of his being a member of a private firm will next year, if his firm has been converted into a limited liability company, be qualified to be a Commissioner, with the sole reservation that he will be disqualified from taking part in any discussion relating to any matter in which he is interested. Well, under these circumstances, the mischief is very great, because we do not know who may be shareholders in these companies, and, therefore, we should have persons who are interested in any particular question perhaps taking part in the discussion of it—interested pecuniarily perhaps—so that they would not be able to come to the consideration of the question free from all influence. I do not know how we are able to defend ourselves under the circumstances. The day after I had sent these amendments on the paper to the Secretary of the Council, we had an instance which brings the point out very clearly. Perfectly innocently, without knowledge of the law as it stands in the present Act, and as it is laid down in the Bill; taking it, I repeat, as being perfectly innocently done; nevertheless we had at the last meeting of the Corporation an example of the danger of this section as it is here drafted. We had not merely a shareholder, but a director of a limited liability company, getting up to speak with regard to a contract with that company, involving a large sum of money. Well, Sir, it was not an ordinary person; it was no less a person than the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. When this can occur innocently, and pass at the time without observation, lesser lights of the commercial community may fall into the same error and remain undiscovered. It was by a chance of the most fortuitous character that I was subsequently informed that the speaker on that occasion was one who was interested in that company. Under these circumstances I think that the only method by which we can avoid this mischief is by disqualifying such persons from being Commissioners at all. It is not a new principle, because I only seek to place shareholders in incorporated limited liability companies on the same footing as those who are interested in private firms. A person may be holding a very large share as a member of a private firm and still continue to hold as large a share after the incorporation of that firm into a limited liability company. It is easy to know if a person belonging to a private firm has any interest in any business or contract before the Corporation; but when it comes to a company it is not so easy to know who are the shareholders, particularly if a company is registered in England. So in these circumstances, if we are to give any effect to the principle which underlies this section, it has occurred to me that the only method by which we can really secure that effect is by putting any person, whether a shareholder in a limited company, or one who holds a share in a

private firm which does business with the Corporation, on exactly the same footing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"To omit section 31 (*iv*) would be to effectually bar any business man, and I might say any official, from being a Commissioner; for seeing that there are in Calcutta about five hundred limited companies registered, it is more than probable that in some way or other some of those who would otherwise offer themselves for service would be connected in an indirect way, either as directors or shareholders of these companies, in supplying the wants and requirements of the Municipality, and would therefore be 'interested'.

"With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in his remarks relating to his amendment as to omission of clause (*iv*) of section 31, I crave Your Honour's indulgence, and that of the Council, to enable me to make a personal explanation.

"I am, as Your Honour is no doubt aware, a nominated Commissioner—nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, of which body I have the honour of being Vice-President.

"At the time of my nomination I was pressed by the Committee to stand, it being considered that under the new Bill it would be incumbent on the mercantile community to have a strong representation, and I accepted on the express condition (which is embodied in the minutes of the Chamber) that I would not serve under the present Act.

"I was appointed a Commissioner in April and never attended a meeting of Commissioners until Wednesday last, the 6th instant. My attendance on that date was due to the receipt by me the previous evening (5th instant) of the following letter from Mr. Bright, the Chairman:—

'Owing to 28 of the Ward Commissioners having resigned their office as Municipal Commissioners, it is very important that the nominated Commissioners and those appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Port Commissioners, and by the Trades Association, should make a point of attending the general meetings of the Commissioners and the meetings of the Committees of which they may be members.

'Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Water-supply Committee was convened, but out of nine members only two were present, and it is evident that if members do not attend the meetings, and there is a succession of "No quorum," public business will be at a standstill. I trust, therefore, that you will make a special effort to attend.'

"Having no desire to see 'public business at a standstill,' I attended the meeting. On the *agenda* of business were the following items:—

to confirm generally the proceedings of the 16th meeting of the General Committee held on the 25th July, 1899 (pages 191-96) (copy herewith);

to confirm the following Resolutions of the 18th meeting of the General Committee held on the 4th August, 1899:—

that Messrs. Burn and Company be informed that the Corporation (page 207, paragraph 2) decline to admit their claim to the payment of Rs. 28,890-3 on account of the loss sustained by them by the cutting of the bund across Tolly's Nala by the Port Commissioners.

"And regarding these the Chairman, on page 192, made the following remarks. He stated that—

'the Government gave sanction to bund the nala for a certain time for the purpose of syphoning the nala in connection with the sewerage works in the added area; the work was commenced under a contract to complete it within the sanctioned time, but during that period the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners found that, the water of the nala having been embanked was not flowing into the Docks, and unless the bund was cut there was every chance of the vessels in the Docks being stranded. He, therefore, asked the Chief Engineer to the Government to order the bund to be cut. The Chairman went to the office and protested, but was told that it was extremely urgent and that nothing else could be done. Then Messrs. Burn and Company pressed for the damages they had sustained, and they were referred to the Government and the Port Commissioners; and now after a year the Government said they were not liable to pay damages.'

"On the first item being called on I spoke as follows:—

'With regard to item No. 2 and item No. 6 on the *agenda*, I regret I cannot see my way to voting in support of the resolution now proposed; for, with all due deference to the

opinion of the learned counsel that is referred to in the proceedings in question, I feel strongly that the attitude proposed to be taken by the Commissioners is not one they should assume towards Messrs. Burn and Company. There can be, I consider, no doubt that, when Messrs. Burn and Company entered into this contract, they did so in the full faith and reliance on the Commissioners doing all they could do assist them in the performance of their contract, and that they were entitled to conclude that, when the Commissioners undertook to obtain the sanction of the Government to the canal being bunded, they could look upon that undertaking as an assurance that the canal would be closed, and kept closed, until they had completed the work they had contracted to do. Messrs. Burn and Company are, I consider, entitled to better treatment at the hands of the Commissioners than a mere denial of liability. I consider that under the circumstances they are fairly entitled to all the support the Commissioners can give them. The Government gave the sanction to the Commissioners to have the canal bunded for the purpose of having the work comprised in Messrs. Burn and Company's contract carried out, and then the Government, before the work could be completed, accord their sanction to the Port Commissioners to break the bund. Apart from any question of the Commissioners being liable to Messrs. Burn and Company direct, I am inclined to think that Government are, in common fairness, liable to some one—be it the Commissioners or them (Burn and Company)—for the result of their action with regard to this canal, and I should therefore suggest that, instead of carrying out the resolution minuted on these proceedings, the Commissioners should again approach Government on the subject with the view of getting some fair adjustment made of Messrs. Burn and Company's very reasonable and proper claim.'

"On the 7th instant I received from the Secretary to the Corporation the following letter:—

'I am directed by the Chairman to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar, with a request that you will be good enough to state whether the hon'ble gentleman's information as stated in his letter is correct. Section 32 of the Municipal Act deals with the question of when a Commissioner cannot vote or take any part in the proceedings of a meeting.'

"The enclosure is as follows:—

'I have the honour to bring to your notice, with reference to the advocacy by the Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie of the claim of Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, against the Corporation, that Mr. Mackenzie is a *Director* of that Company - a fact which he did not disclose in his written speech by which he supported his contention; and I leave it to you to bring the matter to the notice of the General Committee without any delay, if you find that my information is correct.'

"I would invite Your Honour's attention to the term 'advocacy' made use of by the Hon'ble Member.

"To this I replied on the 8th instant as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4223 of 7th instant, forwarding copy of one from the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar with a request that I will state whether the hon'ble gentleman's information as stated in his letter is correct. That I am a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, is quite correct. At the same time, although a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, as a reference to my remarks will show, I spoke as a representative of the interests of the rate-payers; and, so far from asking that the money should be paid, I merely moved that, in order to avoid, if possible, the expenses of a law suit, the matter should be again referred to Government, who, in my opinion, are the proper persons to pay.

'I may mention that, when I was being pressed to frame the exact wording of my amendment, it was suggested to me by a fellow-Commissioner that I should move "that the money be paid," but this I declined to do.

'If under the circumstances the Commissioners consider my action improper, I can only express my extreme regret, and ask that the Chairman will consider any action taken by me at the meeting in connection with the subject as withdrawn and cancelled. I was not acquainted with the provisions of section 32 of the Municipal Act quoted by you, and no one drew my attention to them.'

"I may mention, Sir, that my action, so far from being that of a delegate from Burn and Company, was entirely spontaneous, and prompted entirely by the statement of the Chairman which I have quoted. The matter has never yet been before us as Director of Burn and Company, Limited.

"This, then, Sir, is the plain, unvarnished account of the incident referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

That I erred in ignorance of the law I frankly admit; that the interests of the rate-payers were in the slightest degree imperilled by my action I absolutely deny; and I consider that it would have been more in keeping with the principles of honour among gentlemen, if the Hon'ble Member himself, if he were at the time aware of the fact of my being a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, and, if not, other Commissioners present at the meeting

who I know were aware of the fact, and who are no doubt better acquainted with the law governing the procedure in such matters, had there and then challenged my action, instead of adopting the tactics they have. That the Hon'ble Member was aware of the existence of my letter of 8th instant to the Secretary before he made his remarks to-day and before he submitted his amendment is, to my knowlege, a fact.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity afforded me of making this explanation, and I leave it to you and the Council to decide whether my action in the matter is deserving of the insinuations made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said :—"I trust I shall not give offence, not excessive offence at all events, to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar if I congratulate him on the extreme moderation with which he has referred to this incident. Bearing that in mind, I must say that I rather regret the closing words of the explanation which has been given by the Hon'ble Member who has just sat down. But, Sir, the incident was even more ludicrous than the description of it that has been given in the speeches of my two hon'ble friends would make it appear to the Council. And in this I would even correct my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackenzie in his description of it, for he really made no motion. He stood up and read out what I understood was a general protest, or a sort of personal statement, against the line proposed to be taken. I myself was not in the least aware that he was connected with Burn and Company at the time I replied. I did not understand that a motion had been made, and I proposed as a substantive motion that the proceedings of the General Committee should be confirmed. My hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar was in exactly the same position. I believe I am right when I say he is our chief authority in the Corporation on points of order, and he pointed out that there had been no motion in my hon'ble friend's speech. Finally, the Chairman, in his desire to befriend a new member, fished out and formulated for Mr. Mackenzie a motion from his speech, and he was carried away by the exertions of his own friends in the vortex, and broke the law. Otherwise, he would not have done so, I think. At all events, the incident was so absolutely ludicrous and so trivial that I do not think any amendment of the law could possibly be based upon it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I wish to say just one word with reference to the substantive amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I need not say more than two or three words, because the opening words of the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie's speech showed that the effect of the amendment, if it were adopted, would be to disqualify every person who holds shares in any Incorporated Company with which the Corporation has dealings. It is one of the objects of this Bill to introduce a larger proportion of the business element into the Corporation, and it seems to me inconsistent with that object that we should strike out of the law a provision which would enable business men to sit on the Municipal Board. Every gentleman who holds shares in Jessop and Company, Burn and Company, or John King and Company, or in any of the numerous Coal Companies, would be disqualified under the operation of this amendment from sitting on the Municipal Board. I think, Sir, that is quite sufficient to show that the amendment is an impossible one. The Hon'ble Member made no allusion to the proviso to the section. The proviso to the section lays down that no Commissioner who has a share or interest in any matter shall vote or take part in any proceeding relating to that matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is mistaken there. Perhaps he did not hear, but I laid stress on the circumstance that the Commissioner was not allowed to speak or vote. The existing law will be unaltered by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I apologise, but the effect of the proviso is to disqualify any Commissioner who is a shareholder in the manner I have described from taking any part in proceedings relating to the affairs of the Company of which he is a shareholder or from voting in such proceedings. That rule, if strictly carried out, is quite sufficient to protect the interests of the Corporation in all respects. I am not going to refer to the incident which

Mr. [illegible] made the [illegible] amendment beyond saying that the Hon'ble Member (Mr. [illegible]) admittedly a new member of the Corporation, and that he was [illegible] the existence of this rule, and it was not brought to his notice at the [illegible] by any other Commissioner or by the Chairman. If that rule is enforced in the future, as I have no doubt it will be, there will be none of the risks to which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has alluded."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire for one moment, Sir, to refer to the personal explanation which my hon'ble friend has given. Sir, the conduct of the Hon'ble Member has been challenged in several newspapers, and I think it is as well that Your Honour has permitted him to enter into that full explanation of his personal conduct which he has made here to-day. Sir, having listened carefully and attentively to that explanation, I am bound to say that it completely absolves him from any blame whatever in the part he took. He was a new member of the Corporation. He did not know the rules, but thought he was entitled to make a motion or to speak in support of a particular matter in which he happened to be interested. The mistake he committed was not brought to his notice, and in these circumstances I do not think it can be said that he did something which ought to expose him to public blame or censure. The explanation is satisfactory, and I am certain that the public will regard it as satisfactory. However that may be, I think that, with a view to guard against the possibility of mistakes of this kind occurring in the future, it is necessary to amend the law on the lines suggested by my hon'ble friend. The most important objection which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is that if this amendment is accepted a large number of business men will be excluded from taking part in the municipal affairs of the town, a result which the Government would deplore, and which the Indian public would also deplore, because in our view the Corporation is the Corporation not only of the Indian community, but also of the European community, though I do think that the Indian community ought to have a preponderating voice in the Corporation. I should be very sorry indeed, Sir, if my friend's amendment would have that effect, but I do not think it would. My friend has mentioned four or five firms which do business with the Corporation, and has referred to certain coal companies which are in the same situation. I do not know that these coal companies are incorporated companies, with the exception of the Equitable."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE:—"Almost all of the coal companies are limited companies."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"With the exception of the coal companies and the firms to which my friend has referred, the gentlemen connected with other firms would not be excluded from being members of the Corporation, and it strikes me that it is desirable that perfectly independent men should be associated with the Corporation in the responsible work of the Corporation. It is a move in the right direction. The object of my friend's amendment is the absolute elimination of all personal interest in the deliberations of the Corporation. Nobody having any personal interest, or even the semblance of personal interest, in the Corporation ought to be a member. I think Your Honour's Government must agree to accept an amendment which proposes to raise to a higher level the purity of the Corporation. I strongly support this amendment, and I cannot think it is one which it is undesirable for the Council to accept."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"Looking into the English Municipal Corporations Act of 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., cap. 50, section 12, I find that section 31 (*now* 39) of the present Bill as drafted practically reproduces the provisions of the former section as limited by section 22, clause (*3*). I think it would be an advantage to know, if any Member of this Council is in a position to give us the information, whether these provisions have worked well in London, and, if they have worked well, whether there is any reason why we should have a different law here."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With regard to the grounds on which my amendment is objected to, I think if we are to have only persons discussing questions in the Corporation who are disinterested, it would be advisable to have this particular clause, for which I seek elimination, omitted, because I do not think it is advisable that parties who are personally interested in a pecuniary way should speak or vote on these questions. I gave what I mentioned as an illustration of how it may be possible for what I consider to be the mischief in retaining this clause, to happen. I stated facts and nothing more, but unfortunately that statement of fact, although not denied, has been taken as a personal attack upon an individual. I for my part am not so much concerned whether there is a law bearing on the point or not, but if we find one in the position of the Hon'ble Member voluntarily taking part in these discussions without disclosing his connection with the business, the danger is great that we may have discussions in the future of the same character in which the persons who are interested will also take part. I, on my part, here disclaim any idea of fixing any motive in the sense that it was with the knowledge of what the law was that the law was being broken. I said here is an illustration where innocently the law may be contravened, and it is on that ground I put my contention so strongly, because persons may so easily contravene the law without being conscious that there is such a law. I am sorry that there should have been such a long discussion in regard to what happened at the Corporation meeting. I avoided any such description as has been given. I am glad of the opportunity to say that, so far from taking offence from what was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I would rather thank him for his reference to what happened, when the reference is made in the spirit in which it has been made. So far as I am concerned, I certainly am not open to the charge of having kept back any knowledge that I might have had at the time. I must take it that the Hon'ble Member, having come prepared with a written speech, has omitted to alter a statement that was already prepared, to meet my statement that my present amendment was sent in before the meeting of the Corporation where the incident I have referred to occurred, and that I had no idea of the Hon'ble Member's connection with the company until after the meeting of the Corporation. I have not now, nor had I at any time, the slightest suspicion that the Hon'ble Member would take part in the discussion of a matter in which he was interested in the hope that the fact of his interest might not be disclosed. I repeat that at the time I was wholly and absolutely ignorant of the circumstance, and it was by the merest chance that I learned the fact which has led me to quote the instance as an illustration. With regard to what happened at the meeting of the Corporation, I confess that it was extraordinary, and I have myself never seen in any proceedings there anything of the kind occur, because the standing orders and the laws of the Corporation were contravened in a greater degree, at that one meeting, than I remember as having happened in a whole year's proceedings. When it is made such a point of that I wrote that there had been 'advocacy' of the claim of Burn and Company, why, the speech that the Hon'ble Member has read out has indicated how it was that I was led to make use of such a term. It has been mentioned and relied upon by the Hon'ble Member here that he desired that Burn and Company, 'Limited', should be 'admitted to better treatment,' and that the Company were 'entitled to all the support' that could be given to them. And when it came to the point that an amendment had to be formulated, why the first amendment that was put forward by the Hon'ble Member was, as the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham will remember, to the effect that the resolution of the General Committee that the Corporation declined to admit the claim of Burn and Company, should not be confirmed. That was the original amendment, and it was not put in the form that it was cast, as the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham will remember, because I pointed out that it only negatived the resolution of the General Committee, and, therefore, was not an amendment at all. I think I am right, therefore, so far as I am concerned, in having said that the Hon'ble Member was supporting the claim of the company. I have no wish or desire to make any personal attack or to go any further into this incident. I have put what I had to put only on general grounds; and this particular amendment was drawn long before the incident occurred, and was sent in to the Secretary to the Council before the meeting of the Corporation, so that it cannot be suggested that it was in consequence

of anything that happened there that I have brought forward my amendment. I have merely quoted what happened as strong support to my contention in this particular question. I have proceeded on the basis that the Hon'ble Member erred in innocence. He was a new member in the sense that he had never attended a meeting before, and he had not made himself acquainted with the standing orders. Now, Sir, my whole argument has proceeded on the footing that I say honourable men may make a mistake on such a point. That is the danger, and on that very ground—it is one of my strongest grounds—I maintain that the omission of this clause is necessary. I gave the illustration, because, when I can quote an actual example which has really happened, it has much greater weight than if I spoke in general and vague terms. My point is that whatever occurred was done in ignorance of the law. But the fact remains that there was interest on the part of a member of the Corporation in the question under discussion. That fact, however, did not deter him from intervening in the discussion. Those were the grounds of my argument, and I confess that I cannot think it right that now, when we have so many private firms converting themselves into limited liability companies, the members of those firms when their liability was unlimited should be disqualified for membership of the Corporation, and the very same men, when their liability becomes limited, should be eligible for membership. I cannot myself recognise that they become qualified any more than they were before because their liabilities have become limited."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 41.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), line 9, for the words "the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta" be substituted "a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction."

He said:—This question, Sir, is one of some importance; and, although I have had an opportunity of talking it over with the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, I regret to say that my difficulties have not been removed, and I am obliged to press the matter before the Council. The question is one of law, but I undertake, if Hon'ble Members will follow the discussion, to make it intelligible even to lay minds. Section 31 (*now* 39) specifies the circumstances which disqualify a person for being a Commissioner, that is to say, for being elected or appointed, as well as for continuing, a Commissioner. One of the circumstances so specified in clause (*f*) is the acquisition of an interest in any contract or employment with the Corporation. Section 32 (*now* 40) then proceeds to lay down that a person so disqualified ceases to be a Commissioner, and section 33 (*now* 41) follows with a provision regarding the Court which is to decide such question of disqualification. The section then relates to a case in which a question of disqualification is raised when a person has been appointed and continues to hold office as a Commissioner. Now, let us turn to section 50 (*now* 56). That deals with a case in which, among other things, a similar objection may be taken just at the time of appointment or election of a Commissioner. You will remember that the same set of circumstances which disqualify a man from being elected also disqualify him from continuing to be a Commissioner. Now, section 50 (*now* 56) deals with a case at the time of election, and provides that, in a case of disputed validity, the trial is to be by the High Court. It is manifest, therefore, that if, as soon as a person is returned a Commissioner, somebody comes forward and says that he cannot be returned for the reason that he has an interest in some contracts with the Corporation, the matter has to be fought out before a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, a man is appointed a Commissioner, and subsequently, say a month afterwards, he places himself in such a position that he has interest in some contract with the Corporation, then, under section 33 (*now* 41), the application has to be made to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Now, I really cannot see the distinction between the two cases. The object of both the proceedings is to unseat the Commissioner. The object of the proceeding under section 50 (*now* 56) is to unseat a man who has been elected but has not yet entered into office. The object of the proceeding under section 33 (*now* 41) is to unseat a man who has been elected a Commissioner and has been holding office as

such. I venture to think that it would be reasonable to place the two on the same footing. The disqualification of a person as a Commissioner, whether such objection is taken at the time of election or subsequently, is a serious matter, and, if cases of the one class are tried by a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction, I fail to see why cases of the other class should not also be so tried. This is my first reason, but there is a stronger reason. By section 33 (*now* 41) you confer jurisdiction upon the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, but you cannot take away the jurisdiction the High Court possesses under the charter. My hon'ble friend to my left will bear me out when I say that, if section 33 (*now* 41) had not been in the Act at all, it would have been quite open to any person to make an application to a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction, asking him to deal with such a matter as this upon proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Simply because you put in section 33 (*now* 41) here, you cannot take away the jurisdiction which is vested in the High Court under its charter. I say, therefore, that section 33 (*now* 41) is unnecessary. It will only give a Judge of the Court of Small Causes a co-ordinate jurisdiction, but it will still be possible for any person to make an application to the High Court."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I might mention to the Hon'ble Member that there is a section in the Bombay Act,* section 33, which gives jurisdiction to the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA continued:—"I am very much obliged to my hon'ble friend for the reference, because it materially strengthens my argument. In Bombay they are consistent. In Bombay they authorise the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to decide both classes of cases. I say that in section 50 (*now* 56) you provide that the matters specified therein are to be disposed of by a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction; you should lay down the same rule in the case of section 33 (*now* 41). There is no reason why the two should be placed on different footings.

"Then in the third place I desire to point out that this is just one of those cases which are taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes by the Act relating to that Court. If you turn to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act,† section 19, clause (*s*), you will find that the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction over suits to obtain an injunction, and if the Act which created the Small Cause Court says that the Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in certain things it is not desirable, I think, that this Council should authorise the Chief Judge of that Court to do those things.

"Fourthly, suppose you authorise the Chief Judge to do these things, there would be no finality. You cannot take away the power which is vested in the High Court—the power of supervising the proceedings of lower Courts. Therefore, although you say that the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge shall be final, the High Court will still be entitled to interfere. On the whole, therefore, it would be more satisfactory if section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56) were placed on the same footing."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I regret, Sir, that I cannot give support to this amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Member. In the first place, he observes that he does not see any distinction between the provisions of section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56). Section 33 (*now* 41) contemplates the existence of an occasion for adjudication after one is in office. Section 50 (*now* 56) contemplates a different state of things. It contemplates a state of things when a person is obtaining a seat in the Corporation. So that there is this distinction. Then I do not think that the Specific Relief Act, which was evidently in the mind of my hon'ble friend, gives to the High Court jurisdiction for trying cases contemplated under section 33 (*now* 41) of this Bill. It can issue a *mandamus* under certain circumstances, but those circumstances are not covered by this section 33 (*now* 41). Reference has also been made to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, under which no injunction can be issued. This is not a case of an injunction; it would require an adjudication upon other grounds."

* Bombay Act III of 1888.
† Act XV of 1882.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I do not wish to discuss the question as a matter of law at all, Sir, but I should like to explain the circumstances under which there is a difference between section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56). In the original Bill the reference was to be made in both cases to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court; but, when we came to discuss the matter in the Select Committee, the members who represented the Corporation, and who, I may say, were more interested in the matter of elections than any other member of the Committee, considered that the decision of election petitions had better be referred to a Judge of the High Court rather than to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee :—"That is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"But they both agreed that in the case of Commissioners who had already obtained their seats it was sufficient to follow the Bombay practice, and make the reference to the Judge of the Small Cause Court only. As a matter of expediency, and not at all as a matter of law, it seems to me desirable that the reference should be confined to the Small Cause Court, and that we should not trouble the High Court in matters of this kind unless we are obliged to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said :—"Mr. President and gentlemen, I only wish to make a few remarks upon this question, which has somewhat of a legal aspect. I do not follow the objection of the Hon'ble Member for the University as to the necessity for bringing the two sections into union. To my mind there is, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already indicated, a very distinct question of principle between the two sections. As probably most of the Council are aware, in former days election petitions used to be tried by Committees of the House of Commons, and, as that was not satisfactory, the work was transferred to a judicial tribunal—that is, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. Similarly, I presume that is the reason why the Hon'ble Member requests that these election petitions should be tried only by a Judge of the High Court who is absolutely independent of the Government of Bengal, or the Government of India, or the Secretary of State, as he holds his commission direct from the Queen herself. And I presume that is the reason why a Judge of the High Court was substituted in section 50 (*now* 56). That is a concession rather beyond what the Bombay Act provides for. As I understand the Bombay Act, the elections are tried by the Chief Judge, who is really an officer under the orders of the Local Government. Therefore, in that respect, the Bill goes beyond what the Bombay Act is, and is a concession beyond what the Hon'ble Member requires It is exactly as the Hon'ble Babu Boikanto Nath Sen states in one case; it is the purity of elections which is in question, and that has to be decided by a Judge of the High Court. Section 33 (*now* 41) refers only to the disqualifications of a Commissioner when elected. If any one will take the trouble to read the section detailing the disqualifications, surely he will admit that a decision in reference to them will not require abilities of a very high order. They are that the person disqualified—

'(*a*) is of the female sex; or
(*b*) has been sentenced by any Court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, and such person's disqualification on account of such sentence not having been removed by an order which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, if it thinks fit, in this behalf; or
(*c*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent; or
(*d*) is the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman or a municipal officer or servant or a plumber licensed under this Act; or
(*e*) is a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, or a Municipal Magistrate, or is acting in either of those capacities; or
(*f*) has directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

"The only clause likely to give rise to much discussion is the last one, with regard to a share or interest in contracts. But, as section 33 (*now* 41) runs, the enquiry will only go on when the Commissioner does not admit the allegation, or when he is himself in doubt about it. If he admits the allegation, the enquiry is at an end at once. It is only if he denies or is in doubt that it proceeds, and I

must say that does not strike me as being a very difficult matter for the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to decide upon, and I do not think any better arrangement could be made. I am not quite sure about the force of the legal argument the Hon'ble Member has advanced, because a Judge of the High Court sitting in original jurisdiction has only jurisdiction in the town proper. Suppose one of these cases referred to a Commissioner for a ward outside the town. I do not quite see how the Judge sitting on the Original Side would have jurisdiction to entertain an application in a case like that. It might possibly be done by a reference to a Bench for a *mandamus*, but it is a difficulty I have not yet seen disposed of. In my opinion the principles underlying the two sections can be clearly distinguished: the one where it is a question of purity of elections, which is reserved for the High Court; the other, a simple matter concerning a Commissioner personally, is one which can well be disposed of by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am happy to say that in this matter I am entirely in accord with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. It is, more or less, a lawyer's argument, but, behind the arguments which lawyers bring forward, there are important considerations of expediency. Sir, it is only natural that High Court Pleaders and Advocates should be very anxious to have cases tried by the tribunals before which they practice. But it is not always convenient to suitors to be brought to the High Court, and to go through all the expensive forms of litigation which are incidental to cases being tried by that Court. I think it was that consideration, more than anything else, which determined the Select Committee to accept the section which confers jurisdiction on the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. I do not know what the fees in the High Court are, but they are considerable, and a person appearing before that Court has to pay those fees. If he has to go before the Small Cause Court, he pays fees on a lower scale, and, therefore, I think it is a distinct advantage that the tribunal before which he has to appear should be the Small Cause Court. Let me not be misunderstood. I have the greatest respect for the High Court, and I do not for one moment wish to say anything which might tend to lessen the respect in which the High Court is held as the protector of popular rights and liberties. But all the same I think the Small Cause Court is, in matters of this kind, a better tribunal than the High Court. I have not been altogether content to rely upon my own judgment in regard to this question, and I have had an opportunity of consulting friends on whose judgment I am in the habit of placing reliance in matters connected with the Municipality, and they are distinctly of opinion that the section should remain as it is"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"With reference to the appeal rather pointedly made to me by the hon'ble mover of this amendment, I beg to say that I am not here as the legal adviser of the Council, and I am perfectly sure that any legal opinion differing from that given by the Hon'ble Member who represents the legal views of the Government will be treated as superfluous. There is another point also with respect which I have to make a disclaimer, and that is that I was not the representative of the Corporation when this particular section was agreed to in Select Committee. With regard to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend who has just sat down, I think he is a little in error if he thinks that the proceedings of the Small Cause Court will be of a less expensive character than the proceedings of the High Court, because we may take it that any question of this kind which has to go before a legal tribunal will be fought out very seriously, as persons of the standing of the Commissioners of the Corporation would be concerned. As a matter of fact, it would be infinitely better for the advocates of the High Court that the cases should be tried in the Small Cause Court, because, naturally, their fees will be much higher when they go to a tribunal before which they do not ordinarily practise, than in the Courts in which they do ordinarily practise. With regard to procedure, with all deference to those who have spoken, I think that the procedure, if the question is left to the High Court, would be more expeditious, and would be less costly, than if the cases went before the Small Cause Court; because, if I may venture to give an opinion at variance with that of the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, the proceedings, if they came before the High Court, would be heard on affidavits and heard very expeditiously on a motion

day, and the whole matter would be decided in a very short time. If the proceedings come before the Small Cause Court, they will take the form of a *vivâ voce* examination of the parties; so that the procedure would altogether be of a different character and would be more prolonged. I had myself intended to notice these sections, but in the crowd of business they escaped my notice."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"Sir, I do not wish in reply to repeat the arguments I have already advanced, but there is one point which I must notice. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee may have his own reasons for seeking to restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court, but he ought to have known that, if the procedure embodied in section 33 (*now* 41), of the Bill stands, it will be to the benefit of my branch of the profession, because we are shut out from the Original Side of the High Court; therefore, it was from no personal feelings that I brought forward this motion."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I beg to disclaim any aspersion of that sort. I did not think my hon'ble friend would take it in the earnest fashion in which he has taken it. It was merely a good-humoured joke, and I think the profession to which he belongs is strong enough to bear a joke of that description."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), the following words be added after the word "and" in the last line, namely:—

"subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882."

He said:—"This is, I believe, what is intended by section 33 (*now* 41), because I have been assured by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that there is no intention whatever of restricting the powers of revision which the High Court possesses under its charter. Section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act simply provides that the High Court can supervise the proceedings of the Small Cause Court under the powers which it possesses under 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 104, section 15, over all Courts of inferior jurisdiction. In other words, the finality which is mentioned in section 33 (*now* 41), is only a qualified finality, that is, finality subject to the supervision of the High Court. If my amendment be adopted, it cannot subsequently be argued that by section 33 (*now* 41), the jurisdiction of the High Court has been ousted or that there was any intention to interfere with the powers the High Court possesses under its charter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It seems to me that the amendment is superfluous if the Hon'ble Member is correct in saying that we cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court under its charter, and I believe that to be entirely correct. That being so, whether we insert these words or whether we leave them out, the jurisdiction of the High Court remains the same."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"Sir, if the object of this section is to leave the jurisdiction of the High Court untouched, I should think the matter might be made clear by the insertion of the words moved by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Is it competent to this Council to pass any law which will interfere with the powers of the High Court?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member for the University is quite right in his contention that any settlement in this section must be subject to the general law laid down in section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. But why draw attention to the fact? It will only encourage many people to appeal who might otherwise not be aware of the section in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. The intention of this Council is, as far as it can, to make this section final and to discourage appeals as much as possible. If attention is drawn to the fact that it is possible to appeal, is there anybody who knows Bengal who does not believe that advantage will be taken of it? This Council expresses its wish

that this should be final; but this addition would stultify the Council's desire expressed for finality. If there is a possibility of getting it revised, no doubt the legal profession will find it out, but I do not see the necessity of drawing attention to means whereby that finality should be set aside."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am sorry that the Hon'ble the Legal Adviser of the Government thinks it is a right policy to adopt to keep covered up the rights individuals may have. If they have got the right of appeal, I think it is only fair that they should be informed of that fact. I cannot agree that it is right to pursue a policy which would deliberately keep that important circumstance hidden from persons interested, and to refuse this amendment because it would bring pointedly to their attention that they have the right of appeal."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I am bound to say that the argument which has been advanced against my motion has taken me by surprise. I thought it was our duty to make the provisions of this Act absolutely clear. It has been said that I correctly stated that this Council has no authority to limit the powers of the High Court, and although we expressly say in section 33 (*now* 41), that the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court shall be final, we mean only qualified finality. Surely, this is not a very straightforward way of putting things."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Does the Hon'ble Member refer to what I said? I said that we had no power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court under its charter."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA continued:—"Not many years ago the question was raised whether the Supreme Council is competent to interfere with the jurisdiction which the High Court possesses under its charter. There was a hopeless difference of opinion among the Judges of the High Court, and on an appeal to the Privy Council the decision of the majority of the Judges was reversed. Therefore, I say, that to prevent any possibility of a similar question being argued as to whether finality under this section is absolute or qualified, the words I have suggested should be put in. If it is the intention of the Council not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court, why not say so plainly?"

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADYAYA also moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), line 11, for the words "making such inquiry as he deems necessary" be substituted the words "taking such evidence as may be adduced before him".

He said:—"Sir, this is really a matter of drafting. I want to have it made clear that the inquiry is to be a judicial one; that it is not to be in the nature of an executive inquiry, which it would practically be if the Small Cause Court Judge were in a position to say 'I have made sufficient inquiry, and I make an order disqualifying the Commissioner.' My contention is that there should be what is called a judicial inquiry, and that the evidence which may be adduced may be taken in a judicial manner. I have been looking into the corresponding sections of the English Act, and I find elaborate provisions of a similar description."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think there ought distinctly to be a judicial inquiry. I hope my hon'ble friend will not object to this amendment. It is really carrying out the spirit of the section. Being a judicial inquiry, the evidence ought to be recorded in a judicial manner."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There is every intention that the inquiry shall be a judicial inquiry. It seems to me that the words used by the hon'ble mover of the amendment would make the scope of the inquiry narrower than the words which now stand in the section. The words he proposes are—'taking such evidence as may be adduced before him'. On the face of it those words would preclude the Chief Judge from calling for evidence of his own motion. It might be the case that the evidence adduced by the parties

before him might be insufficient. Surely it is not the intention to prevent the Judge from calling for such evidence as he may consider necessary."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya :—"That is not my intention. I think the words I propose are wide enough."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"You say he can only have such evidence as may be adduced before him, which practically means that he cannot call for evidence."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya :—"That is included."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker then proposed that the words to be substituted should be—

"making such inquiry and taking such evidence as he deems necessary."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya:—"This will, to some extent, meet the object I have in view."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I object to any change in the section. The inquiry obviously implies the taking of evidence, if evidence is needed. The amendment, as put by the Hon'ble Member, restricts the Chief Judge to the evidence which may be adduced by the parties. That evidence may be insufficient for the inquiry, or it may be needlessly long and unnecessary, causing much waste of time. The Chief Judge should not be fettered by any provision as to the taking of evidence. I should, for my part, be glad to see the election petitions also made over to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court instead of being reserved for an elaborate hearing before a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Possibly ten years hence election petitions will be taken up by the Small Cause Court, but we have not got to that stage of perfection yet. I cannot advise my hon'ble friend to accept the words now given, because in that case the Judge would be at liberty to shut out evidence. I do not think he ought to be allowed to do that."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton:—"My contention is that there should be no restriction at all. Leave it to the Judge to accept or reject evidence. The Judge to whom this power is committed should be trusted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"We trust the Judges certainly, but at the same time we trust them subject to certain conditions, and I think we ought to make the conditions as clear and as stringent as possible. I do not think it is necessary to allow an unlimited power of discretion to Judges, and therefore I consider it would be as well if we legislate so that it should be obligatory upon the Judge to take such evidence as may be adduced. He ought to go thoroughly into the evidence. I would not give him any discretion to act otherwise."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya:—"In spite of what has fallen from my hon'ble friend, I will accept the amended words proposed by the Hon'ble Member in charge, as he is apparently not prepared to make any further concession."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I would suggest 'due inquiry'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"If the hon'ble mover of the amendment has accepted the amended form I proposed, it will be unnecessary to discuss the matter further."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I do not know what reason my hon'ble friends have for supposing that the Chief Judge will not do his obvious duty, that is to say, he will make an inquiry, and, in order to come to a right decision, he will call for such evidence as he may consider necessary. He has to come to a

legal decision on a question of law and fact as it may be, and I don't see what possible reason there can be for supposing that he will not do what is his plain and obvious duty. I should think that the amendment accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge would specify everything that is necessary that is to empower him to make such inquiry and to take such evidence as he may deem necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—"I conclude that it is intended that whatever matter may come before the Small Cause Court will be tried under the ordinary procedure of that Court. I do not know if it is intended that there should be any difference. That has not been made quite clear to me, because I take it that, if the cases are tried according to the procedure of the Court under the law governing that Court, such evidence will be included as the Judge in his discretion thinks is relevant, and the ordinary procedure will take its course."

The motion was then put in the form proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and was agreed to.

SECTION 43.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 34 (*now* 43), sub-section (*4*), for the words "or may distribute them amongst the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit" be substituted "but no voter shall be entitled to vote for more than one candidate".

He said:—"As only one Commissioner is to be returned by each ward, it seems to me that the change proposed is necessary. Suppose there are half a dozen candidates, and a man has ten votes, I do not see the logic of his voting for three of them; only one Commissioner is to be returned; and, if he votes for three, it seems to me that he does not exercise his choice at all. I find on looking into the English Municipal Act that every person entitled to vote may vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of vacancies. I think a provision of the same sort is required here. There is only one person to be returned, and, if a man votes for two or three candidates for the one vacancy, I do not consider that he votes at all. To make the absurdity of the position manifest, you have only to consider the case in which the electorate consists of only one voter."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is an oversight on the part of the Select Committee. We overlooked the fact that there would no longer be more than one seat for each ward, but instead of putting the amendment quite in the way the Hon'ble Member has proposed, I think it would be simpler if we left out the last two lines, viz., 'or may distribute them among the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Am I to understand that the effect of this amendment would be to prevent voters from distributing their votes"?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Yes, that is it exactly."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Then I strongly object to it. I am most distinctly in favour of the continuance of the present system, although only one candidate is to be returned for each ward. In the first place, it is a question of principle. I do not think it right that any restriction should be placed on the voter as to the way in which he should exercise his power of voting or give away his votes. The voter ought to be left the fullest discretion as to how he will distribute his votes if he has more than one. In the second place, I object to the proposal because it would in many cases mean the return of inferior candidates. Take my own ward, for example, which is a mixed ward consisting of Hindus and Muhammadans Now, supposing there is an inferior Muhammadan candidate—I am not referring to my colleague, who is an able and a thoroughly respected man—but suppose he retires, and an inferior Muhammadan candidate, who does not enjoy the confidence of the electors, comes forward. Now, Sir, in such a case the procedure many a voter will adopt would be somewhat as follows. He will give one or two votes to his co-religionist, not because he wants him to be returned, but because he belongs to the same faith, and he will transfer the

balance of the votes to the superior candidate. If this amendment be accepted, he will not be able to do this. Suppose there are two candidates, as there would be in my ward, myself being one, and a Muhammadan gentleman—not my colleague at the present moment—being the other. There is a large number of Muhammadan voters, and they will feel it their duty to give one vote to their co-religionist, and if you compel them to confine their votes to only one candidate, the other will not get any votes at all, though he may be the superior candidate. The same thing might be repeated in other wards, and I think, Sir, in a matter like this we ought not to be guided by abstract principles, but rather proceed upon the basis of actual experience. This is the point which I desire to submit for the consideration of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill, and I should like to know how he proposes to deal with it. Cases of this kind will occur, and in a number of wards having a mixed population, such as wards 9, 13, 14 and others, serious difficulties will arise, and you will not get the best candidates. The course proposed by the Hon'ble Member would, I admit, be perfectly logical, but we are not governed by logic, but rather by common-sense. Leaving, therefore, the barren ground of logic, I take my stand on the fertile soil of common-sense and past experience. Here we have experience, and I ask Hon'ble Members whether they have had the experience in these electioneering contests that I have had. I have passed through eight contests, and I can say positively that the certain result of this proposal would be that, in the mixed wards I have referred to, you would create difficulties in the way of the return of the better candidates. Is that a difficulty which the Government wants to create? I feel sure it does not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"It certainly had never struck me until the Hon'ble Member mentioned it that any elector would be so irrational as to give part of his votes to his co-religionist as a matter of duty or a matter of sentiment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"They do it systematically."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Hon'ble Member is perfectly right in saying that he has greater experience of elections than probably any other member of this Council; and, if he assures us that that will be the actual result, I should greatly hesitate before asking the Council to accept any proposal which will have that result. If he assures us that it will have the effect of keeping out good candidates, I would recommend that the Council should not accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"It would be so. I would not make such a statement in Council unless I felt that it would be so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I understand that section 34 (*now* 43), as now drafted, is the existing law, which provides that a voter may distribute his votes among the candidates as he thinks fit. The principle of distribution of votes exists in elections under the Regulations for this Council. It has happened that a District Board or Municipality which has several votes commissions its representative to give one vote to one candidate, two to another, and so on. If that prevails in Council elections, I see no reason why it should not also be the rule in the municipal elections. Votes may also be distributed in the Parliamentary elections at home. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has well illustrated the utility of the present system in Calcutta, and no necessity for a change has been advanced."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I beg to say that in the mufassal municipalities they have a power of distribution, and I feel that practical difficulties would arise if voters were enjoined to give one cumulative vote and were to be deprived of the right of distribution. The difficulties which would follow any legislation of that description would be very much greater than any which could arise if the section be allowed to remain as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Mr. President, I support my hon'ble friend, not because of any ground on which he has put his contention, but on

grounds of my own. Supposing there are three candidates, whether they are Hindus, Muhammadans, or whoever they may be, only one can get in. I wish A to be returned, but I may prefer B to C, and I may wish therefore, while giving a majority of my votes to A, to give some to B, in order that he may have a better chance than C. That is the reason why I think it is advisable that there should be this distribution."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

that to section 34 (*now* 43), sub-section (*3*), the following be added, that is to say:—

"Provided that the electors of Wards 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 22 may each elect two Commissioners."

SECTION 46.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion, standing in his name,—

that in sub-section (*2*) of section 37 (*now* 46), for the figures "600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500 and 5,000," the figures "1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000," respectively, be substituted.

SECTION 47.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion, standing in his name,—

that in sub-section (*2*) of section 37 (*now* 47), for the figures "600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500 and 5,000," the figures "1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000," respectively, be substituted.

SECTION 52.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 42A (*now* 52), for the word "Government" be substituted "Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India, or the Local Government as owner and occupier of any house or land".

He said:—"This amendment was put in for the purpose of enabling me to make an inquiry. I find that section 42A (*now* 52) corresponds to section 26 of the existing law, and I have not been able to make out why the phraseology has been altered. The existing section provides—

'No vote shall be given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India or the Local Government as owner or occupier of any house or land.'

"If there is no valid reason for making a change, I would suggest that the existing language may be retained."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The reason for the change is that, since the Act of 1888 was passed, the Bengal General Clauses Act of 1899 has come into force. Under the General Clauses Act, the expression 'Government' includes both the Government of India and the Local Government, so that those two out of the three functionaries mentioned in this amendment are covered already by the word used in the section. The Secretary of State for India in Council is not covered, but it is not conceivable how the Secretary of State for India in Council could give a vote, except through the Local Government or the Government of India. Therefore, I think this amendment is unnecessary."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 58.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following two motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 52A (*now* 58), sub-section (*1*), line 3, the word "and" be omitted; that in line 4, after "Calcutta" the words "and the Senate of the University of Calcutta" be added; and that in lines 6 and 9, after the word "Commissioners" the words "or the Senate" be added;

(2) that in section 52A (*now* 58), sub-section (*2*), line 2, after the word "Commissioners" the words "and the Registrar of the University, respectively," be added.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] having been lost, he: by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name,—

(1) that sub-section (*1*) of section 52A (*now* 58) be altered to run thus:—

> "Appointments of Commissioners by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Central National Muhammadan Association, the Muhammadan Literary Society, the University of Calcutta and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta shall be made according to rules framed under section 7 [*now* section 8], sub-section (*3*)?";

(2) that sub-section (*2*) of section 52A (*now* 58) be omitted.

SECTION 61.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following section be added:—

> "The Corporation may, if they think fit, but only after due inquiry, in which the Commissioner concerned shall have the right to be heard, remove any Commissioner elected or appointed under this Act, if such Commissioner has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct."

He said:—"With the permission of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I would like to make a slight alteration in the amendment. I should like to say insert the words: 'The Corporation with the sanction of the Local Government,' or 'The Local Government at the instance of the Corporation'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection to the words 'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Corporation made after due inquiry' being used."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I will accept those words. The section will then read—

> 'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Corporation, made after due inquiry,' &c.

"I find that this was really an omission in the Calcutta Municipal Act, because a section of that kind has been the law in the mufassal municipalities ever since we have had mufassal municipalities. I will read out to the Council section 19 of the Bengal Municipal Act,* upon which this section is practically based. Section 19 is as follows:—

> 'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.'

"I do not know that it is necessary for me to say much to recommend this amendment to the acceptance of the Council. We are all interested, apart from the controversies of a recent date, in maintaining the purity of the Corporation, and I am perfectly certain that this Council will sympathise with any desire on the part of any Hon'ble Member of this Council to ensure the purity of the Corporation by any legislative measure which might be found necessary. I do not know that I need say much more than this, except perhaps one word with reference to the phrase 'disgraceful conduct'. It might be said that this is somewhat vague. What is meant by disgraceful conduct? With reference to it, I will quote the observations of the Advocate-General when the Mufassal Municipal Bill was being considered by this Council. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General thought that the term 'disgraceful conduct' was not 'in any way vague or indefinite. It was conduct unbecoming the position of a Commissioner.' I am sure there will be no difficulty whatsoever in determining in practice what is 'disgraceful conduct.' If, Sir, you look up the archives of your office, you will find that there have been one or two cases. There is one case within my own personal knowledge. There have been other cases in which Municipal Commissioners in the mufassal have felt it their duty to remove Commissioners for disgraceful conduct, and it is as well that a law

* Bengal Act III of 1884.

of this kind should form part of the Calcutta Municipal Law. With these remarks I venture to recommend this amendment to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Buckland** said:—"Is it intended that the Commissioner in this case should have the right of being heard by counsel?"

The Hon'ble Mr. **Baker** said:—"Throughout the whole course of the Select Committee's proceedings the Select Committee carefully avoided inserting any words in the Bill which would imply that any person had the right to be heard by counsel before the Corporation, the General Committee or the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Apcar** said:—"Is not a Commissioner who may be placed in such a grave position entitled to the best help that he can get? I am in no way concerned to uphold the possibility of employment of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, but I look at it entirely from the point of view of one who is placed in a very difficult position. It would not be fair to any one placed in a difficult position if he is going to be deprived of the best assistance that he can afford and that is available. Here there is to be apparently an inquiry. What sort of an inquiry we know not, and then it is to be expressly here stated that the intention is that it shall not be allowed him to have such assistance as he may in his own defence and in his own discretion think best. I think it is placing him in a position of disadvantage, and the idea has not my sympathy."

The Hon'ble Babu **Surendranath Banerjee**:—"I do not think he should be entitled as a matter of right to be heard by counsel; but, if the Corporation in its discretion think that a particular case is a case in which the person concerned may be allowed to be heard by counsel, I do not think there is the smallest idea on our part to restrict or fetter in any way the discretion of the Corporation. The other day there was a case in point in the Corporation. The New Market people had a grievance, and they wanted to be heard by counsel. The General Committee discussed the matter, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham and others came to the conclusion that the General Committee were quite competent to come to a decision independent of any advice which might be tendered by counsel. But I also remember another market case in which counsel was employed. There was a fight between two great owners of markets. I think it was in 1881, in the time of Sir Henry Harrison. Anath Nath Dey had started a new market and Rajendro Lall Mullick wanted that the market should not be permitted to be opened. There was a fight, and they wanted to be heard by counsel, and I remember very distinctly that Mr. W. C. Bonerjee appeared as counsel on behalf of one of the parties. I think the whole matter might be left to the discretion of the Corporation as to whether in any particular case the party should have the right to be heard by counsel or not. I think we ought to depend upon the judgment of the Corporation and depend upon that judgment without any hesitation."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Baker**:—"That is exactly what the Select Committee unanimously decided. The Select Committee felt quite sure that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Corporation or the General Committee, as the case might be, and that it would not do to give a statutory right to anybody under the Bill to be heard by counsel."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Bolton** said:—"If the section specifically provided that the party concerned shall have the right of being heard by counsel, it is probable that counsel would be invariably engaged, although their advocacy might be absolutely superfluous. It should be left to the Corporation to decide in each case, according to the circumstances, whether the employment of counsel should be allowed or not."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"In the mufassal, as I am aware, both in cases before the District Board and also in cases before the Municipal Commissioners, the members in their discretion allow counsel and pleaders to be heard in private cases. Of course the discretion rests with the Commissioners, and once, as I am aware, a vote was taken as to whether counsel should be heard or not, and as a matter of fact the consent was given that counsel should be heard. I think, therefore, it is a very wise provision that the discretion should be left to the Commissioners to hear counsel."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I fear that this amendment introduces a certain amount of risk and uncertainty in the position of a Commissioner; especially, I take exception to the expression 'guilty of misconduct,' as understood in legal phraseology. If I mistake not, when a case is referred to arbitration, and the arbitrator's award is sought to be set aside on account of misconduct, that misconduct has been construed to mean, not simply misconduct, looking at it from a moral aspect, but if there are two or more arbitrators, and if they do not attend regularly, that amounts to misconduct. So that this expression 'misconduct' rather seems to me to be vague, and ought to be clearly defined. There ought to be definite charges or grounds on which the Commissioner would be liable."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, I say that, when a right is given, it is not compulsory on the person to exercise that right. It is optional. I do not mean to compel any person to use this right, but he ought to have a discretion in the matter. I think some of the mischief that I thought existed is removed by the disclaimer that it is not intended to preclude any one from having counsel to represent them. I think there is a great deal of force in what the Hon'ble Babu Boikanto Nath Sen has said; but I have not dwelt so much upon it, because, if there is any injustice done, I look to another procedure to set matters right, which will be altogether independent of the General Committee or the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I should like to say one word in reply. 'Misconduct' is a word used in the Mufassal Municipal Act; and, whatever vagueness the term may imply, when we come to administer the law a good deal of that vagueness disappears. The difficulties which are anticipated by cautious administrators are oftentimes difficulties which really do not meet one in the actual work of administration. I am not an administrator, but I have my own little business. I have found that difficulties anticipated as likely to accrue do not as a matter of fact occur in actual practice. No difficulty has arisen in the administration of this section in the Bengal Municipal Act. I do not suppose that my hon'ble friend in charge of the Municipal Department will be able to say that any difficulty has arisen. That being so, I think we may rely upon the experience we have gathered from the administration of a similar section in the Bengal Municipal Act; and I hope, Sir, that this amendment will be accepted."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

SECTIONS 63 AND 64.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that in lines 7, 8, 9 and 10 in clause (*a*) of section 57 (*now* 63), for the words "more than one thousand rupees *per mensem*, which the Local Government may authorise the Corporation to fill," the words "five hundred rupees *per mensem* and upwards" be substituted.

He said:—"This is rather an important matter, and I was going to suggest to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill whether we might not take up this amendment along with amendments 147, 148, 149 and 150. They all refer to these superior appointments of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"That would be very convenient."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee then moved—

No. 147: that for the words "General Committee," in line 1 of section 57A (*now* 64), the word "Chairman" be substituted, and that for the word "they," in line 2 of clause (*a*) of the same section, the word "he" be substituted;

No. 148: that the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in line 4 of clause (*a*) of section 57A (*now* 64), and that the words "and are not mentioned or referred to in section 57 (*now* 63)," in lines 5 and 6 of clause (*a*) of the same section, be omitted;

No. 149: that the following proviso be added at the end of section 57A (*now* 64):—

"Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees without the sanction of the Corporation. And the Corporation may authorise the Chairman to nominate not more than three of the candidates for any such appointment as is referred to in this proviso, and the Corporation shall, upon such nomination being made, appoint one of the persons so nominated and no other."

No. 150: that clause (*b*) of section 57A (*now* 64) be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, I feel so strongly about the justice of my case that I am sure if I had the pleading of it before a Court of Justice the verdict would be on my side, and I can only express an earnest hope that the Council will approach the consideration of this matter in a spirit perfectly free from bias as regards the points raised in these amendments. The object of these amendments is to restore to the Corporation the power which it now possesses of making superior appointments. I will briefly explain the present law and indicate the changes which have been proposed in the Bill; but before I do so I think it is right and proper that I should express my gratitude to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill for the concessions which he made in this respect at an early stage of the discussion when the Bill was before the Select Committee. The Bill as originally introduced—Mr. Risley's Bill—deprived the Corporation completely of the power of making the superior appointments, and it was after my earnest appeals to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill that Your Honour's Government was pleased to make certain concessions. These concessions are embodied in the Bill. I am thankful for them, but, Sir, I do not think they go far enough. It seems to me that the Corporation ought not to be deprived in any way of the power which it now possesses of making the superior appointments. Under the existing law all appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and under are made by the Chairman. All appointments carrying salaries of above Rs 200 a month are made by the Corporation, subject to this important condition, that, in respect of appointments carrying salaries of above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 500 a month, the Chairman has to submit three names to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners elect one from among the persons thus nominated. Therefore, Sir, you will see that in respect of this class of appointments the initiative has to be taken by the Chairman. The power of veto lies with the Corporation. Subject to this reservation, the power of making the superior appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards is vested under the present law in the Corporation. Under the Bill, Sir, you propose to withdraw from the Corporation the power of making the superior appointments with the exception of those referred to in the section to which my amendment relates, and subject to the further provision that the Government may at its discretion invite the Corporation to make appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards. The power of making these superior appointments is thus withdrawn from the Corporation, and the spoils of war, if I may be permitted to use that expression, are divided between the Chairman and the General Committee. The Chairman is invested with the power of making appointments up to Rs. 300 a month, and the result is that twenty new appointments of very great importance will now be made by the Chairman, which appointments formerly used to be made by the Corporation,

subject to the nomination of the Chairman. Let me state what these appointments are:—

		Rs.
1.	Inspector of Jute Warehouses	200—300
2-3.	Two Assistant Assessors	200—300
4-6.	Three Superintendents of Conservancy	200—300
7.	Superintendent of Stores	250—300
8.	Treasurer	200—300
9.	Inspector of Carts	250
10.	Superintendent of Gowkhanas	250—300
11.	Superintendent, Halliday Street Pumping Station ...	270
12.	Superintendent, Wellington Square Pumping Station ...	250
13.	Superintendent, Bhowanipur Pumping Station ...	250
14.	Superintendent, Watgunge Pumping Station ...	260
15.	Superintendent, Entally Workshop	300
16.	Superintendent, New Drainage	270
17.	Superintendent, New Drainage	200—250
18.	Analyst	150—300
19.	Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination	250
20.	Pipelayer	200—250

"Now, Sir, I do not know what the status of the Chairman would be in official estimation, but I should like to ask whether a Magistrate of the District or a Commissioner of Division or, for the matter of that, even the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is permitted to make appointments carrying such high salaries without Your Honour's sanction? I do not think so. You therefore practically place the Chairman of the Corporation in respect to the making of these appointments upon a completely independent footing—upon a footing far more independent than what officers of a higher status in the same service occupy. The Chairman under the Bill makes all appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 300 a month and under. All other higher appointments are made by the General Committee. What is the justification for the withdrawal of this power from the Corporation? If the Corporation had used their powers in this respect in an unsatisfactory way, or had misused those powers, I could understand the *raison d'être* for the change; but, Sir, the records of the Government and the records of the Corporation bear testimony which point to an opposite conclusion. From 1876 to 1899 numerous appointments have been made by the Corporation, all subject to the approval of the Government, and these appointments were all confirmed by the Government with one exception, and that was the case of Mr. Wyman, who was nominated to be Secretary to the Corporation. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that from 1876 to 1899, in the making of these higher appointments, subject to the approval of Government, the Corporation has so acted as to merit the approbation and the confidence of the higher authorities. Why then, Sir, do you propose to take away this power? The power has not been abused. The power has been satisfactorily used; it has been used in such a way as to meet with the approval of Government. What then, Sir, I venture to ask, is the justification for the withdrawal of these appointments from the Corporation, and especially now when the Corporation is to be constituted upon what I venture to submit is an official basis? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons nothing is said in justification of this change; but Mr. Risley was pleased to quote the authority of Sir Henry Harrison in one of his speeches. Sir Henry Harrison is reported to have said that 'the Municipality failed most conspicuously in personal questions when each Commissioner is subject to private solicitation and unwholesome pressure and gives his vote under the influence of motives, very few of which are consistent with the well-being of the city.' This was what Sir Henry Harrison is reported to have said; but did he take any active steps to withdraw this power from the Corporation? It was in his power to have done so. He was in charge of the Calcutta Municipal Bill at one time. If he felt that this was a weak point of the Corporation; if he felt that the power was abused; if he felt that the Corporation with regard to these appointments did not do what he conceived it to be their duty,—it was open to him in 1888 to have changed the law in this respect. On the other hand, I could quote instance after instance to show the abounding confidence which Sir Henry Harrison felt in the Corporation. He said that questions which had been decided adverse to him by Committees were brought up before the

Corporation, and his own views were often supported by the Corporation. Therefore, Sir, even if it were the case—and undoubtedly it was the case—that Sir Henry Harrison made these remarks, the fact remains that he did nothing to change the present law or to deprive the Corporation of the power of making these appointments. Is it conceivable that 50 persons acting in the full blaze of publicity, acting under a solemn sense of responsibility, are more likely to go wrong than 12 persons acting in secret— acting no doubt under a sense of responsibility? One person, however able or eminent he might be, is more exposed to personal pressure than a number of individuals. We have a saying in our own language which embodies the wisdom of our ancestors in this matter. They say that 'where five persons are gathered together for a public purpose there the Divine presence is felt;' therein lies the secret of our faith in their judgment. Where a number of persons, not a coterie or clique, are gathered together for a public purpose, there is a superior power, the invisible strength of an unknown Majesty, which leads them to do their duty; and I cannot help thinking that it is a disastrous blunder to deprive the Corporation of a responsibility which it has hitherto exercised with credit to itself and with advantage to the public, and to delegate that authority to only one individual, however eminent he might be, or only a dozen individuals acting in secret, deliberating in secret and removed from the enlightened and wholesome influence of public opinion. I think, Sir, these are considerations which must weigh with Your Honour's Government; these are considerations to which this Council cannot turn a deaf ear, and I hope and trust that in view of those considerations the Council will accept my amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I admit, Sir, I should have experienced some difficulty if I had been called upon to defend the proposals put forward in the original Bill. Those proposals practically withdrew from the Corporation all power of making appointments, with two exceptions, and as that power had not, in my judgment, been misused in the past, it would not have been easy to justify its withdrawal.

"But the provisions of the Bill as they now stand are very different; and I think good and convincing reasons can be shown for confirming them.

"The object of the amendments is to restore to the Corporation the power which they possess, under the present Act, of making all appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem.

"The provisions in the Bill were very carefully considered by Government before they were submitted to the Select Committee, and I trust that the decision of the Committee will commend itself to the Council.

"Originally it was proposed to withdraw from the Corporation all appointments except those of the Secretary and the Controller of Accounts. It seemed to me, however, when I came to look into the matter, that it was possible to distinguish—to draw a line of demarcation—between various classes of appointments. According to my experience, the Corporation has endeavoured to do its best according to its lights in filling appointments of the highest class in the past. In selecting men to be Engineer, Health Officer, Secretary and Assessor, I have known of no wilfully perverse appointments, no instances of jobbery or corruption or of race-feeling. Though I will not say that individual Commissioners have not, in some cases, supported undesirable candidates, for questionable reasons, yet the good sense of the Corporation, as a whole, has preserved the city from the disgrace of a misuse of its patronage in respect of these high appointments. It must be remembered that all the appointments of the class I am referring to are heads of departments; they are highly paid, and have very important and responsible duties. The selection for them attracts a good deal of public attention, and any flagrant case of nepotism or jobbery would be sure to be speedily attacked in the Press and by public bodies. Whatever the reason may be, the Corporation has done well in the past according to its lights, and has, so far as I know, always endeavoured to choose the best men. I am willing to believe that it will continue to do so in the future, and I, therefore, ventured to make a representation to Your Honour that it would be equitable to allow the Corporation to continue to exercise its power in respect of these higher posts. This was acceded to and is now embodied in the Bill. But, Sir, the Hon'ble Member wishes to go further. He wishes

to restore the law to what it is under the present Act. He wishes not merely to give to the Corporation the right of appointing their highest officers and their heads of departments, but also to give them the right of filling those intermediate appointments which rank between the highest and the lower class which, all are agreed, ought to be filled by the Chairman.

"These appointments carry rates of pay which are sufficiently large to make them eagerly sought after; but neither their status nor their emoluments are high enough to attract much public attention. In the case of these intermediate appointments the safeguard of an active public opinion is wanting, and I think the Corporation in filling them has not always appeared to good advantage. The nature of the case is such as scarcely admits of positive proof: certainly I do not claim to possess any such proof; and I shall mention no names. But I think that not even the most ardent champion of the Corporation will assert that its selections for these appointments have always been above suspicion. Is it not the case that, at least according to popular repute, some, even many, of these appointments have been secured by canvassing, by personal favour and influence, by other means than merit and desert? We seek in the present Bill to save the Corporation from itself, by withdrawing from it the dangerous duty of filling these appointments, and by transferring that function to the General Committee. The Hon'ble Member has said that it is easier to canvass a small body of 12 than a large one of 50. But this argument leaves out of account the constitution of the two bodies. We hope that the General Committee will attract to itself all the working talent of the Corporation, all the men of greatest ability and experience, and of the highest character. It should contain none of the weak, unthinking or shady class who carry little weight or influence, but whose votes count for as much in an election as those of Commissioners of the highest character and intelligence.

"One word more. The Hon'ble Member has said that not even the Chief Secretary to Government or Commissioners of Divisions could fill appointments from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month. I will go further than that. I will name an office, the holder of which occupies a much lower position than that of the Chief Secretary or the Commissioner of a Division,—I refer to an appointment which I recently held myself,—that of Collector of Customs. The Collector of Customs has the patronage of some forty or fifty appointments, all of which come within this range of pay, and many of which rank very considerably higher.

"Finally, Sir, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, after referring to the remarks quoted by Mr. Risley from Sir Henry Harrison, said that Sir Henry Harrison was in charge of the Bill in 1888, and yet in spite of that opinion he made no effort to alter the powers of the Corporation. I find, Sir, if Mr. Risley is correctly quoted, that these remarks were made by Sir Henry Harrison, not when the Bill was before the Council, but two years later, in 1890. That accounts possibly for the fact that Sir Henry Harrison did not deal with the matter when the Bill was before the Legislature."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I confess that when I saw that the power given to the Chairman is to appoint to places where the salary was up to Rs. 300 a month, I felt it was throwing a greater strain upon the Chairman than he himself would care to have. I do not suppose he seeks this power himself, and the result of it seems to me that he will be overwhelmed with petitions from every district in which he has served. He will be troubled to a degree by every Deputy Magistrate and every Deputy Collector of any district where he has served who has got any friends or relatives to advance. He will be worried by them with applications for appointments, and it seems to me in the interest of the Chairman, when he has got so much work thrown upon him, that it would be infinitely better to relieve him of the worry of entertaining these applications and, in many instances, of hearing persons who may come to him, and whom he cannot refuse to see, for the purpose of advocating the claim of some relative or friend. In these circumstances, it would have been better, I think, in the Chairman's own interest, if there had been less power given to him. With reference to these amendments of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I think his prayer might be conceded in this respect, because there ought to be, at all events now that there is to be a Corporation of such a different constitution, some effect given to the change

that the Government have made. With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said about canvassing, I would remind him that candidates are forbidden to canvass the members of the Corporation. No canvassing is permitted now; and the fact that a candidate has been canvassing will tell against him most severely in his candidature. We know of course that canvassing does continue sometimes, but, if it becomes known that any one has been canvassing, it always tells against him very strongly; so that the question of canvassing ought not to enter into our consideration in determining this question, and I do not think it is asking too much that the Corporation should be given the opportunity of making appointments of this character. I do not lay very much stress upon the point, but I think that, inasmuch as the Corporation has had the power, it ought not to be taken away from them."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I think, Sir, that this is part of the general system of the Bill that there should be three distinct authorities in the Municipality—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman. If these three authorities exist, it is natural and logical that the appointments should be divided between them, and they are so divided under this Bill. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that he wished to protect the Corporation from itself, because, in making the minor appointments, it would be freer of the check of public opinion which operates strongly in the case of the higher appointments. I would myself take the ground that it is right, as the Bill is now drawn, that the patronage of the Municipality should be divided among the three different bodies. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in commendable solicitude for the future ease of the Chairman, has urged that he would be overwhelmed by the number of candidates for these appointments; but how much greater would be the evil if these appointments are made over to fifty Commissioners, and each of these gentlemen is subjected to the importunity of the candidates? I think, therefore, that the scheme of the Bill is logical and appropriate."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked whether a Commissioner of a Division or any high officer of Government had any authority to make any appointments of Rs. 300 a month and upwards. In the Public Works Department any Superintending Engineer can appoint a person on not more than Rs. 250 a month, provided that such person is specially entertained for the work in connection with construction, subordinate supervision, and accounting for stores and labour. In other words, he can employ any person on the pay stated provided that he is specially required for a particular work, but not either on the permanent establishment or what is ordinarily called the temporary establishment."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I entirely corroborate the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in the description he has given of the worry and trouble to which the Chairman will be subject in regard to these appointments he is to make, but I would remind my hon'ble friend, from the list of them which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has read out, that the additional appointments so thrown on the Chairman will only be twenty, so that the additional duty which he will have to discharge in this respect will not be excessively burdensome and, at the same time, as President of the General Committee, he will have just as much trouble in connection with the appointments which have to be made by the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"My first words will be words of acknowledgment to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill for his recognition of the work of the Corporation in this respect. He has been good enough to tell us that the Corporation have done their best in securing the best men for these appointments, and he went further and said—and I wish these words to be recorded having regard to recent controversies—that 'there has been no jobbery and no corruption' in the making of these appointments. Sir, in this Council, about eighteen months ago, we heard a statement made by high authority which is entirely in conflict with the statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; but I regard the authority of the Hon'ble

Member who himself is an experienced Municipal Commissioner, as carrying greater weight than even that of the distinguished authority who made the other statement eighteen months ago. My hon'ble friend has observed that these good appointments were due to the fact that they attracted a considerable measure of public attention, and that it was the interest the public took in these appointments that secured the best men, that the same measure of public attention was not paid to the intermediate appointments, and consequently the best men were not appointed to these intermediate offices. Here I respectfully beg to challenge the statement of facts made by my hon'ble friend. My hon'ble friend will bear in mind that for these intermediate appointments the Chairman is in the first place responsible. What are the intermediate appointments? The appointments carrying salaries of above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 500 a month. These are the intermediate appointments, and, as I have already pointed out, in respect of this class of appointments the nominations are made by the Chairman. The Chairman nominates three persons, and his discretion in this matter is absolutely unfettered. He does not consult the General Committee; he does not consult anybody; he proceeds upon his own independent judgment. The Chairman, in respect of these intermediate appointments, submits three names, and the Commissioners are limited to those three names. They can veto them all, and the Chairman would be under the necessity of submitting new names; but that has never occurred. Therefore, Sir, in respect of these intermediate appointments, which my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill says have not given satisfaction, if the responsibility lies anywhere, it lies upon the shoulders of the Chairman, because he makes the nominations The discretion of the Commissioners is fettered by these nominations The Commissioners cannot go beyond those nominations. If these appointments have not been satisfactory, it is obvious that the Chairman is to blame, and, therefore, if I am to proceed upon my hon'ble friend's assumption, the authority of the Chairman ought to be curtailed, and all these intermediate appointments should be made by the Corporation, having regard to the satisfactory manner in which it has always made the superior appointments. I think that is the logical conclusion to which my hon'ble friend's argument irresistibly points.

"My hon'ble friend has been good enough to tell us that the twelve members of the General Committee would be the best men, and that, therefore, they ought to be trusted more in the matter of the making of these appointments than the fifty Commissioners. Where is the guarantee that he will get twelve of the best men? If you say that the experience of the past is the guide of the future, to that my reply is: You have no experience of the past to guide you in the unknown venture upon which you are about to embark. It is a new law which you are enacting. If the constitution had not been so thoroughly revolutionised, then you might have appealed to the experience of the past; but you have completely changed the constitution. The Municipality of 1900 will not be the Municipality that existed between 1876 and 1899. If a person were to rise from his grave and look at the Municipality of 1900, and if he had known the Municipality of 1876, he would not be able to recognise any similarity between the two. Therefore, the experience of the past is no guide as to what the future is to be, and you are not at liberty to say that with this constitution you will have the best men elected on the General Committee. There is always a distinct advantage in fifty persons meeting together for purposes of deliberation. Fifty persons meeting together for a public purpose, deliberating in the full blaze of publicity, can hardly go wrong. I can hardly recall to mind any Resolution of the Commissioners to which I could conscientiously take exception from 1876 to 1899, because I say there is something in the atmosphere of a great and solemn public meeting which leads those who are there to do that which is right I know not what that unseen, invisible, but felt, influence is which leads those who are there to do that which is in accordance with their conscientious convictions. I would trust fifty persons a great deal more than twelve, no matter how able and conscientious those twelve persons may be; and I hope, Sir, the Council will not withdraw this power from the Corporation, and vest it in a small body or clique of twelve persons.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has referred to canvassing and the evils of canvassing. I am not at all desirous of minimising those evils, but, Sir, those who seek for municipal appointments know perfectly well to what persons

to go to for canvassing, and there are others whom they never canvass. I have never been canvassed; Babu Kally Nath Mitter has never been canvassed; I doubt very much whether Babu Nalin Behary Sircar has been canvassed. When persons come to me to canvass, I tell them that they might just as well speak to the wall. There are many who have formed that definite habit of mind, and they will not allow themselves to be canvassed. The public know that they will not allow themselves to be canvassed. They are above and beyond the reach of the canvasser and the pressure of personal influence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"These are the Commissioners who will be on the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My connection with the Municipality and the General Committee is at an end. Of course, there may be better men than ourselves, who may in the future lead and guide the Corporation. I must again say, Sir, that it is a distinct advantage to leave the superior appointments and even the intermediate appointments to the Corporation, and, because the Corporation has done its best in the past, it may be trusted to do its best in the future. That is the plain lesson of experience, and I invite the Council to retain the present law."

The motions being severally put, the Council divided in each case as follows:—

Ayes 6.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.

Noes 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (3), do form a separate section, and that the following clauses be added thereto:—

"and shall—

(*a*) perform such duties as he is directed by this Act to perform and such other duties in, and with regard to, the Corporation and the General Committee as may be required of him by those bodies respectively;

(*b*) have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of—

(*i*) the Corporation and any Committee appointed by the Corporation; or

(*ii*) the General Committee and Sub-Committees thereof;

(*c*) devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office;

(*d*) be removeable from office at any time by the Corporation for misconduct or for neglect or incapacity for the duties of the office.

(2) The General Committee, with the approval of the Corporation, may from time to time—

(*i*) appoint such clerks and servants, to be immediately subordinate to the Secretary, as they think fit;

(*ii*) determine the nature and amount of the salaries, fees and allowances to be paid to the said servants and clerks, respectively;

(*iii*) prescribe, or delegate to the Secretary the power of prescribing, the duties of the said clerks and servants.

(3) The Secretary, subject to the orders of the General Committee and of the Corporation, shall exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of the said clerks and servants; and the General Committee, subject to the regulations for the time being in force regarding all other municipal employés, shall, with the approval of the Corporation, dispose of all questions relating to the service of the said clerks and servants, and their pay, privileges and allowances."

He said:—"This is in execution of my design of bringing the Act here into line with the Bombay Act. In the Bombay Act they have all through devised

a system of checks, and that seems to me to be most dangerously disregarded in the Bill before us. They have been devised for Bombay because of their past experience, and it seems to me that in this Bill we are not taking advantage of the experience of the past from which Bombay has suffered and is now profiting. It is no invidiousness with regard to public questions that there should be checks. The Government of Bombay have devised a system of checks with regard to all questions, particularly with relation to finance, and in this way and also all public bodies they are most careful to have a system of checks as being safeguards in the public interest. So here I think it would also be advisable to have a system of checks. Now, if all the officers are placed subordinate to the Chairman they have no voice in any question at all; they cannot take any kind of objection to anything that may be done by the Chairman. If the Vice-Chairman sees any irregularity, he must say nothing. So with the Secretary also; if he is under the authority of the Chairman, if he is required to sign a cheque when he sees that the budget estimates will be exceeded, he has got no kind of position to enable him to assert that the budget estimate is being exceeded. If the Chairman says 'sign it,' he has got to sign it. Then also with regard to papers. If the Chairman is to be the head of the executive and is placed also superior to the Secretary—I mean that the Secretary is made directly subordinate to him—then, if he says certain papers are not to be shown, they cannot show them. If the General Committee desire to see certain papers which the head of the executive may wish should not be brought forward, the Secretary is in a position in which he cannot in any way disregard the orders of the Chairman. The section that I propose to add to this Bill is identical with what exists in the Bombay Act. So that it cannot be taken to be ill-considered, and indeed, whenever the Bombay Act has been referred to—and it has been referred to by high authorities—it has always been referred to as being an excellent system. This is part of the system, and I think it is most important that there should be definite and recognised checks of the character that I venture to submit."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I half expected, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member would have withdrawn his amendment. The section, as he has told us, is taken from the Bombay Act. If the Council had accepted the Hon'ble Member's previous amendments for the introduction of the Bombay system, this section would have been quite appropriate and might have been accepted here; but, as we have rejected the Bombay system, this section becomes useless and inappropriate. The object of it is to establish for the Corporation and the General Committee an office distinct and separate from the office of Chairman. Now in the Bombay system that is quite intelligible, because the head of the executive there is not the President of the General Committee or of the Corporation. He is outside both of those bodies, and his office is necessarily separate, but in Calcutta the Chairman is the President of both the Corporation and of the General Committee. There are not two offices. There is only one office for the whole Corporation. The Chairman is necessarily the head of that office. The Secretary is only the clerical or ministerial head of the office, and all that he has to do is to discharge such duties as the Chairman may make over to him. It would be absolutely meaningless to introduce a provision of this kind into the Calcutta system."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion for the amendment of section 57 (*now* 63) having been lost, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), for "thousand" be substituted "hundred," and that the words "which the Local Government may authorise the Corporation to fill" be omitted.

He said:—"This amendment is of a more radical character than No. 143* moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I propose to substitute 'one hundred rupees' but he proposed to substitute 'five hundred rupees'; and having regard to the vote on that amendment, I cannot ask the Council to reverse their decision. I am obliged therefore to withdraw it."

* *i.e.*, that moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee—*vide* p. 111, *supra*.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Perhaps this also applies to amendments 151 and 152." *

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motions for the amendment of section 57A (*now* 64) having been lost, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, also by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

No. 151: that in section 57A (*now* 64), line 1, after the word "may" be added "subject to the approval of the Corporation";

No. 152: that in clause (*a*) of the same section, for "three hundred" be substituted "fifty".

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (2), for "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"My suggestion is that two or more of these superior offices should not be held by the same individual. I have no faith in the doctrine of plurality of offices, and I cannot persuade myself to believe that, if two such responsible offices are held by one individual, the arrangement can be beneficial to any except the fortunate officer."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"As an experienced member of the Corporation I must object to my friend's amendment, because it is found necessary sometimes that the same person should hold two offices. If the Vice-Chairman took leave, the Secretary would perform the duties of the Vice-Chairman in addition to his own duties. Suppose, for instance, the Joint-Collector is on leave; the Collector will perform the duties of Collector and Joint-Collector. I do not think we ought to have a hard-and-fast rule, the effect of which would be to prevent a combination of offices which circumstances might require."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I entirely concur with what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"We now come to the second or supplementary list of business which is re-numbered and begins with No. 1."

Section 65.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for the words "and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate," in lines 4 and 5 of sub-section (2) of section 59 (*now* 65), the following be substituted:—"and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate."

He said:—"This is a very small matter, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will agree to it. It is a mere matter of verbal drafting. Section 59 (*now* 65) of the Bill says:—

'(1) The Chairman shall annually prepare and bring before the General Committee a statement setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants (other than those mentioned or referred to in sections 57 and 57A (*now* 63 and 64) and other than employés who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work) who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each.'

"Sub-section (2) says:—

'(2) The General Committee shall sanction such statement either as it stands or subject to such modifications as they may deem expedient, and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate.'

"Therefore, it is open to the General Committee to exercise their discretion with reference to this particular statement. Then, Sir, we find 'and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate.' I suggest that those words should be changed and the following substituted: 'and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate.' It seems to me that these words imply an obligation upon the Corporation to accept the recommendation of the General Committee and as if no discretion whatever was allowed to the Cor-

* *i.e.*, amendment of s. 57A [*now* 64], (*vide* paragraph immediately following).

poration. Obviously that is not the intention of the law. The Corporation having the control of the finances must have absolute discretion in a matter like this, and therefore I want to put it in this form—'and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate,' so that it would be open to the Corporation to exercise what discretion it thought fit in connection with the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has an amendment of the same nature on this section. I prefer the wording of Mr. Apcar's amendment, and am ready to accept that amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I accept Mr. Apcar's amendment and withdraw mine."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar then moved that in section 59 (*now* 65), sub-section (*2*), line 4, for the word "made" the word "entered" be substituted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 66.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 61 (*now* 66), sub-section (*1*), after the word "employer" add the "words or employé."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 67.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motions for the amendment of section 28D (*now* 38) having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motions standing in his name, that in section 61A (*now* 67), sub-section (*1*), for "seriously indebted to any person", and in sub-section (*2*), for "so indebted", be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent".

He said:—"This amendment must be withdrawn in view of the adverse decision recorded upon a similar amendment."

Section 68.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for the words "Local Government" in line 1 of section 61B (*now* 68) the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment, I will slightly modify it. I would say 'the Corporation with the approval of the Local Government.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I was just going to suggest the same thing. If the Hon'ble Member will make a reference to this section in section 597 (*now* 569), the necessary effect will be produced, and I will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"I think it comes to the same thing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I accept the amendment on that understanding."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Then it is understood that the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will accept the motion on the part of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the words "61B" (*now* 68) shall be added to section 597 (*now* 569).

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the following clause be added at the end of section 61B (*now* 68):—

"It shall be the duty of the Chairman to see that all such rules are duly enforced."

He said:—"Sir, there is a history behind this amendment. Some time ago, at the instance of my friend Babu Norendro Nath Sen, certain rules were made for determining the qualifications of persons to be employed in the Health Department and, I believe, also in the Engineering Department. These rules were framed, but they were not observed, and it is important that there should be a distinct provision in the Bill which should make it obligatory upon the executive to carry out rules to this effect. It is no use making rules if these rules will not be carried out. Therefore, Sir, having regard to our experince in this matter, I think it necessary to have a substantive provision to the effect suggested in my amendment. The object is to ensure that these rules shall be carried out, and it is necessary to have a provision like this. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will bear out my experience."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no objection in principle, but I think it is rather unusual to impose any statutory obligation of this kind on the Chairman. If it is not the duty of the Chairman to enforce these rules, then I am sure I do not know whose duty it is. It seems to me the amendment is unnecessary, but I will not oppose it."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 69.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that section 61C (*now* 69) be omitted.

He said:—"I am afraid the verdict of the Council is bound to be against me, because in connection with a similar matter the Council has already given an adverse verdict. Section 61C (*now* 69) is as follows:—

'When a servant of the Government is appointed to be a municipal officer or servant, the Corporation may pay, in addition to his salary, any contribution which may for the time being be levied by the Government in respect of his pension or leave-allowances.'

"We never paid any contribution in the past, and I do not see why we should pay any in the future. That being so, I have felt it my duty to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can only repeat what I said with reference to section 28DD (*now* 29). This section merely empowers the Corporation to pay the contribution which is exacted by Government when it lends the services of one of its officers to the Corporation. Government will not lend the services of an officer for more than six months except on the terms which are laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, and if the Corporation choose to borrow the services of a Government officer they have got to pay the price. The reason why they have not paid it hitherto is because they have not employed a Government officer. I explained twice yesterday that there is a special exception in favour of the Chairman. I do not know any other case in which the Corporation has had a Government officer in its service for more than six months. Captain Liddell was in their employ for a short time. If he had remained for more than six months they would have had to pay contribution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"This seems to be a sort of a Chinese puzzle, and I should be so much obliged if I was assisted to understand it. Does a Government servant contribute towards his pension from his own salary, or does he not? I am ignorant of official ways, but it would seem that a Government servant must contribute."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"No; certainly not. There is a special rule in connection with the Civil Service, but the ordinary rule is that Government servants do not contribute."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"The only time I remember we paid the contribution was in connection with Mr. Kimber's appointment. It was a matter of special arrangement, and we used to pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month as contribution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Government will not lend the services of its officers for more than six months unless these contributions are paid. If you want to get a Government officer, you must pay the contribution."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the following proviso be added to section 61C (*now* 69):—

"Provided that no contribution under this section shall be paid, except by a resolution of the Corporation, in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting have voted."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 61C (*now* 69), line 3, for "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"This amendment covers the same ground as the two previous ones by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, but I would ask Your Honour to put it to the Council."

The motion was put and lost.

Section 70.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion for the amendment of section 26 (*now* 18), proviso (*b*), having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that, at the end of the first paragraph of section 62 (*now* 70), the words "subject to the provisions of section 26 (*now* 18), sub-section (*1*), proviso (*b*)," be added.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved that, after the words "Local Government," at the end of section 62 (*now* 70), the following be added:—

"and that in case of the dismissal of other municipal officers or servants drawing a salary of one hundred rupees or upwards *per mensem* an appeal shall lie to the Corporation."

He said:—"I find that the ministerial officers of Government have a right of appeal in case of dismissal or suspension, and I think it is only fair that the municipal officers and servants should have the same right. I hope my amendment will be accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am entirely opposed to this amendment. I strongly object to any appeal being given to the Corporation under any circumstances, least of all in a personal matter. When a municipal employé is dismissed, and he files an appeal, we all know what happens. He first goes round to one or two of his friends and he gives them his version of the case, and tries to excite their sympathy. If he succeeds, they go round among their friends, and when the matter eventually comes up before the meeting, it is decided, not upon its merits, but according to the preconceived impressions of his own friends, who set themselves to work upon the feelings of the other Commissioners, most of whom have no personal knowledge of the matter whatever. I am told that in Howrah within a short period motions have been made to reinstate every municipal employé who has been dismissed during the last two years. I should be very sorry to compare the Calcutta Corporation, even in its worst days, with the Howrah Municipality, but that is the state of things which occurs in a Municipality which is not a thousand miles away, and it illustrates a kind of evil which is liable to occur when the decision of a personal question is remitted to a large popular body."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am in strong sympathy with the amendment of my hon'ble friend Raja Ranajit Sinha. I think, Sir, sometimes superior officers are apt to dismiss somewhat heedlessly those subordinate to their authority, and it is important that in such cases an appellate authority should exist and provision should be made for appeals. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill will probably remember a very

telling illustration of the importance of the Corporation exercising this appellate authority in connection with dismissed servants. Mr. Smith is the Superintendent of the Hackney Carriage Department, and he has been Superintendent for a number of years. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the working of the Hackney Carriage Department. The Committee included, amongst others, Mr. Phelps of the Trades Association, Mr. Abdur Rahman, and two or three other gentlemen. The Committee strongly recommended his dismissal, and I believe he was dismissed. He preferred an appeal to the Corporation. The Corporation appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter. I think I was one of those who sat on the Committee, and we all came to the unanimous conclusion—and I think Mr. Phelps also—that Mr. Smith ought not to be dismissed. We recommended that he should be reinstated and that he should have a further trial of six months. Those recommendations were carried into effect, and at the present moment Mr. Smith is a trusted servant of the Corporation. Mr. Smith was dismissed by the Chairman, dismissed by the Committee, and but for the appeal which he preferred to the Corporation and the action of the Corporation in connection with that appeal, he would now be a dismissed servant of the Corporation. It would have been a great injustice done to him, and it would have been a serious loss to the Corporation. I think it is necessary, in a case of this kind, that there should be an appellate authority, and the Corporation should be that appellate authority. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill harps upon the old theme of canvassing. There are some people who are absolutely impervious to canvassing, and they have been the leading members of the Corporation. I do not see what possible inconvenience can arise from the Corporation being constituted as an appellate authority under the terms of my friend Raja Ranajit Sinha's amendment. It is not every day that appeals of this kind will be preferred to the Corporation, and when appeals are preferred to the Corporation, it is only such appeals as ought to be entertained that will be entertained. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred to motions having been made to reinstate servants who have been dismissed during the last two years. I think he put it rather high, but I am obliged to trust to my friend when he said that there have been motions made in the Corporation with regard to dismissed servants. There might have been one or two such cases. A motion was made by a Muhammadan Commissioner—I think it was Mr. Moosa—in connection with a dismissed servant of the Corporation in the Health Department. We resolutely set our faces against that appeal. We upheld the authority of the executive, because we thought the dismissal was proper. The Howrah Municipality ought not to be compared with the Calcutta Corporation. I think it is an affront to the Calcutta Corporation that it should be degraded to the level of being compared with the Howrah Municipality. No illustration bearing upon the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation should have been drawn from the example of the Howrah Municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Hon'ble Member misunderstood me. What I said was I should be sorry to compare the Calcutta Corporation, even in its worst days, with the Howrah Municipality."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"I am sorry I misunderstood my hon'ble friend, and I withdraw my last remarks. The Calcutta Corporation is a great Corporation, of which any Government might be proud, and it certainly does not deserve the fate which is reserved for it. I am confident, when the history of the elected Municipality comes to be written, there will be a strong condemnation passed upon the Bill now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I should like to supplement what my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said by reminding the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill—since my hon'ble friend has mentioned names—that Dr. O'Brien, a Government official of high standing, and one of their nominated Commissioners, was the leading spirit in obtaining this revision, which resulted in Mr. Smith being reinstated. And, with regard to what canvassing may do, my recollection is that canvassing has not been successful in the Corporation. I myself cannot recall at the moment any other instance where an officer has

been reinstated. I remember there have been appeals, but, besides this particular one, I cannot recall at the moment any other that was successful. If this right of appeal had been abused by the Corporation, I am sure there would have been innumerable instances forthcoming to prove it. So that, so far, the law does not seem to have operated with any prejudice, and I have sympathy with men whose position cannot be of any high class if they are only getting Rs. 100 a month, and I think that their means of support should not be taken away from them, and their families left impoverished, and their pension lost, on the fiat of the Chairman only. The position is one that requires to be considered with great care. I do hope that this particular amendment, in the interests of the poor subordinates, holding very low positions after all comparatively, may not be thrown out."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I entirely support this amendment. The remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in opposing this amendment do not apply to the Corporation we are going to have, and more so in the face of the salutary provision in section 55A that we have passed to-day. If any Commissioner canvasses any vote as the Hon'ble Member suggested, I dare say such conduct would amount to misconduct or disgraceful conduct within the meaning of section 55A. With that safeguard I think the amendment should be carried. A servant in the employ of Your Honour's Government, drawing a salary of Rs. 20, has a right of appeal to Your Government, and I know instances in which they obtained relief. I know a case of a man who was drawing Rs 20 a month, I believe, who was dismissed, and subsequently restored by Your Honour after two or three stages of appeal. I should strongly recommend that this amendment be accepted."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I feel that I ought not to record a silent vote upon this amendment. I am bound to confess that, although I am in sympathy with the principle which underlies the amendment, I find it difficult to accept it as it stands. I agree with the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha that there ought to be an appeal, but I think it would be the most impracticable thing in the world to give an appeal to the Corporation. If there is to be an appeal, I think the appeal ought to be to the General Committee, and I would ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider whether if this motion were amended by altering the word 'Corporation' to 'the General Committee' it might not be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I shall be ready to consider that proposal. If this amendment is allowed to stand over, I shall be happy to consider it, and it can be taken up on Saturday."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"It is an acknowledged and well-known principle, always acted on, that the authority which appoints also dismisses, but this provision places the Chairman in a position in which hardly a single officer in India finds himself. There is absolutely no appeal from him. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill mentioned the case of the Collector of Customs, who has the patronage of appointments of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a month. From the Collector of Customs, however, appeals against dismissal lie to the Board of Revenue, and from the Board of Revenue to the Local Government. It is certainly necessary that there should be some appellate authority above the Chairman, but I agree with the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that the Corporation is not the proper authority, and I think also that the General Committee should not be constituted the authority. They are both co-ordinate authorities with the Chairman The Chairman, say, has a number of applicants for an appointment, and selects and appoints A, as he is empowered to do. Should he afterwards find that A is not a suitable person, and removes him, is it reasonable that the Corporation or the General Committee should step in and say—'You shall not get rid of this man.' The Government should, strictly speaking, be the appellate authority over the Chairman, as it is in respect of the Engineer and Health Officer; but whether it would be willing to accept the burden of taking up these appeals is questionable. It is for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider the matter together with the

proposal of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that the General Committee should be the authority to receive appeals."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"If the matter was left to the General Committee, the case would be heard by the Appeal Sub-Committee, that is to say, by a smaller body presumably fully competent to take such action as the justice of the case might require."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I absolutely object to any appeal being allowed to the Corporation. They are entirely unfit to deal with appeals in personal matters. But I will consider the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. It was in my mind when he suggested it that the appeal would be heard by the Appeal Sub-Committee, of which I have spoken to him in connection with another matter"

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur said:—"I have no objection to this motion being postponed."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya proposed that "General Committee" be substituted for "Corporation" in the amendment brought forward by the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur of Nashipur.

The further consideration of the amendment was then postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

Section 73.

The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion for the amendment of section 61C (*now* 69) having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 65 (*now* 73), clause (*b*), the words within brackets from "other" to "61C" be omitted.

Section 77.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for the words "in every two months," in line 2 of sub-section (*1*) of section 70 (*now* 77), the words "a month" be substituted.

He said:—"The original Bill provided that the meetings of the Corporation should be held once in three months, and then after considerable discussion in Select Committee we came to the conclusion that perhaps it would be as well to allow the Corporation to meet once in two months. The present law is that the Corporation should meet at least once a month, and, Sir, the pettiest municipality in the pettiest town in Bengal meets once a month. That is the Bengal Municipal Law. Every mufassal municipality must hold a meeting at least once a month, and, if it does not hold a meeting once a month, the Chairman circulates a notice stating the grounds on which the meeting has not been held. Therefore it comes to this, that in Bengal every municipality, be it the pettiest and most insignificant, must meet once a month, but the greatest municipality in the Province, the municipality of the capital of the Indian Empire, is not to meet except once in two months? I find strangely enough that this is the provision of the Madras Municipal Act. They meet once in two months. Section 68 of the Madras Act says 'there shall be six general meetings of the Commissioners in every year for the transaction of business;' that is to say, we are legislating upon the lines of the most backward Municipality in the Indian Empire. I hope, Sir, that having regard to the fact that the business of the Corporation will be of an important character, that it will have multifarious work and heavy responsibility, and that the financial concerns of the Municipality will be controlled by the Corporation, you will see your way to accede to this amendment, which provides that the meetings of the Corporation shall be held at least once a month."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member has made no reference to the second clause of section 70 (*now* 77), which provides that 'the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any seven Commissioners, call a special meeting of the Corporation.' I am certain that, even if this section remained exactly as it is now, not the smallest inconvenience would result, and the only effect would be that if on any occasion there were not sufficient business to require the attendance of the Commissioners, they would not have to meet. However, Your Honour has

considered this matter, and you have authorised me to say that you will accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I should like to say a few words to explain the history of the matter. The Bill as it came to us in Select Committee provided for a quarterly meeting. When we got up to section 70 (*new* 77), the representatives of the Corporation were able very easily to persuade us that those meetings should be increased. Then we let the matter stand. We thought it had been settled, and we went on developing the powers of the Corporation, increasing its business at almost every step and not increasing the number of meetings. I think, if we had come back to this section, we should have arranged for monthly meetings"

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendment of section 70 (*now* 77) having been accepted, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 70 (*now* 77), sub-section (*1*), for the words "two months" the word "month" be substituted.

He said:—"This motion is in exactly the same terms as the previous one."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in sub-section (*2*) of section 70 (*now* 77), "five" be substituted for "seven".

He said:—"I am aware that the figure in the Bill, before it was submitted to the Select Committee for the second time, was 10, and it was reduced to 7, I believe, in consequence of the reduction of the number of the Commissioners. Although this reduction has been made, I venture to submit that the requirement has not been met. I shall take a concrete instance. Under the section as it originally stood 10 Commissioners from five wards could have demanded a calling of a meeting; but now as the number of Ward Commissioners has been reduced to one each, it will be necessary for seven Ward Commissioners to join. Therefore the privilege is curtailed, although the intention of the reduction seems to be to retain obviously a proportion to the reduction of the number of Commissioners; but this is the effect, and I would strongly recommend that five be substituted for seven. It would do no harm, although every harmless amendment need not be carried, but if it is erring, it is in the right direction. If five Commissioners express a desire to convene a meeting, I think their wishes ought to be acceded to."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It seems to me this is a pure question of arithmetic, and the Ward Commissioners have nothing to do with the matter. When the Corporation consisted of 75 Commissioners, it was the law that any 10 of them could call upon the Chairman to call a special meeting. When that number was reduced from 75 to 50, we made a proportionate reduction in the number of Commissioners who could make that call on the Chairman. Our reduction was unanimously agreed by all the members of the Select Committee, and I really think there is nothing further to be said."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I would only add in reply that five members are quite sufficient to ask for the convening of a meeting."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 80.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the last three lines of section 73 (*now* 80) be omitted.

SECTION 81.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that—

(*1*) the words "or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman, as the Chairman may direct," in lines 1, 2, and 3 of sub-section (*1*) of section 74 (*now* 81), be omitted;

(*2*) the words "Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman" in lines 1 and 2 of sub-section (*2*) of section 74 (*now* 81) be omitted.

He said:—"The Bill provides that in the absence of the Chairman, and under his direction, the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman may preside, and on every such occasion the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman, as the case may be, shall vote, and when necessary shall have a casting vote. Now neither the Vice-Chairman nor the Deputy Chairman is a member of the Corporation, and it is an anomaly that gentlemen, who are not members of the Corporation, should be called upon at a minute's notice to act as President of a meeting of the Corporation. The President of a meeting of the Corporation should be a member of that body, and it does seem to me to be a sort of affront to the Corporation that either the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman should be called upon to preside at a meeting of the Corporation, when there are members of the Corporation who are willing and competent to preside. Am I to understand that, with the exception of the Chairman, there is no member of the Corporation fit to preside over that body; that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, who are strangers to the method of proceeding adopted at meetings of the Corporation, are better qualified to preside than members of the Corporation who are familiar with the procedure at such meetings? It is wholly illogical that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, who would be absolutely strangers to the Corporation, should preside. What I am trying to establish is that the members of the Corporation being familiar with the work of the Corporation, being familiar with the work transacted at meetings of the Corporation and the method in which business is done at such meetings, are better qualified to preside in the absence of the Chairman than the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman who are not members of the Corporation and are not familiar with the work and proceedings of the Corporation. In curing one anomaly, you are driven to another, and you are obliged to provide by way of explanation that for the purposes of this section the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall be deemed to be Municipal Commissioners. I do not think that in any municipal law in the world you will find such a provision. In the absence of the Chairman, I think a member of the Corporation should preside over the deliberations of that body. I hope that, under the circumstances, the Council will see its way to accept these amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am authorised to say that we accept these amendments."

The motions were severally put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's amendments in section 74 (*now* 81) having been accepted, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 74 (*now* 81), sub-section (*1*), the words "or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman, as the Chairman may direct," be omitted; and

(2) that in section 74 (*now* 81), sub-section (*2*), the words "the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman" be omitted.

Section 82.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the *explanation* to section 75 (*now* 82) be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion for the amendment of section 75 (*now* 82) having been accepted, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that, at the end of section 75 (*now* 82), paragraph 1, the words "from the beginning to the end of the meeting" be added.

He said:—"I cannot persuade myself to believe that the omission of these words is intentional. I think that in the interests of the Corporation these words, which find a place in section 84 (*now* 91), should be added."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment is quite right. That is the intention."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 83.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 76 (*now* 83), line 2, "three" be substituted for "five."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 76 (*now* 83), line 2, "three" be substituted for "five".

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"It has apparently been overlooked that in the original Bill, when there were 75 Commissioners, 18 formed a quorum at meetings of the Corporation, and five members could demand a poll. Under the new constitution introduced under the instructions of the Government of India, the Corporation will consist of 50 members, and 12 members will form a quorum; therefore the number of members entitled to demand a poll should also be reduced in proportion."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"The amendment of which I have given notice is to the same effect. I think that the omission to reduce the number of Commissioners entitled to demand a poll is a pure oversight. In consequence of the reduction in the number of Commissioners, we have reduced the number to form a quorum from 18 to 12, and I think a corresponding reduction should be made in the number entitled to demand a poll."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is not an oversight, but was done deliberately after consideration whether we should make a proportionate reduction in the number required for demanding a poll. It was considered undesirable to make it too easy to demand a poll, as it takes up time and is thereby an obstruction to business. If three members can be got to demand a poll, it will not be difficult to get five to do so."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, in reply, said:—"In this Council any one member has a right to demand a poll, and I don't see why three members should not be allowed to do so in a quorum of 18. A poll often exercises a healthy influence on the votes of the Commissioners."

The motions were then put and lost.

Section 86.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that—

(1) the following clause be inserted after clause (*b*) of section 79 (*now* 86):—

"(*c*) every contract made by the Chairman involving an expenditure of one thousand rupees or less shall be reported by him, within fifteen days after the same had been made, to the Corporation."

(2) the following clause be inserted after clause (*b*) of section 79 (*now* 86):—

"(*c*) every contract made by the Chairman involving an expenditure of one thousand rupees or less shall be reported by him, within fifteen days after the same had been made, to the General Committee."

He said:—"Under the existing law and under this Bill also, the Chairman has power to enter into contracts of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and his discretion is not fettered in any way; but when he has so entered into a contract my amendment proposes that he should report the fact to the Corporation; but if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill objects to that, then I propose that he should report it to the General Committee. What I ask is that there shall merely be a report. I follow the precedent of the Bombay Act, but there the report is made not to the Corporation, but to the Standing Committee. I put it in the alternative form, so that if the Council do not accept the first view, then the report should be made to the General Committee. I hope that the last of these amendments at least will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"I cannot for one moment admit that these amendments are framed on the lines of the Bombay Act. In Bombay, in contracts up to Rs. 500, a report is not made to any one; from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, a report is made to the Standing Committee; but under no circumstances is any reference made to the Corporation in Bombay, neither for sanction nor for report. And I object further. Under the present law, as the Hon'ble Member has told us, the Chairman spends money up to Rs. 1,000, and he reports to no one. Why should you tie his hands more strictly now? The Corporation must have approved the estimates: they must have been entered in the budget: all the Chairman has to do is to enter into a contract. Surely, the Chairman can be trusted to expend sanctioned sums of Rs. 1,000 without interference and without the necessity of making a report. It seems to me to be absolutely absurd to tie the Chairman's hands in the way here proposed, and it has no sort of resemblance to the system in force in Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I also think this amendment is one which should on no account be accepted. I am prepared to go further than this Bill does in giving authority to the executive officers When this matter came before the Select Committee, I tried to have greater powers vested in the Chairman, but I was defeated. I think the motion now brought forward illustrates the intense desire for centralisation which the Hon'ble Members display who are in favour of it. I desire to point out how very much greater are the powers entrusted by the Government to their officers in the matter of making contracts. An Executive Engineer in any part of India can accept a contract for Rs. 2,000, and, if the Local Government specially selects an individual Executive Engineer in whom they have confidence, he might enter into contracts to the extent of Rs. 5,000. In the Calcutta Municipality every contract of over Rs. 1,000 goes first to the officer in the position of an Executive Engineer; then it goes to the Engineer, then to the Chairman, and then to the General Committee, and the hon'ble mover of the amendment now wants it to go to the Corporation. It seems to me that red tape runs a very long way in the Municipality. In the Government service, a Superintending Engineer who occupies a position by no means so onerous as that of the Engineer of the Corporation can accept contracts up to Rs. 10,000, and, if he is an officer in whom the Local Government has confidence, he can accept contracts up to Rs 20,000. There is a native gentleman in Calcutta who has the power of entering into contracts up to Rs. 2,000, and he carries them out with satisfaction. I cannot understand why the hon'ble mover of the amendment wants the Corporation to exercise control over such comparatively unimportant matters, and why he desires that the officers of the Municipality should have powers so much less than those which Government confers on its own servants in corresponding positions."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I don't mean that the Corporation shall exercise any control, but the Corporation being in charge of the financial concerns of the Municipality, and this being a matter of finance, a report should be made to the Corporation as regards these contracts. It will only be a report—the submission of a statement to the Corporation. It does not mean control or the exercise of any authority on the part of the Corporation over the action of the Chairman. All that I suggest is that the Chairman having entered into the contract should report the matter to the Corporation."

The motions were then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the whole of line 5 in clause (*d*) of section 79 (*now* 86) be omitted; that the word "Corporation" be substituted for the words "General Committee" in line 8 of the same clause; and that clause (*dd*) of section 79 [*now* clause (*d*) of section 86] be omitted.

He said :—"The object of this amendment is to restore the present provision of the law. Under the existing law all contracts up to Rs. 1,000 in value are entered into by the Chairman, but all contracts above Rs. 1,000 and up to

one lakh are entered into by the Corporation, and all contracts above one lakh are also entered into by the Corporation but with the sanction of the Local Government. That is the existing law. What is proposed to be substituted for that law? The Bill provides that all contracts up to Rs. 1,000 shall be entered into by the Chairman, which is the present law; but that all contracts above Rs 1,000 and up to Rs. 10,000 must be entered into by the General Committee. The power of the Corporation in respect of contracts between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 is withdrawn, and the authority of the General Committee is substituted. All contracts above Rs. 10,000 and up to one lakh and all contracts above one lakh are to be entered into by the Corporation, the latter with the sanction of the Local Government. I cannot understand why there should be any change in the law relating to contracts, and I must express my very grave apprehension as to contracts being made by a small body like the General Committee. You don't know what the constitution of the General Committee will be—what the *personnel* will be. We hope it will be a fairly representative body, but our anticipations may not be fulfilled, and I must say, with the experience I have had of the Corporation, that it is not safe to entrust the final decision, in regard to contracts of the value of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000, to such a small body as the General Committee. Perhaps it will be more strictly correct to say that it will be safer to entrust it to the larger than to the smaller body. Has the present system worked badly? I have not heard the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill say so. Large contracts involving the expenditure of lakhs of rupees have been entered into by the Corporation, and I do not know that they have given rise to any scandals The Corporation has done its duty well, and I hope the Council will see its way to keep the law in its present state."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment asks why we are changing the law. Under the present law the Chairman can enter into contracts up to Rs. 1,000 in value, and contracts in excess of that sum are entered into by the Corporation, and he wishes to know why we are making any change in the law. The reason is the constitution of a system of co-ordinate authorities by which we are interposing the General Committee as a co-ordinate authority between the Chairman and the Corporation, a working body standing midway between the two. Therefore, it is only logical that, up to a certain amount, the sanction of the General Committee should be sufficient, and that it should not be necessary in such cases to obtain the sanction of the Corporation. In Bombay this system is carried much further; the power of entering into contracts extends no further than the Standing Committee. No contract, however large, requires the previous sanction of the Corporation. The Hon'ble Member also said that we are unable to see what the composition of the General Committee will be, and, therefore, it will be dangerous to entrust the power of entering into contracts to that body. We certainly cannot see into futurity, but we may be sure that the General Committee will consist of the pick of the Corporation; and if the composition of the Corporation is good, the composition of the General Committee will be better. If the General Committee is bad, the Corporation will be worse. Therefore, in either case, it will be better to give this power to the General Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I desire to endorse every word of the warning given by the hon'ble the mover of the amendment, and I have, on a former occasion, expressed the apprehension I have of the danger there is in leaving the decision of entering into these contracts in the hands of a small body working with closed doors. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that it is infinitely better that such matters should be decided in the open light of day in a public meeting, and I am of opinion that the smaller the body, the greater the danger. I fear, very seriously, that the result will be of a most mischievous character to the rate-payers."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"Both the Hon'ble Members who have addressed the Council in support of this amendment have warned us in solemn language of the danger of giving the power of making contracts to the General Committee. In reply to those warnings, I wish to say that in the

course of an experience of thirty years, more or less, I have had a great deal to do with the making of contracts, and I can only recall two or, possibly, three cases of any possible suspicion against officers concerning the making of contracts. In the Public Works Department tenders are accepted or rejected, and contracts are often entered into by a single officer. If the General Committee is to be doubted and distrusted in the way these gentlemen represent, I am unable to imagine what the cause can be, or in what way the dangers which they apprehend can be avoided."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"We don't distrust the General Committee, but we say it is much safer to entrust the power of making contracts to a larger body than a smaller one. I hope my anticipations may not be fulfilled as regards the *personnel* of the General Committee. But it is all a jump into the unknown, and we ought not to give up a system which has worked well for an untried system which may not work well, and I submit that, as far as financial matters are concerned, the authority of the Corporation ought to be maintained. I hope the anticipations of the framers of the Bill may turn out to be correct. It is possible that our dark vaticinations may prove to be false. I hope they may be false; but as legislators we are not justified in leaving the sure path, guaranteed by experience, and embark upon an unknown venture. In matters of this kind it is better to follow the old lines, when those lines have led to success. It is a warning which I feel it my duty to give. You are abandoning the tried and beaten path, a sure path sanctified by experience, and you are adopting an unknown path which may lead to results that are unknown. I entirely object to any comparison between the Bombay and the Calcutta systems in this respect. [The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham:—"The system has worked well in the Calcutta Port Trust."] The authority of the Port Trust is supreme. The authority of the Corporation is not supreme. If the making of contracts was confined to a body like the Port Trust, and if the authority of that body was supreme, I would not object. The Corporation would then have the power of supervision and of revision; but here the final decision in regard to contracts is given to the General Committee. The Port Trust has supreme power; therefore I don't think the analogy holds good. I feel very strongly in this matter, and I am anxious for the purity of the Corporation. The weakest point in the Corporation is the making of contracts; we ought to be specially on our guard with regard to this particular matter, and we should make no change which might imperil the purity of the administration for which all of us are so solicitous. If you make a change in the law you take a big jump into the unknown, while you abandon the well-known beaten path, which has hitherto preserved the purity of the Corporation."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

Noes 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 79, clause (*d*) [*now* section 86, clause (*c*)], "five hundred" be substituted for "one thousand" and "five thousand" for "ten thousand".

He said:—"My following amendments might be taken with this one, as they all relate to the same thing: namely, that in section 80 (*now* 87), sub-section (*2*), lines 3 and 4, "five hundred" be substituted for "one thousand"; and that in section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*1*), line 5, "five hundred" be substituted for "one thousand". The object of the amendments which I have now the honour to propose is to curtail the power of the General Committee, and also to enlarge it in matters of contract. The present section requires the sanction of the General Committee when the contracts refer to sums of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000. My proposal is that such sanctions should be required in the case of contracts of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. This, I think, is a matter of convenience and necessity. I do not know what the state of things is at present with regard to making of contracts, but I find that the Corporation recommend the change I propose, and I believe their recommendation is based on past experience. With these observations, I commend these amendments to the favourable consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can add nothing to what I have already said on this subject. This Bill, as the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley pointed out quite correctly just now, restricts the powers of the General Committee unduly, and it was my hope that in the Select Committee the powers of the General Committee would be extended to Rs. 25,000. But the Select Committee did not agree, and the figure was retained at Rs. 10,000. The Hon'ble Member now wishes to reduce it to Rs. 5,000.

"I submit that all these attempts to reduce the amounts up to which contracts may be made by the Chairman and the General Committee, respectively, are steps in the wrong direction."

The motion was put and lost.

Sections 87 and 88.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen also moved that in section 80 (*now* 87), sub-section (*2*), lines 3 and 4, "five hundred" be substituted for "one thousand".

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen also moved that in section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*1*), line 5, "five hundred" be substituted for "one thousand".

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "(where necessary) instead of the Chairman's seal," in lines 6 and 7 of sub-section (*1*) of section 80 (*now* 87) be omitted.

He said:—"I cannot understand the object of these words in this section, and therefore I move that they be omitted. I do not see that any provision is made anywhere in the Bill for there being a seal called 'the Chairman's seal'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It means the Chairman's private seal, the exception being that the seal of the Corporation is used instead of the Chairman's own seal. It means the seal which the Chairman would use as a private individual."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I have an amendment in exactly the same terms. I thought the Corporation is going to become, to use a phrase that the Hon'ble Member has made classic, a 'one man show,' and that the Chairman is to have a seal of his own. There is a definite meaning to the term 'seal of the Corporation,' and, therefore, I think, it is dangerous to use such a term in the Bill as it is proposed to omit."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I see no objection to these words being retained. I do not know what has disturbed the equanimity of my hon'ble friends. There may, perhaps, be some redundancy, but every gentleman has a seal of his own which he can use in any contract on which he likes to use it. If the words 'where necessary' are not put here, it may be necessary to put that seal to every contract, otherwise the contract would not be legal."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"The words are superfluous and should clearly be omitted."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It would meet the Hon'ble Member's views if the words 'instead of the Chairman's seal' in line 7 are omitted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE proposed that only the words "instead of the Chairman's seal" should be omitted.

The motion to omit the words "instead of the Chairman's seal" was put and carried.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motion for the amendment of section 80 (*now* 87) having been carried, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 80 (*now* 87), sub-section (*1*), the words "(where necessary) instead of the Chairman's seal" be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(*1*) that the words "on behalf of the Corporation" be inserted between the word "Committee" and the word "shall" in line 6 of sub-section (*1*) of section 81 (*now* 88);

(*2*) that the word "Corporation" be substituted for the words "General Committee" in line 1 of sub-section (*2*) of section 81 (*now* 88), and that the words "subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79 [*now* clause (*d*) of section 86]" in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*2*) of section 81 (*now* 88) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "Committee" in line 6 of sub-section (*1*) of section 81 (*now* 88), the following be inserted:—

"in the case of all contracts exceeding one thousand rupees and not exceeding ten thousand rupees, and the Corporation in the case of all contracts exceeding ten thousand rupees."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that—

(*1*) in section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*1*), after the words "General Committee" the words "on behalf of the Corporation" be inserted;

(*2*) in section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*2*), the words "subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79 [*now* clause (*d*) of section 86]" be omitted, and at the end of the sub-section the following be added:—

"Provided that, where the contract involves an expenditure exceeding ten thousand rupees, the action of the General Committee under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment. Under sub-section (*1*) of section 81 (*now* 88), the General Committee gives notice by advertisement in respect of all contracts, whether they are within the jurisdiction of the General Committee or of the Corporation. The Corporation will enter into contracts which lie within their jurisdiction. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill may say that the issue of advertisements is not of great importance, but we have found by experience that they are of the greatest possible importance, and therefore the issue of advertisements ought to be given to the authority that will have the making of the contracts. To the General Committee ought to belong the power of issuing advertisements and of accepting tenders in respect of contracts which by law they are empowered to enter into. To the Corporation ought to belong the power of issuing advertisements and accepting tenders in respect of contracts which fall within the jurisdiction of the

Corporation. This is a proposal which I think is perfectly fair and reasonable and ought to be allowed. It falls in with the principle which my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has himself laid down. There ought to be no overlapping of functions, and this will be avoided by giving to the Corporation complete authority and responsibility in respect of contracts with which it has to deal, and similarly by giving to the General Committee complete authority and responsibility in respect of contracts within its jurisdiction."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I regret I cannot agree to this amendment. I cannot see that there will be any overlapping of functions. The interests of the Corporation are safeguarded by this section read with sections 79 and 81 (*now* 86 and 88). When a contract is to be entered into, the General Committee will issue advertisements and call for tenders. If the contract is for a sum less than Rs. 10,000, the acceptance of a tender by the General Committee will be final. If it exceeds Rs. 10,000, then the General Committee will have to send the tender which they propose for acceptance, with possibly other tenders, to the Corporation for approval, and the contract cannot be entered into unless and until the Corporation have accepted a tender. That, I submit, is the only way of safeguarding the interests of the Corporation. What would you think of a private Company which passed a rule that contracts above a certain sum shall only be entered into at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company? The acceptance of contracts is a matter for the Board of Directors of the Company to deal with."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"If the Council will refer to my amendment on the same section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*1*), which refers to the same matter as that now under discussion, they will see that I propose a middle course, namely, that, after the words 'General Committee' the words 'on behalf of the Corporation' be inserted. I think it will be better to have the whole discussion at once. It appears to me that whatever is done by the General Committee in such cases should be done on behalf of the Corporation and not in an entirely independent way."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I regret I am not able to follow the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in the line of argument he has adopted. He has emphasised the fact that there are to be co-ordinate authorities and that their powers and functions are to be kept apart. But I find that every now and then those powers and functions get mixed up. There is the General Committee and there is the Corporation, but my hon'ble friend says there must be a mixing up of their functions in the matter of contracts. My hon'ble friend argued as if the General Committee was a sort of working body of the Corporation. I admit that it is so now, but it will not be so when this Bill is passed. He asked what would it be if the shareholders of a Company were called together to open tenders and enter into contracts? That, I submit, is quite a different thing. The General Committee is now the working body of the Corporation, but under this rule it will be a distinct and separate authority. The Corporation will not be able to act for the General Committee, nor will the General Committee be able to act for the Corporation. I submit that there is a positive danger in the General Committee opening tenders and sending them on to the Corporation. The present practice as to the opening of tenders inspires the fullest confidence, because tenders are now opened by a responsible officer under certain safeguards, but it would be dangerous if tenders were opened by a body which has not the final decision, and which has to transmit them to a superior authority. You do not know what malpractices may take place. Tenders may be opened one day and may be forwarded to the Corporation a week after; other tenders might be put in in the meantime. Malpractices are bound to take place if the suggestions of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill are accepted. I speak with knowledge and experience. It is of the utmost importance that the decision with regard to the tenders should be made then and there. The practice now is for the Vice-Chairman to open tenders and keep them under lock and key and bring them before the General Committee, and then they are discussed and disposed of at once. I am perfectly certain that the proposed change

will lead to malpractices I am anxious that there shall be no malpractices. I accept the principle of separation of duties. My amendment accepts completely the principle of co-ordinate authorities. The General Committee has to deal with certain contracts; they have to issue advertisements; they have to call for tenders; they have to open the tenders and accept the contracts. The Corporation have also to consider certain tenders and accept contracts. There ought to be a complete separation of functions with the result that you will be able to bring home responsibility to the Corporation or to the General Committee, as the case may be. That seems to me to be the logical sequence of the principle laid down, and I cannot understand my hon'ble friend's hesitation to continue to follow his own principle to its legitimate conclusion. It is my firm conviction that if this amendment is rejected and my hon'ble friend's suggestions are accepted, the result will be disastrous."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The drafting of this section seems to me defective. The sub-section says:—

'The General Committee shall not be bound to accept any tender which may be made in pursuance of such notice, but may accept, subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79, any of the tenders so made which appears to them, upon a view of all the circumstances, to be the most advantageous, or may reject all the tenders so made.'

"Nothing is here said of any action which the Corporation is to take. Clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79 [*now* clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 86] restrict the action of the General Committee under this section, but they do not empower the Corporation to take up the tenders and deal with them. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proposes that the Corporation shall dispose of the tenders relating to contracts within their cognisance, but not open them. There is, however, no provision in this section empowering them to deal with any contracts. The omission should be rectified. I also agree that, if the Corporation deals with tenders, it should open them. This is the obvious and ordinary arrangement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I regret that I am unable to follow either the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton or the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I speak with experience of the manner in which the General Committee deals with these matters. I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Bolton is mistaken in saying that the Corporation has to deal with tenders. The sole power of the Corporation is a sanctioning power. It is only in one way that the Corporation has co-ordinate powers as regards executive duties. It rests entirely in the final control in giving their sanction to the acceptance of tenders. It will be mixing up the powers of the Corporation with those of the General Committee if they are to open tenders, which is an executive duty. I never heard of this misunderstanding until now."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"There is no misunderstanding on my part."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I did not understand why my hon'ble friend thinks the Corporation should deal with the tenders. The Corporation has to sanction certain contracts, but it has not to deal with the tenders. Nor do I understand what is the point of danger in the passage of these documents from one body to another. I probably misled my hon'ble friend by saying that the tenders are opened by the General Committee. The Vice-Chairman opens all their tenders, but in the case of another Committee to which I have the honour to belong (the Loans Committee), the tenders, which are for very large sums, are opened by the members of the Committee. But I do not see what danger there can be from the tenders being opened by the General Committee if the acceptance of the tenders receives the sanction of the Corporation. I do not know of any danger."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I have listened with the most utter astonishment to what the hon'ble mover of the amendment said. The procedure, as I understand it, is extremely simple. When the Hon'ble Member first spoke, I thought his objection to the present section was that the Corporation have not the power to order the publication of advertisements in the newspapers; but obviously that is not what the Hon'ble Member means. The

procedure will be this. The advertisement will be issued by the executive authority; then tenders will be received; the tenders will be opened by the General Committee; they will be entered in a general statement or form, as is done in the Public Works Department; then the tenders, together with that statement, will be submitted by the Chairman for the approval of the Corporation if they have to deal with the matter. How they can possibly be tampered with I cannot understand; but, if there is that danger, there must be something very wrong indeed in the proceedings in the office of the municipality. I have never heard of such a thing as any forgery or fabrication connected with the documents in the Public Works Department. I regret I have not been able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton. I cannot agree with him that this section is defective. It was considered by the Select Committee, and it appears to me to be a most simple matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can add very little to what I have already said. The procedure will be that tenders will be received in the first instance by the General Committee; they will be opened by the General Committee; the tenders will then be entered in a schedule, and the General Committee will select one for acceptance. If the amount is in excess of Rs. 10,000, the whole matter, including the tenders, will be sent to the Corporation for their approval. That is the answer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said. It seems to me, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, that the section is perfectly clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The action of the Corporation is limited by the proviso, but there is no provision empowering the Corporation to take up the tenders. There are members of the legal profession here who will be able to give their opinion."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is reading into the section things that are not to be found there. The difficulty in the section is that it deals only with cases in which the General Committee is empowered to deal with tenders, but it makes no mention of tenders with which the Corporation is entitled to deal. It only provides that the General Committee is competent to deal with tenders which come within the scope of their authority. By putting in the words 'subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*)' [*now* clauses (*d*) and (*e*)] you exclude certain matters from the control of the General Committee, but that does not authorise the Corporation to deal with such matters; and I think the words proposed in the amendment now under consideration ought to be inserted with a view to authorise the Corporation to deal with them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I understand from the Assistant Secretary that he thinks the section wrong if the Corporation is to dispose of tenders relating to contracts within their powers. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said that the General Committee will select one tender, and then present it to the Corporation with a general statement of the tenders received. It should not rest with the General Committee to select any tender which must go to the Corporation. That would be a work of supererogation, since the Corporation would not be bound by their selection. I would suggest that the consideration of this section be postponed until the next meeting of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I fully endorse all that the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government has said. I think the drafting of the section is defective if the intention of the Government is as has been explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and I would ask my learned friend the Secretary to look also at the proviso that I propose to insert to sub-section (2) of section 81 (*now* 88)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no objection to the consideration of this section being postponed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said :—"I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to explain why he objects to the modification which has been suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have explained twice already what I understand to be the intention. The General Committee will issue advertisements, receive tenders, and enter the details of them in a schedule, and will select one tender for acceptance by the Corporation, and, in sending up the tenders, they will send everything connected with the tender. There is no need to put into the Bill all these details. The intention is that the General Committee should open the tenders and consider them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"It is as if it is intended that the Corporation has only to say 'yes' or 'no', to endorse or to reject. That is what I understand is the effect of what is proposed. I propose to omit the reference to clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) [*now* clauses (*d*) and (*e*)], and to introduce a proviso to the effect that, where the contract involves an expenditure exceeding Rs. 10,000, the action of the General Committee under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation. As the section is worded, it will simply give the Corporation power to accept a certain tender or not, without giving them the opportunity of dealing fully with the matter. As the Bill is framed, it means that they will not have any power but to enter into a contract or to refuse to do so. I desire to give the Corporation the power of considering the conditions and the specification and having full responsibility with regard to the whole contract."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"Surely that is meant by sub-section (2) of section 81 (*now* 88), when it says that the General Committee may accept any of the tenders which appears to them upon a view of all the circumstances to be advantageous, subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79 [*now* clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 86], which means that they are to send the tenders to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"Section 79 (*now* 86) does not provide for sending tenders to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I hope it will not be understood that I accept what the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said in his construction of the section."

The further consideration of these amendments was then postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that at the end of section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (2), the words "for reasons which shall be recorded in their proceedings" be added.

The consideration of this amendment was postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 16th instant.

Calcutta;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 16th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

CIVIL COURTS' AMINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON, in moving that the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts' Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Council to be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, observed that he desired to add nothing on the present occasion to the remarks made by him when asking leave to introduce the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTION 25.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following sub-section be added to section 28A (*now* 25), namely:—

"(4) The Vice-Chairman shall not be removed from his office, otherwise than at the end of the term for which he was appointed, except in accordance with a resolution which has been passed at a special meeting and in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at the meeting have voted."

He said:—"I have been in communication with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee with reference to the terms of amendment No. 12 of the Supplementary List of Business, and he informs me that if I make a slight modification in the terms of the amendment which comes first in the seventh list of business to-day, he will accept it. I have accordingly modified the amendment, which will now run in the terms I have just read.

"The Hon'ble Member accepts that wording, and this will make it unnecessary for him to move his amendment No. 12. His amendment was inconvenient, partly because it assumed that the Vice-Chairman was a municipal officer, which is not the case, and partly because under section 28J, sub-section (6) [*now* section 35, sub-section (6)], it is provided that the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions as the Chairman, and therefore both of these officers are liable to removal in the same way as the Chairman under section 10 (*now* 11) of the Bill. The object of the Hon'ble Member's amendment was to ensure that there should be no change in the present law with respect to the Vice-Chairman. Under the present law the Vice-Chairman cannot be removed by the Local Government at its discretion. He can only be removed on the vote of a two-thirds majority of the Commissioners, or at the end of the time for which he was originally appointed. The effect of the amendment I have now read will be to retain that state of things."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the effect of the amendment as has been explained is to keep the present law intact, I have much pleasure in accepting it, and I withdraw my amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 70.

The last motion having been agreed to, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that the following proviso be added to section 62 (*now* 70):—

"Provided also that in the case of the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman he shall not be removed except by a resolution of the Corporation in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting have voted."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, moved the following amendment standing in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, namely:—

that to section 62 (*now* 70) the following proviso be added, namely:—

"Provided also that any other municipal officer or servant in receipt of a salary of more than one hundred rupees *per mensem* who is dismissed may appeal to the General Committee, whose decision shall be final."

The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I intimated at the last meeting of the Council when the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya suggested that the General Committee should hear these appeals that I would be prepared to consider that suggestion. I have done so, and I think the suggestion is a good one. I consulted Mr. Bright, the Chairman of the Corporation, and he told me not only that he agrees with the amendment, but that he welcomes it. He feels that the responsibility of dealing with the dismissal of servants drawing Rs. 100 per month or upwards is too great to be borne by him singly, and he would greatly prefer that an appeal should lie to some higher authority. Therefore I accept the amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The last amendment having been adopted, the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that after the words "Local Government," at the end of section 62 (*now* 70), the following be added:—

"and that in case of the dismissal of other Municipal officers or servants drawing a salary of one hundred rupees or upwards *per mensem* an appeal shall lie to the Corporation."

Section 88.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that for sub-section (*2*) of section 81 (*now* 88), the following sub-sections be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) In every case in which the acceptance of a tender would involve an expenditure exceeding ten thousand rupees, the General Committee shall place before the Corporation the specifications, conditions and estimates, and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) which they recommend for acceptance.

"(*3*) In every case in which the acceptance of a tender would involve an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees, the Corporation shall submit to the Local Government the specifications, conditions and estimates, and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) which they recommend for acceptance.

"(*4*) Neither the General Committee, the Corporation nor the Local Government shall be bound to accept any tender which has been made; but any of those authorities may, within the pecuniary limits of their respective powers, as prescribed in section 79, sub-section (*1*) [*now* section 86, sub-section (2)], accept any of such tenders which appears to it, upon a view of all the circumstances, to be the most advantageous, or may reject all the tenders submitted.'

He said:—"This amendment has been framed in communication with the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. The opinion was expressed on the last occasion the Council met that section 81 (*now* 88) did not make it quite clear that the tenders, including estimates, conditions and specifications, were to be submitted by the General Committee to the Corporation when the amount of the contract exceeded Rs. 10,000. It was thought by some Hon'ble Members that the General Committee would only have to submit the particular tender which they recommended for acceptance. That was not the intention. But, as these doubts have been expressed, it is desirable that the section should be worded so clearly as to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding. With that object, the Secretary has drafted these three clauses to take the place of sub-section (*2*). This morning since I came into the Council I have had an opportunity of speaking to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on this point, and he tells me that while he agrees to the alteration I have proposed with regard to specifications and estimates, he feels some doubt about clause (4). He doubts whether the Local Government ought to accept any tender. Well, Sir, I think to put it in a homely way, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the intention of the two sections 79 and 81 (*now* 86 and 88) is that the sanctioning authority is to receive the tenders, we cannot apply that in the case of the Corporation and refuse it to the Local Government. The position is exactly the same, except that the Corporation can only sanction up to one lakh of rupees, while the Local Government sanctions contracts for sums in excess of that figure. Therefore, I think the procedure should be precisely the same in the two cases."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am very sorry to raise a note of discord after my hon'ble friend has proceeded so far and has made suggestions which meet us half way. My difficulty is this: as I explained to the Hon'ble Member this morning, the Government is not a municipal authority: the Government is a supervising authority. Matters which have been sanctioned by the Corporation come up before the Government for confirmation, and the Government either confirms those matters or vetoes them. But here under clause (4) my hon'ble friend invests the Government with an active share in regard to municipal contracts. The Government becomes a sort of municipal authority under clause (4). Sir, the present law is that contracts above one lakh of rupees are laid before the Government, and the Government may sanction the contracts or veto them as it pleases. The Corporation sanctions the contracts subject to the approval of the Government. The Government is a supervising authority, and I believe that that was the intention of the framers of this Bill. I think it was their intention that no further power should be given to the Government in regard to the determination of contracts than what the Government now possesses under the Act. But you are now taking a step beyond that. Instead of Government merely vetoing or merely supervising, the Government places itself in the position of an active municipal authority in regard to a particular class of contracts. I do not think this is a position which the Government ought to assume in regard to any municipal matter. I think the position of the Government ought to be the position of the supervising authority. But that position is changed if the Government actively interfere with the ordinary work of the Municipality. Such a modification of the law seems to me to ignore the fundamental principles which underlie the Bill. Therefore, I think it would be as well to modify the section upon these lines. That is my difficulty, and I explained it to my friend; but he is unwilling to proceed further."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"On the last occasion I pointed out the necessity for the change now proposed in this section, because, if the Corporation is to enter upon contracts of a certain value, it is necessary that they should examine the tenders, and also, as has now been added by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, the specifications, conditions and estimates. For the same reason the Government must examine the tenders, specifications, conditions and estimates of any contract which it lies with it to approve or veto. It is perfectly obvious that the Government, even as the section now stands, could not possibly exercise its power of veto, unless it does so blindly, without examining all the papers upon which the proposal to contract for a sum exceeding a lakh of rupees has been made by the Corporation. These papers must come before it, in order that it may exercise in a reasonable and proper way its control over such contracts."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It is the acceptance of the tender by the Government that I object to."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"In the list of business there is a motion, No. 37*, which stands in my name. That was inserted with a view to giving an opportunity to the Corporation of seeing and considering those very points which now the Hon'ble Member in charge has acceded in his own amendment. Therefore, if the amendment is passed in the form which now the Hon'ble Member's amendment assumes, it will not be necessary for me to move the amendment that I now refer to. I thought it would be advisable to have that proviso which is now incorporated in sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of the amendment, because the Corporation, having the power to consider these tenders, ought to be in a position also to criticise the conditions, specifications and estimates. Otherwise, the Corporation would be compelled, possibly, to reject tender after tender, because they did not conform with their wishes as to what they might think would be required. So that I think the present amendment is a wise alteration, if I may say so, because it will avoid

* i.e., that in section 81, sub-section (*1*) [*now* section 88, sub-section (*1*)], *after* the words "General Committee" the words "on behalf of the Corporation" be inserted.

possible friction in the working of this Bill, and, as I understand my hon'ble friend, it really only expresses that which was his intention in regard to this section from the first.

"Then with respect to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, I am quite at one with him in thinking that it is advisable that the Government should have the opportunity of giving their assistance to the Corporation in any criticism relating to the specifications and estimates, but where I join issue with the Hon'ble Member is upon the question of the Local Government having the power of accepting tenders. I do not think the Local Government should have this power of accepting tenders. I do not consider that is what should be allowed by law. I do not know if that is the intention, because, as my hon'ble friend to my left (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) has well said, it would constitute the Government a municipal authority, and it would almost be necessary to place it on the list of the various municipal authorities. I do not know if it is really the intention to give that power to the Local Government, so that, after the Corporation have rejected any tender, the Local Government may accept that tender and force it upon the Corporation. I think that is going perhaps beyond what is the intention of the Bill. I am not prepared to say that it is really intended that the Local Government shall thus have the power of setting aside the action of the Corporation who are charged with the power of the purse: but, if it is so, it is obvious that the powers given to the Corporation under the scheme of the Bill will be in a very serious degree encroached upon. They would not have that discretion left to them which it is, as I understand it, the intention of Government to permit them to have. So, if it is the desire now to press this amendment in any form, with the intention of giving authority to the Local Government to upset the resolutions of the Corporation with regard to tenders, I much regret that I must enter my protest against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I would only make one brief remark about the words the Hon'ble Mr. Baker brought in this morning. He wishes to have the words 'conditions, specifications and estimates' inserted. I have some doubt whether the word 'estimate' ought to go in there, because under clause (3) the Local Government would have had these estimates before. It does not seem necessary that they should be sent to them a second time with the specifications and conditions. The same thing would apply to the Corporation, and all that seems necessary is that the specifications and conditions should be mentioned, but not the estimates."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Would not the estimates be returned to the General Committee or the Corporation, as the case might be?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I should have thought that in the case of such large works they would have been kept by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"They ought undoubtedly to be there."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In the first line of clause (4) of the amendment, in order to meet the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, it is proposed to substitute the words 'No municipal authority' for the words 'Neither the General Commmittee, the Corporation nor the Local Government.' That would have the effect of leaving the acceptance to the various municipal authorities (the Chairman does not come in at all), *i.e.*, the General Committee and the Corporation. The Local Government would then merely have the power of vetoing any particular tender which was unsatisfactory."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I thankfully accept that."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's amendment in section 81 (*now* 88) having been adopted, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that after the words 'General Committee' in line 1 of sub-section (*2*) of section 81 (*now* 88), the following words be inserted:—' or the Corporation, as the case may be,' and

"(2) that the words 'in the case of the General Committee' be inserted after the words 'may accept' in line 3 of sub-section (*2*) of the same section."

For the same reason, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion standing in his name:—

"that in section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*2*), the words 'subject to the provisions of clauses (*dd*) and (*e*) of section 79 [*now* clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 86],' be omitted, and that at the end of the sub-section the following words be added:—

"Provided that, where the contract involves an expenditure exceeding ten thousand rupees, the action of the General Committee under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation."

For the same reason, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion standing in his name:—

"that at the end of section 81 (*now* 88), sub-section (*2*), the words 'for reasons which shall be recorded in their proceedings' be added."

He said:—"This amendment needs a word of explanation. As I understood section 81, sub-section (2), I thought the General Committee would have the power of disposing of tenders, not only with respect to contracts within their jurisdiction, but also with respect to contracts within the jurisdiction of the Corporation and the Local Government. I thought it was not fair that the General Committee should be in a position arbitrarily to reject all tenders offered to the Corporation or the Local Government. Now, however, according to the amendment which has just been carried, the General Committee will not have that power; my amendment therefore, becomes unnecessary, and I accordingly withdraw it."

For the same reason, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion standing in his name:—

"that after the word 'Committee' in line 6 of sub-section (*1*) of section 81 (*now* 88) the following be inserted:—

"'in the case of all contracts exceeding one thousand rupees and not exceeding ten thousand rupees, and the Corporation in the case of all contracts exceeding ten thousand rupees.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 81 [*now* 88, sub-section (*1*)]' sub-section (*1*), after the words "General Committee" the words "on behalf of the Corporation" be inserted.

He said:—"With regard to this amendment my aim is that all advertisements that might be published, should be published, in the name of the Corporation which will be the body by whom the contracts will be made. As it now is, whatever the internal arrangement will be, the General Committee will be the body who will decide what form the advertisements shall take. I do not wish, in any way, to take their authority away in a proceeding such as that, but, inasmuch as as, after all, the General Committee is acting on behalf of the Corporation in whatever they do, I think that that ought to be made clear, and that in all publications or advertisements it should be stated that they are issued by the General Committee on behalf of the Corporation. I do not think the General Committee should appear to the outer world as an independent body acting independently. That is the purpose of this amendment. It is not intended in any way to hamper the General Committee, or in any way to obstruct the administration, but, inasmuch as contracts are made on behalf of the Corporation, the advertisements calling for tenders ought to be made in somewhat the same form."

The Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] said:—"As a matter of substance I think this amendment comes to nothing, Sir; it has no meaning. As a matter of form, I think it is not quite correct, because advertisements are called for, not on behalf of the Corporation, but on behalf of the Municipality, which is quite a different matter. The Municipality includes all the Municipal authorities, includes every thing connected with the Municipal government of the town. If the words 'on behalf of the Corporation' were inserted, it would look as if the General Committee, one of the Municipal authorities, were calling for tenders on behalf of one of the other Municipal authorities. In contracts, such wording would not be technically correct. As far as I can judge, the insertion of the words would have no sort of effect, one way or the other, and, therefore, I think they are superfluous."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"May I make this observation with regard to the point? All contracts are made on behalf of the Corporation, but, whatever contracts are made, the Chairman and the General Committee are merged in the Corporation so far as liability, or responsibility, or obligation, is concerned; that is my reason in putting this amendment forward."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 90.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved, that in section 83, sub-section (2) [*now* section 90, sub-section (2)], for "once a week" be substituted "twice a month".

He said:—"In the first place, Sir, I have to point out that, if it is obligatory on the General Committee to meet once a week, we make it obligatory on the Corporation to spend Rs. 20,000 a year, because every member of the General Committee who attends a weekly meeting will have to be paid a fee at Rs. 32 for each such attendance. In the second place, I desire to point out that, even if we substitute 'twice a month,' there is ample safeguard that business will not suffer, for the reason that the same sub-section provides that the General Committee may meet at such other times as may be found necessary. Sub-section (4) also provides that the Chairman may at any time call a special meeting of the General Committee for the transaction of any business which, in his opinion, cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting of the Committee. In the third place Sir, I have to point out that, having reference to the terms of section 88 (*now* 95), which deals with the appointment of Sub-Committees, to whom the powers of the General Committee may be delegated, it may fairly be expected that the labours of the General Committee will be much lightened; and, lastly, Sir, I desire to point out that, having regard to the composition of the reconstituted Corporation and the reconstituted General Committee, it may be expected that, after the disappearance of what has been described as 'the obnoxious element,' there may be less of speech and more of action."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Notwithstanding the disappearance of 'the obnoxious element' to which some of us belong and to which my hon'ble friend has just referred, I think it will be absolutely necessary to hold the meetings of the General Committee once a week. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham will bear me out when I say that, having regard to the enormous increase of work which has taken place within recent times, and especially after the amalgamation, we have been obliged to hold meetings of the General Committee sometimes twice a week instead of once, and it seems to me that it would be useless to lay down as part of the law that meetings should be held only twice in a month and as often as may be necessary. I am afraid it will be found necessary to hold these meetings at least once a week. If my hon'ble friend were a member of the Corporation—and if he were, he would probably have been one of the 'obnoxious element'—he would have been of the opinion that the General Committee must meet once a week. The volume of business is so large that it cannot possibly be dealt with unless the Committee meets once a week."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Where did the Hon'ble Member find the words 'obnoxious element'? I have no recollection of seeing these words anywhere."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I have seen them in several of the newspapers."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"My friend has appealed to me, and under ordinary circumstances I would have been in agreement with him; but recent events have somewhat shaken my views. Last evening we had a meeting of the General Committee of the Corporation which was attended by the Hon'ble Babu Durga Gati Banerjea and some others and also myself. There was a formidable list of business on the agenda paper, some 40 items, including one of those personal matters which always take up so much time, and it is a fact that we cleared off the whole business within one hour. A fortnight ago I should certainly have been in the fullest agreement with my hon'ble friend, but after last evening I do not know what to say. It is also a fact that the Port Commsssioners meet only once a fortnight, and their meetings are very short. But then I must acknowledge that the variety of business which comes before the General Committee of the Corporation is very much greater than that which comes before the Port Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Sir, my experience has been that some little time back there were lists of some 30 to 40 items got through in an afternoon sitting. Then I was a more regular attendant than, owing to pressure of other work, I have been able to be recently. I was not present when the General Committee met last evening, but it seems to me, that the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has himself suggested an exceedingly strong argument in support, though he seems rather doubtful if he would accede to what my hon'ble friend on my left has said He stated that not less than 40 items of business were brought up. Well, are the General Committee not to take into consideration such an accumulation of business? No less than 40 items were brought forward at this one meeting. Now, if these had all come up within one week—"

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Some of these items had been accumulating for much more than one week."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Of course, we cannot go into an account of what had accumulated or what had not, but we have to take into consideration this, that under the provisions of this Bill, the General Committee have the power to transfer, practically, all their business to the Chairman. That is an element which must be taken into consideration, and it may tend to diminish business very considerably. And there is also the further element which my hon'ble friend, Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, has brought up, that is, the payment of fees, which is a very serious item of expenditure. But, in all circumstances, I think it would be inadvisable that the Committee should meet less frequently than once a week. My experience is that their business is such that it will require some attention to be paid to it at least once a week Therefore, I cannot agree with the amendment which has been brought forward. As to the rapidity with which the work is got through, that, of course, depends on the interest or want of interest, and on the knowledge or want of knowledge, of the members of the Committee present. I am quite prepared to find that under the new *régime* business will be got through very rapidly. But whether this will be to the advantage of the rate-payers has yet to be seen. I have been present at meetings when the help of the elected Commissioners has been given to the Chairman and the discussions have been prolonged; but the discussions have always been on the side of, and in the interest of, the rate-payers and of the public, and I do not think that the time which has thus been given should be grudged."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—"I am entirely opposed to this amendment, Sir, and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It seems to me to be out of the question, that the General Committee will ever get

through their business at all unless they meet once a week, and I should be surprised if the Chairman does not find it necessary to call other meetings in addition. The whole of the proceedings of the Sub-Committees, which correspond with the existing standing Committees, have to come before the General Committee for confirmation. That is not the case under the present law, for the proceedings of standing Committees go direct to the Corporation for confirmation, and do not come before the General Committee at all. Although the General Committee may be relieved by delegating its powers to these Sub-Committees, this item of confirming their proceedings is a distinct addition to the work which the General Committee now performs. I think, if the Hon'ble Member, Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, had ever attended a meeting of the General Committee and seen the enormous volume of business that comes up, he would never have brought up this question. As regards the question of the cost of these meetings, that is, I admit, a drawback, but we shall deal with it when we come to section 93 (*now* 100)."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 93.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following proviso be added to section 86 (*now* 93):—

"Provided that all resolutions of the General Committee passed at a meeting at which not more than eight members of the said Committee are present shall be subject to confirmation by the Corporation."

He said:—"Sir, in this view of the law I am supported by the Report of the Corporation. I refer to page 7 of the fourth instalment of the Report of the Bill Committee of the Corporation. They say in paragraph 42:—

"'The Committee are of opinion that all proceedings of the General Committee should come up for confirmation before the Corporation as under the present law. If this is not agreed to, the Committee would urge that the decisions arrived at by a majority of votes at meetings of the General Committee at which not more than, say, 8 members are present, might be made subject to confirmation by the Corporation. Such decisions might, in some instance, be due to the casting-vote of the Chairman, and could not properly be looked upon as decisions of the General Committee, and should not, therefore, be considered final.'

"Sir, this was the view of the Bill Committee consisting of the most experienced Municipal Commissioners. The object is to safeguard the General Committee against what might be considered a snatch vote. Suppose a matter of very considerable importance is brought before the General Committee, and the attendance is only two-thirds of the entire number, and a decision is arrived at, I think it is desirable that, under these circumstances, that that decision should be laid before a higher authority for confirmation. I think it is right and proper that such a decision should be so laid, and the amendment provides for it. It expresses the views of my colleagues who have had the largest experience as Commissioners, and I venture to recommend it for your acceptance."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member has said in effect that this amendment is necessary to prevent any matter being settled at a small meeting of the General Committee by the mere casting vote of the Chairman. But I would point out that the Chairman has a casting vote, however many members are present, and the Hon'ble Member's argument would equally apply to every resolution of the General Committee which was decided only by the Chairman's casting vote. It might happen that, if every single member of the General Committee were present, they might be equally divided, and the Chairman would have to give a casting vote. The Hon'ble Member also urged that the amendment is desirable in order to prevent resolutions being carried by a snatch vote, by which I presume he means a vote at a meeting at which very few members were present. But that, Sir, is provided for in section 84 (*now* 91), where a quorum of six is fixed. Unless a quorum is present, no proceedings can be transacted at all. Therefore, I think neither of those arguments has any sort of validity. I would go much further than that. The effect of this amendment is

that, unless nine members of the Committee are present from first to last, the proceedings of the Committee would have no validity unless they are confirmed by the Corporation. Now I could have understood that proposal if the Hon'ble Member's amendment to raise the number of members of the General Committee to eighteen had been carried, although I should have opposed it even in that case. There is something to be said in having at least one-half of the General Committee present before business can be transacted. But the Council has decided against that proposal, and the effect of this amendment is that three-fourths of the whole number of the General Committee must be present before their proceedings have any kind of validity. Now I do not think the Hon'ble Member can quote a single precedent for such a proportion in any similar body in any part of the world. The General Committee is to consist of the best and ablest members of the Corporation; it will be thoroughly representative, and it seems to me to argue a most extraordinary and most uncalled for distrust of the Committee to provide that unless three-fourths of the members are present their proceedings are to have no force."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"It seems to me sufficient to say, in opposing this amendment, that, if it were carried, the General Committee would be shorn of much of the power which it is the express purpose of the Bill to confer upon it, as one of the co-ordinate authorities of the municipality."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I regret I have to say so, but I am wholly opposed to this amendment. To illustrate what its possible consequence may be, I will venture to put one concrete case before the Council. Let us suppose that eight members of the General Committee are present at a meeting. They are absolutely unanimous in the decision of a particular question, and it should be remembered that they form a majority of the entire body. Their proceedings, according to the amendment, will not be final unless they are confirmed by the Corporation. Well, suppose that at the meeting of the Corporation at which these proceedings come up for confirmation twelve members are present, of whom seven vote against the confirmation of the proceedings and five in favour of it. That is only another way of saying that seven members of the Corporation will be able to upset a decision arrived at by eight members of the General Committee. I venture to think that a very exceptional case ought to be made out before we are called upon to accept so startling a result."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I do not wish to reply at any length to the observations which have been made, except to say that my hon'ble friend Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya has introduced two assumptions, both of which are not likely to happen. In both cases, upon any contentious matter, the eight members of the General Committee are not likely to be absolutely unanimous; and, although I know that twelve members will form a quorum for the Corporation, I cannot suppose that that will be the usual attendance. I think we may take it for granted that the attendance will considerably exceed twelve In practical life we deal not with abstract possibilities but with things which are likely to happen, and such assumptions as absolute unanimity in the General Committee and an attendance of only twelve members in the Corporation are things which I can say from my experience of the General Committee and of the Corporation are assumptions which are not in the least likely to be realised. I will not reply to the arguments which have been urged by my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker, but I think my hon'ble friend said that he is prepared to accept this amendment if the number is reduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I said I could understand it, but I should oppose it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I was prepared to reduce the number to six if my hon'ble friend saw his way to accept the principle of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Under no circumstances whatever can Government agree to allow the proceedings of the General Committee to go to the Corporation for confirmation."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 95.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 88 (*now* 95), sub-section (*1*), the words "delegate any of their powers or duties to Sub-Committees, and may also from time to time by like resolution" and the word "such" in line 5 be omitted.

He said:—"My reason for proposing this amendment is that the words which I have mentioned seem to me to be unnecessary in view of the provision of sub-section (*11*) [*now* (*12*)] of this section. Sub-section (*11*) [*now* (*12*)] says that 'all proceedings of any Sub-Committee shall be subject to confirmation by the General Committee' As I understand it, even if certain powers or duties are, under this Bill, delegated to any Sub-Committee, the decision of the Sub-Committee upon such a matter will have to be placed before the General Committee for confirmation. Therefore, the same object will be attained if we only leave in the words 'refer to Sub-Committees for enquiry and report or for opinion.' If the intention had been to delegate powers and duties absolutely, that is to say, if the Sub-Committees had been authorised to assume certain powers and to perform certain duties not subject to the control of the General Committee, it would have been desirable to have these words, but, when everything really remains in the hands of the General Committee, I think they may be safely omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member's argument is that the power of delegation given in the sub-section is superfluous, because the General Committee has the power to submit questions to Sub-Committees for enquiry, report and opinion, and the Sub-Committees' reports have to be confirmed by the General Committee. The Hon'ble Member considered mere confirmation of the proceedings to be sufficient without the power of delegation; but I think, Sir, there is a great practical difference. Under the Bill as it stands, the Sub-Committees will actually exercise the powers of the General Committee in everything except name. They will actually do whatever work is made over to them by the General Committee; they will discharge functions which are imposed by the Bill on the General Committee, and their proceedings will go to the General Commitee merely for confirmation. Now it is well known that, when work is done by a Sub-Committee, about 95 per cent. of the proceedings are confirmed without discussion. The delegation of powers in this way practically relieves the delegating body of a very large mass of work which would otherwise devolve upon it. Moreover, if the Hon'ble Member will refer to an amendment, of which I have given notice, he will see that it is proposed, following the provisions of the existing law, to give to the Executive power to anticipate the sanction of the General Committee. Now, Sir, if matters were only referred to Sub-Committees for enquiry, report or opinion, I do not think the Chairman would be able to exercise these powers; he could not to take action in anticipation of the confirmation of the proceedings."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I most support the amendment and for reasons different from those which have been urged by my hon'ble friend. The reasons of my hon'ble friend are those of a lawyer; my reasons are those of a practical man. I object to the delegation of powers and duties to small bodies. Specific matters should, I think, be referred to them, but powers as powers, and duties as duties, I do not think should be delegated to small bodies, of which the maximum number of members is six and the minimum three. When you delegate a distinct power or a specific duty, you know what you are delegating, and then there is the further safeguard that the matter comes before the General Committee for confirmation. I feel doubtful as to the wisdom and expediency of delegating powers and duties

in the manner contemplated in this sub-section, as I consider that such delegation may be attended with risk, and I do not think it ought to be allowed. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"To my mind to strike out the words which the Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya would exclude from this section would be to take out one of the most advantageous proposals in the Bill. I cannot agree at all with what the Hon'ble Baba Surendranath Banerjee has said, that the delegation to small Sub-Committees is in itself bad. I will give an example in which I think even he will admit it would be advantageous. In dealing with *bustees*, one of the most important and difficult duties of the Corporation, nothing is more desirable than that the Ward Commissioner should help, with his knowledge of the circumstances, in deciding any matter. Now, under the terms of the Bill with reference to *bustees*, there are 22 duties assigned to the General Committee, and I think nearly all of them are essentially duties which can be much better performed by a *Bustee* Committee, and probably by a local *Bustee* Committee. I hope the *Bustee* Committees will deal with the different portions of the town separately. I think it advantageous that the Committees should so deal with them. One of their duties is 'to require an owner to take down a hut and re-erect it in conformity with the standard plan;' another is 'to cause the materials of any hut pulled down under their orders to be given to the rightful owner.' It seems to me clearly advantageous that the Sub-Committees should deal with such matters as these. The difference between the present Act and this Bill is most plainly marked. Under the existing Act the General Committee under section 64 is only a Budget and Finance Committee, and can only deal with business expressly referred to it by the Corporation. This is not so, however, in fact, but it is the existing law. The Sub-Committees under the present Act can only enquire and report and advise. They have no administrative functions delegated to them. Under this Bill, any of the duties and powers of the General Committee can be assigned to Sub-Committees, and they may become most useful bodies, relieving the General Committee of much detailed work."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"When I spoke just now, I confined myself entirely to the grounds on which the hon'ble mover of the amendment supported it. But the grounds put forward by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee are different. His proposal would bring the work of the Corporation to a standstill. The volume of work before the General Committee is so enormous as to prevent them ever getting through it unless they have recourse to the principle of division of labour. These Sub-Committees, among other duties, will take the place of the present Standing Committees. All their proceedings will come before the General Committee for confirmation, and will have the same effect as if they had been done by the General Committee in their own persons The other day the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved an amendment to prevent the Chairman from delegating his powers to any Municipal officer, except a few specified ones, and after hearing what I had to say about it, at the recommendation of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, he withdrew that amendment. Well, Sir, the position here is exactly the same. Just as the Chairman could not possibly get through his work if he had to do everything with his own hands, so the General Committee would be unable to get through the work imposed upon them if they had to transact every item of business themselves. Throughout the proceedings of the Select Committee it was taken for granted that not only would these Sub-Committees be appointed, but that the freest possible use would be made of this power. I think, Sir, if the Hon'ble mover of the amendment had served on the Corporation, he would recognise how utterly impossible it is to impose on the General Committee all the duties the General Committee at present have imposed upon them, and also the work of the numerous Standing Committees of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I have very little to add to what my Hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill has said in reply to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I would remind the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath

Banerjee that the Loans Committee, which is entrusted with very large financial questions, and the realising of the capital of the Corporation, consists only of six members, and I do not think I have ever seen more than four members at a meeting. Then again it should be remembered that these Committees, which will take up so much of the work of the present Standing Committees of the Corporation, will be very often peripatetic. They will go about and inspect various parts of the town. It is, I think, quite impossible in practice for the existing large Committees to carry out inspection work of that nature."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that sub-section (*3b*) of section 88 [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)] be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that sub-section (*3b*) of section 88 [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)] be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Sir, I move that section 88, sub-section (*3b*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], be omitted. I am entirely in favour of having the best men we can get for any work that has to be done, when all causes of friction are removed. I think that the Corporation, or even the General Committee, will be best able to find persons better fitted for any particular kind of work, without being hampered by any rules which would limit the selections in proportion to the Ward Commissioners, the nominated Commissioners, and those appointed by Government. There has never been a suggestion made that the Municipality packed their Committees. I think they have tried to get the best men they could, and I think it would be difficult for Government to make rules to meet the different cases—hard-and-fast rules—such as are contemplated under the law. I think it will be much better and wiser that there should be no such rules, and that those who have to select should have a free choice of whom they may think the best fitted for any particular purpose in hand."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have an amendmen very much upon the same lines, Sir. This proviso in the Bill has been drafted in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India. Paragraph 20 of the letter of the Government of India says:—

'I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590, in connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.'

"Well, Sir, it was in accordance with this recommendation that the Select Committee drafted the section. But the Select Committee were unanimously of opinion that it would be most difficult to work a section of this kind. I will read an extract from the report of the Select Committee with reference to this particular section. The Select Committee observed:—

'At the same time we are bound to say that we entertain considerable doubt as to whether it will be possible to make workable rules of this character, or to give practical effect to any rules that might be made on the subject, however well they may be devised. It is even possible that such rules might impair the working efficiency of Committees appointed under them.'

"Therefore, Sir, when these rules were made, it was the deliberate opinion of the Select Committee that the rules might impair the working efficiency of the Committees appointed under them. This is the unanimous view of the Select Committee. With all the respect we can possibly feel for the Government of India, I think we ought to state, in clear and distinct terms,

that the effect of a section like this, if carried out, would be disastrous to the working efficiency of the Corporation, for that is practically what the Select Committee said in much milder language. It seems to me to be positively dangerous to have a section like this in the Bill. We have to provide for future contingencies. The history of this section will be forgotten. The circumstances under which it became the law of the land will not be borne in mind. My hon'ble friend will not always be the Secretary of the Municipal Department—another Lieutenant-Governor will occupy the place Your Honour now adorns—and then rules may be framed which, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, will be disastrous to the efficiency of the Corporation. Having regard to these considerations, is it right that we should have even a permissive section like this in the Bill? We are bound to look to the efficiency of the Corporation. I think we owe it to ourselves to state, in clear and distinct terms, that we as the Legislature feel that even this permissive power of making rules ought not to be given to the Government in a matter like this. Therefore I appeal to Your Honour and to this Council to omit the sub-section. I know perfectly well that it will be a dead letter under Your Honour's *régime*, but it may not be so under your successor's *regimé*, and, therefore, it is necessary that we should guard against possible contingencies which might lead to mischief. I hope that, as in legislating we are bound to take long views of things, we shall so provide that no mischief may happen in the future by allowing a section like this to be passed into law. I trust the amendment of my hon'ble friend will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I wish to say very little about this sub-section, because my views are accurately stated in the passage of the report of the Select Committee which has been read by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. But I think Sir, he has rather exaggerated the risk of disaster following from this section being allowed in the Bill. So far as I can see, it will be quite impossible ever to make rules of this kind, and I am sure, at all events as far as I can foresee, no such rules will be made. The section is permissive. If the section had been compulsory, I admit the position would be one of great difficulty. But after all, it is merely a permissive section in the Bill, and a section which I think every one is agreed is extremely difficult of application, and every one is also agreed that it is not likely to be put into practice. I do not think we need trouble very much about any dangers that are likely to ensue on its being put into operation. Therefore, although I cannot say I am in favour of the section, I think we might allow it to stand in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR, in reply, said:—"What I desire to point out is that, if this section is so difficult of application, it would be wiser to take it out altogether, because, although my hon'ble friend says there will be no chance of its being put into operation, he, after all, can only speak for himself, and we do not know what the future has in store for the Corporation. Considering also that he recognises the great difficulty of putting it into operation, I think it is best to remove all temptation and to exclude this sub-section altogether from the Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"My hon'ble friend said it will be quite impossible to frame rules; then why have the section at all? My friend has distinctly said it is quite impossible to frame rules under this section of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Did I say 'quite impossible'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have got your exact words."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I said my views were expressed in the paragraph of the Select Committee's report."

The motions being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 9.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
	The Hon'ble the President.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 88, sub-section (3b), [*now* section 95, sub-section (6)] for lines 3 to 8, the following be substituted:—

(*i*) Commissioners elected under section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*), or appointed under section 52B (*now* 59), sub-section (*1*), and

(*ii*) Commissioners appointed under section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)].

He said:—"My reason for this amendment is that, to the best of my judgment, the section as framed does not correctly represent the views of the Government of India, as embodied in paragraphs 17 and 20 of the despatch dated 7th June, 1899. The question arises, what are the constituent elements of the General Committee who have to appoint Sub-Committees? It is assumed that these constituent elements are the Ward Commissioners, the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1a*) of section 7 [*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 8] and the Commissioners appointed under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1a*) of section 7 [*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 8]. Now I venture to submit that these are not the constituent elements either of the Corporation or of the General Committee. So far as the Corporation goes, the constituent elements are described in paragraph 17 of the despatch. They are described to be the twenty-five elected Commissioners and the twenty-five appointed Commissioners. So far as the General Committee is concerned, my contention is that the constituent elements are (1) the four representatives of the Ward Commissioners; (2) not the four representatives of the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), but the four who represent the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), that is to say, these four represent not only Trade, Commerce and the Port Trust, but they also represent the Government partially; and (3) the four members appointed by Government. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the rules are to be made declaring what proportion has to come from the Ward Commissioners, the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1a*) of section 7 [*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 8], and the Commissioners appointed under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1a*) of section 7 [*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 8]. I submit, therefore, that (2) and (3) ought to be amalgamated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member admits that the proportions of these Sub-Committees ought to be truly representative of the constituent elements of the Corporation. Now, Sir, the constitution of the General Committee is laid down in section 8 (*now* 9) of the Bill, and that says that the 12 members shall be respectively elected and appointed as follows:—

four shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners,
four shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8),
four shall be appointed by the Local Government.

"Now, Sir, we have followed that classification in clause (3*b*)."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"That is precisely my complaint. You have not done so."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I would ask that this matter stand over until Monday. I am not quite sure that there is not some confusion about it."

The further consideration of these amendments was then postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

The consideration of the following motion standing in the name of the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, namely, that at the end of section 88, sub-section (3b) [*now* section 95, sub-section (6)], be added "but from no Sub-Committee shall the representatives of either of the two classes of Commissioners be entirely excluded," was also postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 88, sub-section (3a) [*now* section 95, sub-section (5)], line 2, for the words "General Committee," the word "Corporation" be substituted, and that the words from "and none of them need" to the end of the sub-section be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, we have, under this section, power given to the General Committee to decide what Sub-Committees there shall be and what subjects they shall deal with, and what I seek to bring about by my amendment is, that the Corporation should elect the members of such Sub-Committees, and not the General Committee. I think, Sir, that the general body of the Corporation will be better able to judge as to the qualifications of individuals than the General Committee, which is a small body in which there will be many who are not by any means in touch with the Commissioners as a body. There is a further difficulty in the question, which I think is a real difficulty, and that is, that the members of the Sub-Committees will be paid by fees, and they may be influenced by reason of those who may be regarded as being the patrons in giving those fees, and I do not like that there should be any suspicion of that sort. Whether there be reason for this or not, I am not going to enter into the question, but we know this, that although in Bombay the powers of election of these Sub-Committees are given to the Standing Committee, which answers to our General Committee, the Sub-Committees are not paid at all. These are generally the grounds on which I move that the word 'Corporation' be substituted for the term 'General Committee'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This proposal seeks to transfer to the Corporation the power to appoint Sub-Committees to whom are to be delegated part of the duties of the General Committee. The Hon'ble Member has said that the Corporation is better able to judge of the merits of members to be appointed than is the General Committee. He said the General Committee was a small body and that the Corporation is better acquainted with the merits of the members who may be appointed to Sub-Committees. This sounds, Sir, as if the members of the General Committee were entire strangers to the Corporation, as if they knew nothing about their fellow Commissioners at all. But every member of the General Committee is also a member of the Corporation. I would remind the Hon'ble Member that in the House of Commons they have an institution known as the Committee of Selection, which is a Committee to which is entrusted the duty of selecting members of other Committees to be appointed by the House. Now, Sir, if we were going to have such an institution in the Corporation of Calcutta, I think you would find it very difficult to get a body of men better qualified to act as the Committee of Selection than the General Committee. It will be representative of all sections of the Corporation; it will include, as I have said more than once, the picked men of all classes—men of the highest character and position and of the greatest capacity; and I feel certain that, if the matter is looked at solely from the point of view of making the best possible selection, the General Committee is in the best position to do it.

"But there are still stronger objections to the amendment. These Sub-Committees are to be the delegates of the General Committee. They are to do work assigned by law to the General Committee, and their proceedings come before the parent body for confirmation; and it is quite inconsistent with this scheme of duties to transfer the power of appointing them to some third party. If this were done, Sub-Committees would at once become the agents of the Corporation instead of being, as they are intended to be, the agents of the General Committee. The Corporation would thus obtain the power of interfering with the work of the General Committee in matters with which under the Bill they have no power of interference. It would go a long way towards bringing back that interference by means of Committees which Sir Alexander Mackenzie was so strongly opposed to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to the Committee of the House of Commons, I would observe that it is not the Cabinet Ministers who form the Selection Committee of the House, but those who are most intimately connected with, and those who have the most intimate knowledge of, the ordinary members of the House of Commons. So I think that in the General Committee, although these may be, as my hon'ble friend hopes, the pick of the Corporation, it is very possible that among them a large proportion will be those who will be wholly ignorant of the general body of the members generally, and will be unacquainted with a very large portion of the general body among whom would probably be found the most useful persons to serve on these Sub-Committees. With regard to the question of the selection being made by the Corporation, as I have said before,—and it has not been challenged in any degree whatever,—there has been no suggestion that the Corporation packed their Committees. I think that, if the Corporation were permitted to have the selection of these Committees, there would be a better selection made than if the choice were left to the General Committee."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved that in section 88, sub-section (3a) [*now* section 90, sub-section (5)], the word "shall" be substituted for 'need, unless the General Committee so direct."

He said:—"I expect support for this amendment from the Hon'ble Members who have, in this Council, affirmed more than once that local self-government is not being withdrawn, that concentration is not the object of this Bill, but that it is designed with the object simply of curtailing some of the powers at present enjoyed by the preponderating element. These observations encourage me to expect support from that quarter. This section, Sir, enables the General Committee to appoint members of the Sub-Committees from the general body of Commissioners, but it does not prevent the General Committee from nominating Sub-Committees from its own body. Where is the guarantee that the General Committee will not invariably exercise that discretion in favour of its own members? Where is the safeguard? Now, Sir, Mr. Risley in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, paragraph 3, stated:—

'Power is also taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-Committees, either from their own body or from the general body of Commissioners, on which all the working talent among the Commissioners will find a place.'

"I beg to draw the special attention of the Council to this observation 'on which all the working talent among the Commissioners will find a place.' I understand it was the intention also of the Select Committee that these Sub-Committees be formed from the general body of the Commissioners. If that is really the intention of the legislature from the time of the inception of this Bill down to this stage, why not give a manifestation of that intention by accepting this amendment? Now I beg to submit that there is undoubtedly a good deal of feeling about this Bill. I need not repeat what the state of excitement is, but if Your Honour is pleased to accept this amendment it would, I believe, be dealing out a considerable concession which would pacify public feelings. I have just

heard that the General Committee will be overwhelmed with work, that they ought to be relieved, and therefore, if the working talent of the general body of the Commissioners is intended to be utilized, why not give them this assurance that the Sub-Committees would be always formed from the rest of the Commissioners? If this be done, the public, at any rate the native portion of it, would be, to a certain extent, relieved by the concession. It would be acceding to a certain extent to public wishes without in the least introducing anything which would weaken the executive. I submit, therefore, that this is an opportunity for this Council, and it is an opportunity afforded by this amendment to Your Honour, to make a concession which will, to a certain extent, pacify the excitement caused by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"The Hon'ble Member says that this proposal, if agreed to, will be regarded as a concession, and that it would go some way towards satisfying the demands of the public. Would the Hon'ble Member be surprised to hear that not a single one of any of the various associations or public bodies who have reported upon this Bill has put forward any such request? The effect of the amendment would be to exclude every member of the General Committee from sitting on any of the Sub-Committees. As I have explained, these Sub-Committees will take the place of the present Standing Committees for water-supply, drainage, bustees, &c., &c. Does the Hon'ble Member seriously think that no member of the General Committee ought to sit upon any one of these important Committees? I feel that no member of the Corporation would ever put forward such an extraordinary proposition. At present, the members of the General Committee are to be found on every one of the Standing Committees, and, as a rule, they are among the leading members of the Standing Committees."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—"Some of us do not allow ourselves to be put down as members of the Standing Committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can hardly consider the proposal seriously: it would exclude the picked men of the Corporation from these various Sub-Committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said :—"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen thinks that this proposal would not weaken the action of Sub-Committees. To my mind it would be almost fatal. He wishes to have some assurance that the members of the Corporation will have a chance of being members of the various Sub-Committees. I think he may feel the most perfect assurance that this will be the case. Under the London County Council, there are no less than 25 Committees which correspond to the Sub-Committees here, and I have little doubt there should be at least an equal number in Calcutta. If the 12 members of the General Committee are to form 25 Sub-Committees, I am quite sure that they will have to give up all occupations other than that of the municipality. It will be a physical impossibility for members of the General Committee to form all the Sub-Committees. I am myself personally in favour of as large a number as possible of the members of the Sub-Committees not being members of the General Committee, but I do think it is most desirable and, in the principal Sub-Committees, absolutely essential that there should be one member of the General Committee at least who is a member of the Sub-Committee. If the system which is proposed in section 88 (*now* 95) of the Bill is carried out, the result will be this, that on each Sub-Committee there will be three or four members who are Commissioners and one or possibly two members of the General Committee, and one member of the General Committee will, in almost all cases, be the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will deal with the various matters assigned to it, and, when its proceedings come before the General Committee, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee will be the spokesman of the Sub-Committee before the General Committee. That system is in force in several municipalities, and it is most successful, because in all unimportant matters the views of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, who is a member of the General Committee, are accepted as a matter of etiquette by the General Committee; but of course when important matters come up

for consideration, then the members of the General Committee will discuss the question. It is certain that by having one member of the General Committee as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, and by letting him bring matters before the General Committee, business is greatly facilitated. I am in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in hoping that as large a number of members of the Corporation as possible may be on the Sub-Committee, and I am sure that, if their powers are somewhat weakened as members of the Corporation generally, they will be considerably increased with reference to those details of which they have the most knowledge and the most local acquaintance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The Hon'ble Member has quoted, in support of his amendment, a remark of Mr. Risley's that it was desirable that all the talent of the Commissioners should be utilised on the Sub-Committees; but in proposing that the members of these Sub-Committees shall consist only of members of the Corporation, and not of the General Committee, he excludes from the Sub-Committees all the working talent that will exist in the General Committee, which, as we have been assured, will be comprised of the most practical and business-like members of the municipality. The Hon'ble Member also apprehends that no members of the Corporation who are not also members of the General Committee would be appointed to the Sub-Committees. The General Committee, being a small body, consisting of 12, must, however, obviously have recourse to the other members of the Corporation in order to form most of their Sub-Committees. If, on the other hand, the Sub-Committees consist only of members of the Corporation who are not on the General Committee, while their proceedings are made subject to the confirmation of the General Committee, it is probable that friction would sometimes arise between the General Committee and its Sub-Committees. The section as drafted unquestionably provides the best means of using all the talent of the Corporation in the work of the municipality, and the Corporation will have, through its members, some share in dealing with the matters which are reserved for the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The point which has been raised by my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanto Nath Sen is one of considerable importance, and I must say it is a point attended with considerable difficulty. The Council cannot possibly withhold its sympathy from a motion such as that brought forward by my hon'ble friend, having regard to the object which he has in view, namely, to guard against the possibility of the General Committee abusing its powers of nomination in respect of Sub-Committees. I take it, Sir, that that is an object which will command in an unstinted measure the sympathy of this Council, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has pointed out there are serious practical difficulties in the way, and I think it is as well that we should address ourselves to those difficulties. It is possible that a Sub-Committee, left without the experienced and matured guidance of members of the General Committee, may not be able satisfactorily to discharge the important and responsible duties with which it may be entrusted. I know how valuable the guidance—the guidance of the more seasoned, more experienced and more matured minds in the Corporation—is. Therefore, I should be unwilling to lay down a hard-and-fast rule to the effect that no member of the General Committee shall be a member of the Sub-Committee. Having gone so far I would stop there, and I would say this—that a limitation ought to be imposed upon the percentage of members of the General Committee being members of the Sub-Committees. Supposing you have one or two members of the General Committee, that ought to be enough. The minimum is three, the maximum is six. Supposing you have two members of the General Committee—if you provide two members of the General Committee upon any Sub-Committee—it may be less—but supposing you have two members of the General Committee upon every Sub-Committee, I think that ought to be quite enough for the satisfactory transaction of business. You will have the experienced guidance of the members of the General Committee, and it seems to me that such a limitation will afford an opportunity to others who are not members of the General Committee to be

members of the Sub-Committees. Then, Sir, there is another alternative suggestion which also occurs to me, because it was a suggestion which was made by experienced members of the Corporation, and if I remember right it was a suggestion which was given effect to at one time. I think, Sir, we had a rule to this effect that no member of the Corporation shall be a member of the General Committee and of more than one or two Sub-Committees. The effect of that rule would be to divide the work of the Corporation amongst all the members of the Corporation and give an opportunity to others who are not members of the General Committee to take part in the work of the Sub-Committees. These are the two alternative proposals which occur to my mind; and, as it is a matter of some little difficulty, I was going to make a suggestion to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill whether he would consent to consider them, because they are matters of practical expediency and administrative convenience, and whether it would not be as well to have the question postponed and we might take it up after tiffin and settle it, that is to say, if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill accepts the principle. If, however, he does not, then there is an end of the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I certainly do not accept the principle that there should be any limitation whatever as to proportion on the Sub-Committees."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Then I have no hesitation in saying, and I say it with regret, that my hon'ble friend takes an extreme view, and I think he takes a view which is opposed to what is right and proper in a case of this kind. What possible objection can my friend have to legislate to the effect that not more than one-third of the Sub-Committee shall be members of the General Committee? I do not see any possible objection to a section of that kind, because we should thus secure the experience and judgment of members of the General Committee to guide the Sub-Committees. What possible objection can there be to the suggestion which I venture to put forward, namely, that no member of the Corporation shall be a member of the General Committee and of more than one Sub-Committee? I think these are limitations which would not in the smallest degree interfere with the satisfactory transaction of business in the Corporation, and at the same time guard against the possibility of any abuse which my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen is so anxious to provide against and with which I am sure the Council will sympathise. I must say that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill takes an extreme view, and I hope he will modify the opinion he has formed."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, in reply, said:—"I can see the difficulty that in some cases may arise owing to the exclusion of members of the General Committee from the Sub-Committees. At the same time I still venture to think that there is a possibility of the abuse of the discretion left to the General Committee. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee's suggestion was that a maximum number might be provided. If it had been accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, perhaps it would have satisfied me also, but his opposition to that accentuates the necessity of a safeguard. Having regard to the tendency of the present legislation and the propensities of the administration, I believe I am justified in asking for a safeguard. It is, Sir, a safeguard that I ask for and nothing else. Where is the guarantee that the General Committe will not hereafter exclude all the other members and will not appropriate all the privileges? I seek for a safeguard in order that there may not be a monopoly of privileges derived from the work in the Municipality. Let there be a diffusion and a distribution with proper safeguards. As has been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, one member from the General Committee might preside over the deliberations of the Sub-Committee. Perhaps that would be a good thing. I repeat that what I seek is that there should be a safeguard."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motions standing in his name, that—

(1) in section 88, sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*) [*now* section 85, sub-sections (*7*) and (*8*)], for the words "General Committee" the word "Corporation" be substituted;

(2) in section 88, sub-section (*5*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*8*)], the words "and of any rules made under sub-section (*3b*)" [*now* sub-section (*6*)] be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the proviso to sub-section (*5a*) of section 88 [*now* sub-section (*9*) of section 95] be omitted.

He said:—"Sub-section (*5a*) of section 88 [*now* sub-section (*9*) of section 95] is as follows:—

'Every Sub-Committee shall chose one of their number to preside at their meetings:

'Provided that the Chairman shall be President of any Sub-Committee of which he is a member.'

"I wish to remind Hon'ble Members of the history of this particular proviso. At one of the meetings of the Select Committee we came to the conclusion that the Sub-Committees should have the power of electing their own President, no matter whether the Chairman was present or not. I think, Sir, we arrived at this conclusion, and subsequently we modified it, and the modification finds a place in the Bill. I am in favour of the original amendment of the Select Committee, namely, that Sub-Committees ought to be permitted to elect their own President, and the Chairman ought not *ex officio* to be the President of a Sub-Committee if he happens to be present or be a member of the Sub-Committee. There is no reason why he should necessarily be the President. If he is present, he is able to give all the information which the Sub-Committee might stand in need of; and, although he might not occupy the Presidential chair, he would be in a position to guide, lead and direct the proceedings of the Sub-Committee. I think, Sir, the Sub-Committees might, without the slightest detriment to the prestige of the authority of the Chairman, be permitted to elect their own President. I do not see why any modification of the original decision of the Select Committee should be made. I hope, therefore, that this amendment might be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is a case in which second thoughts are best. I would only say that it seems to me absolutely inconsistent with the position of the Chairman that he should be a member of a Sub-Committee with somebody else in the chair. And I would add that there is hardly any part in this Bill about which Mr. Bright takes a stronger view."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Am I to understand that we are to be determined in the course of legislation that we follow here by the strong opinions of Mr. Bright or the Municipal executive? No doubt those strong opinions are factors for consideration, but I venture to submit that they are not determining factors in the course of legislation that we should adopt here. We are not to be guided in the discharge of our duties except by our own consciences and what we arrive at after mature consideration. It is perfectly legitimate for Mr. Bright to object to a thing of this kind. Being Chairman, he certainly would like to be Chairman of the General Committee and of Sub-Committees. He would not of course consent to any change the effect of which would be to place him in an inferior position than that of Chairman even of meetings of Sub-Committees."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill mentioned Mr. Bright's name in support of his own particular view, but the Council will give due weight to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Mr. Bright's opinion no doubt is a factor to be taken into account, but it is not to be the determining factor, as apparently it is with my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill. I may mention just one Committee, and I think the facts connected with that Committee will convince the Council how Committees and Sub-Committees do admirable work when they are left to themselves and not in any way controlled by the Municipal executive. I would refer to the Bill Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Chairman was not a member of that Committee. It is only in cases of those Committees of which he is a member that he is to be Chairman."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I wanted to show that members of the Corporation and members of Committees are able to get on without the guidance of the Chairman, and I wanted to show this by reference to the Bill Committee. Here was the Bill Committee charged with most important work, namely, the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. All the meetings of the Bill Committee, with one exception, were presided over by Babu Kally Nath Mitter. I attended every meeting, and I venture to assert that I do not remember any Committee of the Corporation which has done such admirable work in connection with a difficult question as this Bill Committee has done, unfettered, uncontrolled and without the guidance of the executive. Therefore, it seems to me that the members of the Corporation are able to take care of themselves, and do the work of Committees and Sub-Committees. Therefore, when a Sub-Committee is appointed, there is no reason why the Sub-Committee should not elect its own Chairman. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar reminds me of another Committee, namely, the Suburban Road Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I rise to order. The Hon'ble Member is now replying to what I said just now, and he seems to me to be travelling outside the recognized limits of a reply."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am illustrating a point, in regard to which Your Honour has permitted me to bring forward one illustration. If I was in order in bringing forward one illustration, surely I am in order in bringing forward another."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will have a right of reply."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Here was another Committee, also a non-official Committee, charged with most difficult work connected with the Suburban roads, and I understand the work done by that Committee, without the guidance of the Chairman, was most satisfactory, and its recommendations are now being carried out. Therefore, my contention is this: that the members of the Corporation, of the General Committees and of Sub-Committees are able to look after themselves. If the Chairman is there, let him appear as an ordinary member. If the Sub-Committee propose to elect him as President, by all means let them do so. I do not want to interfere with their discretion, but do not make it obligatory upon them to elect him as President."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has quoted one or two instances quite correctly to show that a Committee of the Corporation is capable of doing good work even though they are not under the guidance of the Chairman. But I think he will not find a single instance in which the Chairman has been a member of a Committee and has not been in the chair. In all the instances which he has cited the Chairman has not been a member of the Committee at all. That is exactly what the Bill provides for. Section 88, sub-section (*3*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*4*)], provides that—

'Every Sub-Committee shall consist of not less than three or more than six Commissioners, and the General Committee may at any time direct that the Chairman shall also be a member of any Sub-Committee.'

"The Chairman need not be a member of any Sub-Committee. There is nothing to make him a member of any Sub-Committee unless the General Committee so directs. So that it will still be possible under this Bill, just as it has been, in the past, to appoint Committees of which the Chairman is not a member. All that the section we are now discussing provides for is that, if the Chairman is a member of any Sub-Committee, he is to be in his proper place, that is, in the chair."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that the following amendments be made in section 88 (*now* 95), namely:—

(1) that the following sub-section be inserted after sub-section (*1*):—

"(*1a*) In every case in which an appeal lies to the General Committee from any proceedings of the Chairman, such appeal shall be heard and decided by a Sub-Committee constituted under sub-section (*1*)."

(2) that the following words be added at the end of sub-section (*3*) [*now* (*4*)]:—

"other than a Sub-Committee referred to in sub-section (*1a*)."

He said:—"Sub-section (*3*) [*now* (*4*)] as amended will read:—

"(*3*) Every Sub Committee shall consist of not less than three or more than six Commissioners, and the General Committee may at any time direct that the Chairman shall also be a member of any Sub-Committee other than a Sub-Committee referred to in sub-section (*1a*)."

"It is not necessary for me to explain this amendment at any very great length. It will be in the recollection of the Council that when we were discussing section 8 (*now* 9), the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the Chairman should not be *ex officio* President of the General Committee, and two reasons were assigned in support of this amendment: first, that the Chairman as the head of the executive ought not to be the head of the General Committee; and, secondly, that, as appeals from his decision lie to the General Committee, he ought not to be President of that Committee. I suggested that, so far as this second ground went, it could be met by providing that appeals should be heard by the General Committee, such power of hearing appeals being delegated to a Sub-Committee of which the Chairman should not be a member. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill assured me that that was the intention of the Government. I wish it to be distinctly understood that these amendments are not put before the Council from any want of confidence in the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; but it may well happen that years after when the Hon'ble Member is no longer in charge of the Municipal Department of the Government, and the proceedings of this Council have been consigned to oblivion, some enthusiastic admirer of the Chairman may suggest that he should be a member of the

Appeals Committee, and the General Committee may accept the proposition in entire ignorance of the history of the reason why his name was excluded. To guard against any such contingency, I have thought it proper to move this amendment, and I trust it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and ageed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the following proviso be added to section 88, sub-section (*11*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*12*)], namely:—

"Provided that, if the Chairman concurs in any action recommended by a majority of the members of any Sub-Committee, whether or not he is a member of such Sub-Committee, and considers that inconvenience would result from delay in taking such action, he may take such action without waiting for confirmation by the General Committee of the proceedings of the Sub-Committee; but, if the General Committee do not confirm the proceedings of the Sub-Committee, such steps shall be taken to carry out any orders passed by the General Committee as may still be practicable."

He said:—"The provisions of this amendment correspond with those of sections 64 and 66 of the present Act. They empower the Chairman, when he is in accord with the majority of any Sub-Committee and when he thinks that inconvenience would be occasioned by delay, to take action at once in accordance with the opinion of the majority, without waiting for confirmation by the General Committee. As I say, these powers have been exercised by the Chairman under the existing law for the last ten years, and they have worked well, and I have never heard of their being objected to. It was only by an oversight that similar powers were not inserted in the Bill in the first instance, and we propose now to supply that omission."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"We are now gradually coming back to the present Act. The object of this Bill was that the powers of the several municipal authorities should be defined. We are now getting gradually to undefine them. These amendments really are precisely those objections in the present Act which we have heard of before, in consequence of which we were told that the duties of the Chairman were in a fluid state. As I have read the Bill, and the grounds upon which the Bill has been brought in, and the objects of it, this power was deliberately excluded from it. Now we have it, suddenly, that this power is to be given to the Chairman, whether he is present at the discussion or not, whether he has been able to consider the questions in the light of the discussions that have taken place or not, if he happens to agree with one or two members of one of these Sub-Committees, he may at once take action. When there is this power given under the present Act, at all events we had the assurance that the questions would come before a comparatively large number of Commissioners. Now we may possibly have three members attending; we then should have by a majority of two a question of great moment decided, action taken, and then when action has begun to be taken or has been completed, we know what the result will be when it is placed before the General Committee. The General Committee will consider that they are precluded from opening the question again, and they will endorse everything that may have been done. But, under the present law, we have 12 and 18 members who are members of the Committee. They meet together and consider the questions together. The Chairman is always present, and he hears the discussions and is able to consider the questions in the light of the discussions that have taken place; but under the proposed law, this omnipotent and omniscient individual is able simply to do as he thinks fit. We do not know even that there will be a report of the proceedings placed before him; but because he thinks one side is right he immediately can take action. We are told it is for the purpose of preventing any delay in the administration, but we know that matters of any important character can be taken up without delay if the Chairman chooses. We have to provide for all contingencies, and it may be that, when he thinks that there is some question in which the General Committee will not accede to his desire, he will take action, and then the whole question would be practically decided. I think, Sir, that this is a provision which ought

not to find a place in the law. The General Committee meet once a week. These powers have been given in the present Act because the meetings of the Corporation take place onc e a month under the law. Latterly there have been more meetings than just the monthly meeting, but a very short time back there was just that one meeting in a month, and in such circumstances it was very desirable that the Chairman should have authority to take action promptly; but now these circumstances are altered, and the confirming authority will meet at least once a week; and in those circumstances, I think, to give power to the Chairman to act in such wide terms is really taking away the substance of self-government altogether."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I must also oppose the amendment. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has proceeded upon the analogy of the present law. I do not think he is entitled to fall back upon the present law. The present law and the law that is to be are two different things altogether. The great drawback in the present law was alleged to be that the Executive was not sufficiently strong; that the Corporation had the power of interference to a very considerable extent which stood in the way of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Executive. All that is now proposed to be changed; the Executive will be rendered strong, far stronger than they are at present, and I strongly object to the further strengthening of the Executive by these side issues. It is somewhat remarkable that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill did not submit this and a similar section to the Select Committee. Am I to understand that these sections did not occur to my hon'ble friend? If these matters had been brought up in Select Committee, we should have had an opportunity of considering them, and, what is more, I think, when deliberate attempts of this kind are made to stengthen the Executive still further, the opinion of the Corporation and the local bodies ought to have been solicited. This is not a small matter. The section involves a constitutional principle of some moment. The Executive is already strong; you want to strengthen it still further by falling back upon a provision which exists in the present law; but, Sir, my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill is not to have even the consolation of deriving any support from the present law. The circumstances under which the Chairman can now act in anticipation of confirmation by the Corporation will not be the circumstances under which he will act under the present Bill. Sir, as has been pointed out, the General Committee consists of the *elite* of the Corporation. Will the Sub-Committees be similarly constituted? The Standing Committees consist of a considerable number of members. But the Sub-Committees will comprise very few members. Here the Chairman is to act in anticipation of confirmation by the General Committee if he is in agreement about any matter with the majority of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will consist of not less than three members and not more than six members. Suppose, Sir, we have a Sub-Committee of five members, and the Chairman is one of the five: three are in favour of a particular course of action, including the Chairman, two are opposed to that particular course of action; the Sub-Committee are thus equally divided; it is the casting vote of the Chairman that decides the matter. Suppose in a case of this kind the Chairman acts in anticipation of sanction by the General Committee. What does it come to? If you analyse the matter it comes to this: that the Chairman acts upon his own independent responsibility in which he has been supported by only two members of the Committee, and he is able to pledge the General Committee to any particular course of action. I think, Sir, that is dangerous and may lead to complications At the present moment a thing of this kind is impossible because of the numerical strength of the Committees. It seems to me, Sir, if you look at the matter from the point of view which I have ventured to suggest, it is not a safe thing to arm the Executive with powers of this nature. Having regard to the small numerical strength of your Sub-Committee it may sometimes happen that the Chairman may anticipate the decision of the General Committee in a matter in which practically there have been only two or three votes recorded on his side. I do not think that ought to be allowed, and looking at the question from this point of view, I hope and trust that the

Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way not to press this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I would only beg to add one remark in opposing this motion. The necessity for this provision consists in the anticipated inconvenience which would result from delay. As the General Committee meet weekly, and oftener if necessary, they would be able to take action on a Resolution being passed."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I wish to make one observation in connection with this matter in opposing this motion. If we refer to section 83 (*now* 90), sub-section (4), we find it provided that—

'The Chairman may at any time call a special meeting of the General Committee for the transaction of any business which, in his opinion, cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting of the Committee.'

"If the Chairman thinks that the matter is so urgent, it lies in his power to at once call a meeting of the General Committee. In the face of this section I do not think we ought to lend ourselves to anomalies which may arise in cases where the Chairman takes action in anticipation of the sanction of the General Committee which may not be given afterwards. When we have such a remedy in the hands of the Chairman himself, may not we as well omit this proviso?"

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I feel that I ought not to give a silent vote on this question. The proviso, although it looks very similar to the provisions of the old law, upon close examination seems to be completely different in essence. In the first place, under the old law the Committee was the Committee of the Corporation, which was a Committee not invested with vague general powers but a Committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, specific questions. The Sub-Committee we have to deal with in the present instance is a Sub-Committee of the General Committee as distinguished from the Committee appointed by the Corporation. In the second place, this Sub-Committee may have delegated to it vague general powers, and the recommendation which the majority may make may relate to any question whatsoever. Then, again, my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee placed before the Council the case of a Sub-Committee of five, of which the Chairman was President. I would venture to take an even stronger case. There may be a Sub-Committee of three, the Chairman President, one member voting with the Chairman and the other dissentient, and it would be open to the Chairman to take action under the new section 88, sub-section (11) [*now* section 95, sub-section (12)]. Therefore, I venture to affirm, that no case has been made out for the insertion of this section; at any rate, I would venture to suggest that, if this section is to be inserted, for the words 'by a majority of the members of any Sub-Committee' ought to be substituted 'unanimously by a Sub-Committee;' that is to say, if the Chairman concurred in any action recommended unanimously by a Sub-Committee, and if there was urgency, we might take it that the decision of such Sub-Committee would be little liable to be set aside by the General Committee; but to make it possible for the Chairman to take action, in anticipation, upon a recommendation made by a bare majority of a Sub-Committee is, I think, really objectionable."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, in reply, said:—"I think, Sir, the objections that have been raised to this exceedingly necessary and harmless proposal—for I can assure the Hon'ble Members that it is so—are based on some misapprehension. They entirely overlook the fact that the Chairman is only to take action in anticipation of the confirmation by the General Committee when he thinks that inconvenience would result from delay. Now, Sir, as the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen pointed out, the General Committee meets once a week; therefore, it can only be in cases where the urgency is so great that it would be impossible to wait for a week that any action will be taken under this section at all. That being so, the only occasion on which it will be necessary to exercise these powers is when the ugency is so great that he cannot wait for a week. All

these prognostications of evil, and all that has been said about the Chairman acting on the opinion and with the concurrence of one single member, appear to be fanciful. I do not regard the smallness of the numbers of the Sub-Committees as in any way a mark of weakness. We know very well that it has been constantly said that the excessive numbers of the present Standing Committees are a source of weakness rather than of strength. The whole object of this provision is to prevent inconvenience to the public. Those very provisions have been in force for ten years, and I have never heard one word of complaint made about them. They will be used in the future with the same discretion and the same good sense on the part of the Chairman as in the past, and I hope the Council will accept them."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 96.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that all the words of sub-section (*1*) of section 89A (*now* 96) beginning with the words "(to be specified in such resolution)" in line 4 to the end of the sub-section, be omitted, and that in their place the following be substituted :—

"relating to the purposes of this Act, as the Corporation may think fit."

He said:—"I will best consult the convenience of the Council if I read the section as amended by me. The section will run thus:—

'The Corporation may from time to time, by specific resolution, appoint a Special Committee to enquire into and report upon any matter relating to the purposes of the Act as the Corporation may think fit.'

"The provision in the Bill is to this effect :—

'The Corporation may from time to time, by specific resolution, appoint a Special Committee to inquire into, and report upon, any matter (to be specified in such resolution) which is reserved by this Act for the decision of the Corporation, and which is not at the time being under consideration by a Sub-Committee constituted under section 88 (*now* 95).'

"In this matter I follow section 38 of the Bombay Act, which gives the Corporation the right of appointing Committees to enquire into and report upon, any matter connected with the municipal administration of Bombay. Section 38 of the Bombay Act is as follows:—

'The Corporation may, from time to time, appoint out of their own body such and so many Committees, consisting of such number of persons, and may refer to such Committees, for enquiry and report or for opinion, such special subjects relating to the purposes of this Act, as they shall think fit.'

"The object is merely enquiry and report, and I do think the Corporation ought to have the power of enquiry and report in regard to all matters connected with the municipal administration of Calcutta. There might have been some danger of friction formerly when two-thirds of the representatives were elected by the people and one-third consisted of nominated members; but those elements of friction have apparently been removed in the present Bill under the orders of the Government of India. Therefore, there is not the smallest possibility of anything like friction occurring between the Corporation, the General Committee and the various Committees. The ends of harmonious and smooth administration having been ensured by the orders of the Government of India, it seems to me that there ought to be no objection to the enactment of the provision which I have the honour to suggest for your acceptance. We follow the lines of the Bombay Act in this matter. The section of the Bombay Act has not been attended with any inconvenience. If it were attended with any inconvenience, I have not the slightest doubt it would have been amended; and, therefore, having regard to the fact that the Corporation is differently constituted now, from what it was when the Select Committee reported in April, and that we have such a provision in the Bombay Act, it seems to me that the Corporation should have the power which I propose to confer on it."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has a motion to the same effect—No. 54. It would be convenient to take them together."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR moved (amendment No. 54) that in section 89A (*now* 96), sub-section (*1*), for the words from "which is reserved by this Act" to the end of the sub-section, the words "relating to the purposes of this Act" be substituted.

He said:—"My amendment is practically to the same effect, but it does not go so far as that of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I merely ask that the words 'which is reserved by this Act' to the end of the sub-section be eliminated, and the words 'relating to the purposes of this Act' be substituted. My hon'ble friend goes a little further, and requires that the Corporation may, from time to time, by specific resolution, appoint a Special Committee to enquire into, and report upon, any matter relating to the purposes of this Act as the Corporation may think fit. My hon'ble friend has said that, if in Bombay this had been found to work disadvantageously, it would have been modified; but, as a matter of fact, this has been introduced in the last Act of Bombay. The previous Act, which was amended by the Act of 1888, did not include this provision, and it was because they felt the want of it that they introduced it in the Act that is now in force. And it has been found to be a very useful power. I ask this to be considered: that it cannot be suggested that there can be any harm done in the administration at all, no obstruction whatsoever, because there cannot be any action taken as the result of any Committee of this character; and we know that in Bombay nearly all the great works have been introduced in consequence of the consideration by such Special Committees as are here referred to. As the Bill at present stands, it permits only of Committees being formed with relation to those few questions which are reserved for the consideration of the Corporation. All that I seek is that an opportunity be at least given to them, if they think necessary, of a discussion with regard to other works, and, as a matter of fact, we know from practice it has resulted in good in Bombay. There is no such restriction in the Bombay Act as is contained in the Bill; and, so far as this particular section is concerned, the concession that has been made is of little practical value. So that, in all circumstances, I would ask that there should be a greater power given for discussion by Committees by the Corporation. It would not be in General Meetings where long discussions take place, and where, it might be suggested perhaps, there would be time wasted. Whatever work would be required to be done would be done in Committees to which any specific questions could be referred. I will give one instance of an important work being brought about by reason of a Committee, such as is contemplated here, if the power that I seek now to introduce in this section is given. The Tansa Water-works were, I am informed, due to action taken of this character, and when we find it is a matter which, if introduced, will not in any way interfere with the administration, and will be entirely for the good of the public, I cannot conceive why there should be any objection raised."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"In order that the real bearings of this amendment may be made clear, I will ask the Council to go back a little and to consider what the structure of the new constitution of Calcutta is, and the bearing of the amendment upon it. The central idea of the scheme is to appoint three co-ordinate municipal authorities—the Chairman, the General Committee and the Corporation; and to divide up between them the manifold powers, functions and duties which are enumerated in the Bill. Each of these three authorities is to be independent within its own sphere, and neither of them is to interfere with the others except where it is so expressly provided.

"The functions of these respective authorities are as follows. To the Chairman is assigned the executive duty of carrying the law into effect; to the General Committee is assigned the management of those details which involve the exercise of discretionary power, and which are too important to be left to the Chairman alone; lastly, to the Corporation are assigned the power of the purse, the power of legislation, and the power to settle and shape broad questions of policy and large schemes of improvement. That, Sir, is the ruling idea of the Bill.

"Now, let us consider how it bears on the subject-matter of these two amendments. As regards the General Committee, we know that the duties which devolve upon them are exceedingly numerous and exceedingly intricate, and for that reason we have given them power to appoint Sub-Committees from their own number and otherwise, and to delegate to them a large part of their duties. That power is absolutely essential, and, as I have said, it is necessary that it should be freely exercised. Without this power, the General Committee will be absolutely swamped with work. But when we come to look at the Corporation, the position is different. The duties of the Corporation which I have just described are such as can be performed by a large deliberative body. They are not executive; they are not appellate or judicial; and they contain little or nothing in the way of administrative detail. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that there is little or no necessity for the Corporation to appoint subsidiary Committees or to depute or delegate to Committees any part of its own duties. and I think it would be almost inconsistent with the scheme of the Bill that they should do so. But there are one or two functions of the Corporation to which that description does not fully apply. In the course of the Select Committee we provided, among other things, that the control of markets should be withdrawn from the General Committee and made over to the Corporation. That was done rather against my will, but, any way, it was carried. Then the Corporation has to consider the budget, and it is possible that they might find it convenient to consider the budget in the first instance, not in their whole body, but by means of a Special Committee. Similarly, they may also find it convenient to exercise their control over markets in the same way. I think the case of loans also is another instance of the same kind.

"To provide for cases of this kind we, in the Select Committee, inserted this section, 89A (*now* 96), which gives the Corporation power to appoint Special Committees to consider and report on any matter which is reserved by law for the decision of the Corporation, and, if necessary, to delegate their own powers to such Special Committees.

"I submit that this gives ample power to the Corporation to deal with all those functions of theirs which are not such as can be most conveniently and appropriately dealt with by the Corporation as a whole. The hon'ble movers of the amendments wish to go much further than this. They wish to empower the Corporation to appoint Committees on any and every subject, whether the subjects are in any way under the control of the Corporation or not. The obvious effect of that would be to give the Corporation power to interfere in every branch and detail of the municipal administration. The section already gives the Corporation full power to deal, by means of subsidiary Committees, with all matters which are subject to their control. It is neither necessary, nor right, nor wise to extend that power to matters which are not subject to their control.

"It is true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said, that they did not claim the power to pass any orders on the reports of their Special Committees; but we all know what that means. You appoint your Committee; it makes its enquiry and submits its report. The report comes before the Corporation, and is discussed at great length, and strong opinions are expressed and probably a vote taken. In everything except name, that is tantamount to a direct order to the executive or to some other co-ordinate authority to take certain action; and at all events, even if you do not regard it as an order, it implies criticism, and criticism of matters which, *ex hypothesi*, are outside the province of the Corporation. I think, Sir, if we allow this amendment to be carried, we shall destroy at a stroke the whole separation and division of functions which it is the main object of the Bill to establish."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, of Nashipur, said:—"I cannot understand what was the intention of the framer of the Bill in inserting this clause 'which is not at the time being under consideration by a Sub-Committee constituted under section 88' when the matter is reserved for decision under the Act by the Corporation. Cannot it be considered by a Sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Yes, it can. Many matters are first dealt with by the General Committee and go finally to the Corporation for decision."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"The gist of my hon'ble friend's reply is summed up in the concluding sentence of his observations. That sentence I will quote:—

'If we accept the amendment we shall destroy at a stroke the whole organization of the Bill and the system of co-ordinate authorities.'

"I venture to join issue with my hon'ble friend as regards this view of the matter. I think, Sir, we are indebted for the system of co-ordinate authorities to the Bombay Municipal Act. Ours is a derived system. We have borrowed what light we possess on the subject from Bombay. They have got the system of co-ordinate authorities there, and, despite such a system in Bombay, they have got the section which I have just read out—a section which empowers the Corporation to appoint Committees to enquire into and report on all matters relating to the municipal administration of the city. A section such as this does not in the smallest degree jeopardize or impair the system of co-ordinate authorities in Bombay. We have got, then, in Bombay the law which I invite this Council to apply to Calcutta. We have got this law in Bombay, we have got the system of co-ordinate authorities standing side by side with this law and flourishing side by side. This law does not militate against the principle of co-ordinate authorities in Bombay. Why should it militate against the principle of co-ordinate authorities in Calcutta? Nay, more, I go a step further, and I will say this—that it is this principle which has been the saving principle of the Bombay municipal system. It is this principle which has given to the Bombay Corporation the power of criticism, the power of enquiry extending over the entire domain of municipal administration, with the result that the Executive is subject partly at least to that responsibility to which it is essential the Executive should be subject, in order that it might be successful in its work. If the Bombay system has been successful, it is because the Executive is made partly responsible to the Corporation by the section which I invite the Council to accept. If you do not embody the provision which I recommend in the law, you relieve the Executive altogether of that sense of responsibility to which under the operation of this section the Executive would be subject, in relation to the Corporation. Therefore, I think it is most important for the very success of the experiment which you are about to try that we should have a section like this which would enable the Corporation not to interfere, because, as far as active interference is concerned, my amendment does not in any way contemplate it, but will confer on it the right to criticise, the right to enquire into and report. It will enable the Corporation to educate public opinion and bring to bear the wholesome moral pressure of a healthy public opinion upon the action of the Executive. What can the public know as to the business of the Municipal Executive? What can the newspapers possibly know about the doings of the Executive? If a Committee were appointed, that Committee would report; if that report was considered by the Corporation, and if the Corporation recorded a resolution with regard to it, the public would be furnished with information, upon the basis of which they could form their opinions upon the action of the Executive. Therefore, Sir, this section enables the Bombay Government and the Bombay public to exercise the salutary influence of that healthy public opinion without which no Executive, be it the highest in the land, can satisfactorily discharge its responsible duties. I speak with some feeling about this matter, because I am anxious for the success of the experiment which you are about to try. I do not want that the Corporation should in any way impair the efficiency or vigour of executive action; but I do want that the Corporation should exercise a healthy moral influence over the Executive. I do want that the public should be able to exercise the influence of a healthy opinion upon the Executive; and, unless you arm the Corporation with the power of enquiry, the power of investigation and report, you deprive the public of those resources which would enable them to form a healthy and sound opinion. I think these are considerations which ought to weigh with the Council. Not the smallest desire have we to interfere with the Executive. We do not want that the Corporation should ask them to do this or that or interfere with them in any way. The everyday work of the Executive will go on as usual, but the Corporation will be able, by the enquiries which they will set on foot, to elicit important facts in regard to which they

may record resolutions, and this will help the public and the Government to form a sound opinion with regard to the proceedings of the Executive. I cannot understand why the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill should stand in the way of a useful provision like this. It does not weaken the Executive; it does not weaken the Committees; it does not weaken the Corporation. The work of the Corporation will go on as usual, but the Executive will be brought under that sense of responsibility, that deference to public opinion, which in these civilised times and in civilised countries constitutes the greatest safeguard of sound, efficient and righteous administration."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"It has been suggested that I disavow any intention of interference with the Executive. I go much further than that. I distinctly desire to show that there is absolutely no interference with the Executive, and it is not with the idea in any way of interfering with the administration at all that I seek for the powers which would be given under the amendment that I propose. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill does not want any help or advice from the Corporation, and he goes so far as to resent any criticism by the Corporation. Well, if this is the scheme of administration, I am afraid it is doomed to failure. Are the Corporation not to be allowed, in any way or shape, to criticise what has been done? Everything is to be done in the dark without any opportunity whatsover of expressing their views with regard to any matter at all, whether they have the power to interfere or not. Here we have got a proposal that I now am seeking to introduce into this Bill, which has been introduced into the law in Bombay after experience had taught them that it was required, and we know from the working of the Corporation in Bombay that it has been of the greatest use and practical benefit, by reason of the many suggestions that have been the outcome of the enquiries: nevertheless, there is the most uncompromising opposition offered by the Hon'ble Member in charge. I have given an illustration of the great Tansa Water-works in Bombay which were the result of the deliberations of a Committee appointed under similar powers as those which I seek to give to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"A large scheme of water-works is one of the matters reserved by law for decision by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"That would be with reference to expenditure that has to be incurred: but whether it would be advisable in any way to introduce these water-works (and there may be many other kinds of work), would be, I take it, for the consideration of a Committee such as I refer to. We are told the General Committee will be swamped with work; they want to have an opportunity of calmly considering the questions which the Corporation desires to dispose of, and here we have an utterly harmless, inoffensive power, the proposal of which is resented, although it may be, as I have shown by illustration, of benefit to the public. I am sorry to find that the Bill is to be pushed forward on such lines as these."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion being put, the the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's last amendment having been lost, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion for the amendment of section 89A (*now* 96).

He said :—"I will abide by the result of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion, and I will not trouble the Hon'ble the President to put my amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 89A (*now* 96), sub-section (1), line 3, after the word "Committee" be added the words "consisting of not less than five and not more than nine Commissioners."

He said :—"I think this amendment has the merit of being harmless and at the same time very useful. In the first place, I desire to remind the Council what has been said in other places by people who are better acquainted with the working of the Calcutta Municipality than I am, that the chief source of weakness of the Committees appointed by the Corporation lies in what might be supposed to be their source of strength, namely, their unwieldy size. In the next place, I desire to point out that in section 88, sub-section (*3*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*4*)], we have provided that every Sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than six Commissioners, and, unless a similar provision is introduced into this section, it might so happen that when the Corporation would proceed to appoint a Special Committee to enquire into and report upon any particular matter, a gentleman might get up, as it often happens at meetings, and propose X, and X would propose Y, and so on, till in the course of five minutes it would be found that the Committee was so large that it was practically useless. This, at any rate, is my experience of what happens in a place other than the Corporation. Then I desire to point out further that a Special Committee appointed by the Corporation cannot be of a miscellaneous character. If you will read paragraph 20 of the despatch of the Government of India, you will find the following statement:—

"I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590 (*now* 96 and 559), in connection with sections 595 and 597 (*now* 566 and 569), might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them ; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction."

"This makes it manifest that these Special Committees cannot consist of anybody and everybody. There must be a representation of the different elements of the Corporation, and I think it is very desirable that there should be some limit, and the limit which I propose is that the minimum should be 5 and the maximum 9. If the opinion of the gentlemen who are better acquainted with the ways of the Calcutta Corporation is in favour of altering these numbers, I am quite ready to fall in with their view; but my point is that some minimum and some maximum should be fixed."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—"I may say on behalf of the Select Committee—and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will support me—that we deliberately left the number open to be decided by the Corporation. Of course too large a number would not be desirable, but at the same time, having regard to one of the objects of the Bill, which is to enable a large number of Commissioners to take part in the working of the Corporation, it would not be desirable to fix any maximum, and that I believe was the reason why we left the number open. A statement was made by the hon'ble mover of the amendment as to his experience with regard to what occurs at meetings of the body with which he is connected, namely, that some one would propose X, and X would propose Y, and so on, until the number is inconveniently raised. That is not the practice of the Corporation at all. The practice of the Corporation is first to fix the number of the Committee and

having done so to submit the names. There was a reason why the number of the General Committee and the number of the Sub-Committees have been fixed: there is a payment of fees made to members of the General Committee and of Sub-Committees of the General Committee; but no member of a Committee of the Corporation attending a meeting of the Committee gets a fee. Therefore, there was no object in fixing the number. I have not a very strong feeling about the matter; but it strikes me that having regard to the object which we have in view, viz., that a large number of Commissioners should take part in the work of the Corporation—it would be as well to leave the matter of number to be determined by the Corporation in each individual case. I know there have been cases where there have been Committees of the whole Corporation, but I think the Corporation has found out its mistake, and the steady trend of opinion now is to make the Committees workable—not too large nor too small. It would be a pity to interfere with the discretion which the Corporation has in recent years exercised with satisfaction. That is my personal feeling about the matter. If the number is to be fixed, I think the maximum ought to be more than 9. You have fixed 12 as the maximum of the General Committee. I would fix 16 as the maximum of the other Committees; but I do not know what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar may have to say about this proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I had no idea of taking part in the discussion, but I am being dragged in by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I have got no very strong views about this amendment. I think on the whole, however, it is a matter which might well be left to the Corporation. I agree with my friend that, although there was a mistake made for a little while, the Corporation came to their senses very quickly; and they have not abused the power that was given to them to appoint the number of any Committee, and it is perfectly true that we first fix the number and then we elect the members. So that there is not the same tendency of the Committee outgrowing limits as the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is apparently used to in the body that he ornaments; and, so far as this particular question is concerned, I think, if the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya had been better acquainted with the actual practical working of the Corporation, he would have hesitated to bring forward this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I purposely deferred speaking until after the two Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation had expressed their views, because, Sir, it seems to me that, as these Committees are to be Committees of the Corporation, we should do well to pay attention to the views which their representatives express. At first I was disposed to think that the amendment was one which should be accepted, but after hearing the views expressed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, I propose to vote against it"

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 97.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 90 (*now* 97), sub-section (*1*), for the words "signed by the President after each meeting" the words "laid before the next ensuing meeting and signed at and by the President of such meeting" be substituted.

He said:—"I desire to make a very small change in this section which will in no way affect the working of the administration. It is intended simply to give power to see that the resolutions and proceedings have been properly recorded. Sub-section (*1*) of section 90 (*now* 97) runs thus:—

'Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Corporation shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting'

"I ask that the proceedings of each meeting be laid before the next ensuing meeting and signed at and by the President of each meeting."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is a very small matter, and no doubt it is a perfectly reasonable and legitimate arrangement. But it may happen that the President of the ensuing meeting was not the President of the meeting the proceedings of which are to be confirmed; it is better therefore that the President of the original meeting should sign the minutes of that meeting at once. That is the existing practice. I have never heard it objected to, and I see no reason to alter it."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"I have followed intentionally the wording of sub-section (*2*), as I thought that would be the most acceptable form. As for the possibility of the subsequent meeting being presided over by another President, that would not matter, and there would be no bar to his signing the proceedings of the previous meeting. The object of my motion is only to give an opportunity to see that the proceedings have been correctly recorded. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has not stated that there would be any inconvenience, and I think it is the more orderly course to pursue. The proceedings of the previous meeting are put to the members of the ensuing meeting, and the President asks whether they should be confirmed. That is the ordinary course at all business meetings."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar is materially correct as to the procedure at business meetings; the minutes of proceedings are generally circulated, and, if found correct, the President of the next meeting, whoever he may be, signs them at that meeting."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR also moved that in section 90 (*now* 97), sub-section (*2*), for the words "signed at and by the President of the next ensuing meeting" the words "laid before the next ensuing meeting and signed at and by the President of such meeting" be substituted.

He said:—"This amendment is of the same nature as the last. I only ask to bring sub-section (*2*) into conformity with sub-section (*1*), and all that is material to be changed is the inclusion of the words 'laid before.' But this change requires some further alteration in the wording, and therefore I ask that the words in my amendment be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that, after the word "minutes" in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 90 (*now* 97), the following words be inserted:—

"of the names of the members present and."

He said:—"This is a small matter. In the case of meetings of the General Committee the names of the members present are to be entered, but in the proceedings of the Corporation the names of the members present are not to be given. I want to assimilate the two."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 99.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that, after the words "Local Government" in line 2 of section 92 (*now* 99), the following words be inserted:—"and to every member of the Corporation;" and that the same words be inserted after the words "Local Government" in lines 12 and 13 of the same section.

He said:—"It is the present practice for every member of the Corporation to get a full report of the proceedings of every meeting of the Corporation as well as of the General Committee and of all Special and Sub-Committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I object to this being made a statutory obligation. It is done at present, but it is not provided for by law anywhere. Under the second clause of section 92 (*now* 97), it is necessary to send not only a copy of the minutes of proceedings, but also a copy of all papers. What is now proposed must give rise to a great deal of expense in printing, stationery and postage. The minutes of proceedings are not in all cases read by the Commissioners who receive them. I object to making it a statutory obligation to send them to every member of the Corporation. I think it ought to be left to the Corporation and the General Committee to decide whether in any case the proceedings and other papers should be sent to members of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"With regard to the minutes of proceedings, I may say that the General Committee have adopted a system of delegation; they have delegated to one of their members the duty of seeing that they have been correctly recorded, and he reports to the meeting. I hope this amendment will be conceded, so that every member of the Corporation may be kept informed of what is being done by the General Committee. The Commissioners in general have hardly anything practical left for them to do, and it is not much of a privilege to enable them to see what the General Committee is doing. I do not desire that all the papers which might be considered by the General Committee should be sent to every member of the Corporation, but they should have some information given to them, and, with regard to the question of statutory obligation, this section requires copies of all papers to be sent to the Local Government, which, after all, is really a theatrical display, for the Local Government can require the submission of all papers without there being any statutory obligation. But I am quite willing to meet my hon'ble friend if his opposition to the amendment is for the purpose of excluding all the details regarding matters which are mentioned in the proceedings of the General Committee. At all events copies of such proceedings as may be sent to the Local Government should also be supplied to the members of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"It is the business of the Legislature to give a permanent form to existing practice; what is custom should be stereotyped and transformed into law. The custom is to send copies of all these proceedings to every member of the Corporation; every scrap of paper is sent to every member; and, if it is and has been the practice for every member to receive these papers, there is no reason why that practice should not be stereotyped into law. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There is no objection to every member having a copy of all proceedings and papers being sent to him, but I object to making it a statutory obligation. Let it remain as it is."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I consider it very desirable having regard to the fact that the members of the Corporation will under the Bill know very little of what is done. If what I ask is done, the members will be kept fully informed of what is going on."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If it is desirable they can have them. All I say is, do not make it compulsory that they should have them."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 92 (*now* 99), line 7, for the words "together with" be substituted "and, if the Local Government so directs in any case, shall also forward."

He said:—"It seems to me to be absolutely unnecessary to send to the Local Government every single bit of paper which might be laid before the

General Committee, a Sub-Committee, a Special Committee or the Corporation. I think that the procedure laid down in section 526 of the Bombay Act will be found sufficient for all practical purposes. I propose to make it obligatory on the Chairman to forward copies of minutes of proceedings to the Local Government: if it appears to the Government that further enquiry is necessary in any particular case, they may apply for the papers, which would then be duly forwarded."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 92 (*now* 99) the words "the minutes of the proceedings of such meeting were signed as prescribed in section 90 (*now* 97)" be substituted for "such meeting took place."

He said:—"Section 90 (*now* 97) prescribes the rules under which the proceedings of meetings of the General Committee, of Sub-Committees and of Special Committees are to be signed. In the case of Special Committees, the General Committee and Sub-Committees, they are to be signed at the subsequent meetings by the Chairmen of those meetings, and in the case of meetings of the Corporation they are to be signed by the President after such meeting, but it is not stated how long after such meeting. In section 92 (*now* 99) provision is made to send copies of minutes of all proceedings to the Local Government within ten days from the date on which the meeting took place, but it is not known whether such proceedings will be signed within ten days. It is not desirable that any minutes of proceedings should be sent to the Local Government until they are prepared in full and signed. I therefore propose that the proceedings should be sent within ten days after they are signed as prescribed by section 90 (*now* 97)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This amendment follows necessarily on the acceptance of the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in section 90 (*now* 97), sub-section (*2*); therefore I accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 100.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, for section 93 (*now* 100) the following clause be substituted for section 93 (*now* 100):—

"Every member of the General Committee shall be entitled to receive a fee of thirty rupees for each meeting of the said Committee at which a quorum is present and business is transacted and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof:

"Provided that no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all such meetings in any week."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the following proviso be added to the above clause; or, if that clause be not carried, then to section 93 (*now* 100):—

"Provided that no fee shall be paid to a Hindu or a Muhammadan or an official member."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, the following amendments should be made in section 93 (*now* 100), namely:—

(1) the words "and every member of a sub-committee a fee of sixteen rupees," and the words "or sub-committee" be omitted;

(2) after the words "is transacted," the words "and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof" be inserted;

(3) for proviso (*a*) substitute the words "no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all such meetings in any one week;"

(4) after clause (*b*) add the following:—

"(*c*) The fee shall be payable to a Commissioner appointed under section 7, sub-section (*1a*), clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)], and to no other.

(*d*) No fee shall be payable to any Commissioner who is in receipt of a salary from the Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, the following amendments should be made in section 93 (*now* 100), namely:—

(1) at the end of the first paragraph, after the word "transacted" add the words "and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof," and

(2) add the following as proviso (*c*):—

"Not more than four fees shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all meetings in any one month."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved that the words "and every member of a Sub-Committee a fee of sixteen rupees" and the words "or Sub-Committee" in section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen also moved that if the last amendment be lost, the following should be added to section 93 (now 100):—

"(*c*) not more than thirty fees shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all meetings in any one year."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"This is a very important part of the Bill, and it represents a striking departure from the provisions of the existing law. It is an innovation on our municipal system, and I may say it is a departure from the principles upon which the municipal system of the United Kingdom is based. The other day the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill remarked, with reference to certain observations that I had made, that he relied on the provisions of the English Public Health Act. I should like to ask him if, with regard to this matter, he will allow himself to be guided by the teachings of English experience? But possibly his answer will be that the situation is very different. I accept that statement. The situation is totally different along the entire line, but that does not prevent the Hon'ble Member from importing the provisions of the English law when it suits him. But, however that may be, the municipal system of the United Kingdom recognises no other incentive to the performance of municipal duties than public spirit and the desire to promote the public well-being. This Bill, however, proclaims to the world that Englishmen in India recognise other motives than those which prompt their countrymen in England—motives different from those prompted by public spirit and regard for the public welfare. I should like to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill whether he is prepared

to stamp with the seal of legislative sanction a reflection of this kind upon the European community in this country. I am distinctly of opinion that the reflection is wholly unmerited. I will go further, and say that Europeans in this country require no other incentive than the stimulus of public spirit in the discharge of their public duties. In the past history of Calcutta, distinguished Englishmen have done admirable service for the good of the Corporation and the town. The names of such men as John Blessington Roberts, of James Wilson, of Mr. Brookes, of Mr. Wyman and others are cherished recollections in the minds of the people of this country. They did their duty without any remuneration save the approbation of their own consciences and the applause of their fellow-citizens. Are there no such men among Englishmen now in this country prepared to emulate their example? Why, Sir, there are facts within our knowledge which point to the presence of such men even in this Council. We have had forty meetings of the Select Committee on this Bill, and my hon'ble friend who so worthily represents the interests of the Trades Association (Mr. Spink) attended every one of those meetings. Mr. Turner, who represented the Chamber of Commerce, attended every meeting, with the exception of two, and those who are sitting here from day to day know with what devotion and zeal my hon'ble friends Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Spink are assisting us in our work at considerable sacrifice of their own personal interests. Therefore, I am entitled to hold that there is enough of public spirit among the members of the European community in Calcutta to justify the hope that they will do their duty in the Corporation without the stimulus of fees. But after all, if it is deemed that the members of the European community do need the incentive of fees, I am prepared to say, on behalf of the Hindu and, I may add, of the Muhammadan community, that they require no such stimulus. For the last 23 years, Hindus and Muhammadans have worked in the Corporation and the General Committee with a zeal and earnestness for which they are entitled to the highest credit, and they never saught any fees at all. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will say—'It is impossible to introduce invidious distinctions in this Bill; if you pay fees to European non-official members, you must pay fees also to Hindus and Muhammadans.' To that my reply is that the whole Bill is a monument of invidious distinctions, and I will only refer to one matter. Members of the Corporation attending meetings of the General Committee and of Sub-Committees of the General Committee are entitled to the payment of fees, but members of the Corporation attending meetings of the Corporation and of Special Committees appointed by the Corporation are not entitled to any fees. You give fees to members attending meetings of one class; you refuse to give fees to members attending meetings of a different class. You make a distinction between Committees of the Corporation and Committees appointed by the General Committee. That is an anomaly, and, as I have more than once remarked, we are not concerned as legislators with the removal of anomalies; we are, however, far more interested in safeguarding the interests of the public purse. If Hindus and Muhammadans are willing and able to attend meetings of the General Committee and of Sub-Committees of the General Committee without the stimulus of fees, it seems to me that it is an absolute waste of money to pay fees to them. It is an expenditure of the public funds for which there is no justification, and I venture to say that the same remarks apply to the official members of the Corporation. They are paid for doing the general work of the country; municipal work is a part of the general work of the country, and therefore they need not be paid over again for municipal work. As a matter of fact, I can say that the official members of the Corporation have been most assiduous in their attendance at meetings of the General Committee and of the Corporation. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham is a member of the General Committee, and so is the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee. I do not know of any member of the Corporation who has been more assiduous in his attendance than these two hon'ble gentlemen. Therefore, I submit that official members of the Corporation also do not require the stimulus of fees to ensure their attendance at meetings of the General Committee. It has been reported to me on authority that I consider sufficient that some time ago a discussion took place at a meeting of the Port Trust in which a strong protest was elicited from the official members against the payment of fees. Having regard to all

these considerations I am of opinion that fees ought not to be paid to the European members of the Corporation, for they have worked in the past with great zeal and devotion without the stimulus of fees. Both Hindus and Muhammadans and European official members have honourably worked in the past without the stimulus of fees; and fees therefore need not be paid to them. I desire in this connection to point out the positive danger which is likely to arise from the payment of fees. At the present moment the ablest members of the Corporation are elected as members of the General Committee; they do not canvass; they decline to canvass. My connection with the Corporation has lasted for 23 years, and I have been a member of the General Committee during the whole of those 23 years. When I was in England in 1897, I was during my absence elected a member of the General Committee, and during the 23 years in which I have been a member of the Corporation, I do not remember speaking to a single colleague of mine for his vote; and I believe that men like Babu Kally Nath Mitter, Mr. Apcar, Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar, Babu Narendra Nath Sen and others have never canvassed for their seats in the General Committee. Canvassing is a thing which is unknown to the more experienced Commissioners. But the moment you introduce the stimulus of fees, inferior men will appear in the arena and will canvass for votes, and you will open a door to practices which cannot fail to be demoralizing. We decline to support any measure which is likely to result in the admission of inferior men to the General Committee. The monopoly of power is a thing which is tolerable; the monopoly of pelf is a thing which is intolerable to our instincts. I am perfectly certain that, if the system of the payment of fees is introduced, you will not get the best men to appear year after year as candidates for election to the General Committee. They will feel a delicacy in the matter, and they will decline to stand as candidates for election; they will not like it to appear that they want to have a monopoly of the fees. Therefore, you will lose the services of the best men on the General Committee. This is not only my view of the matter; it is also the view of my colleagues on the General Committee. I will, with Your Honour's permission, read to the Council extracts from some of the remarks made in respect of this question:—

'Babu Bhupendro Nath Basu was convinced that the payment of fees would be fatal to the continuance of the best men on Committees: they would be deterred from serving.

'The Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen considered the payment of fees to elected Commissioners most objectionable.

'Babu Bhupendro Nath Basu was of the same opinion. He believed it would operate to prevent good men from standing for election.

'Mr. Simmons remarked that the feeling against fees was that those elected on Committees in one year would feel disposed to make way for others on the next occasion; but in Joint-Stock Companies the same men would be found sitting on the Board year after year, and they were elected from time to time, because the shareholders felt confidence in their management of the affairs of the Company.

'Babu Kally Nath Mitter pointed out that in this Corporation the feeling of the members of the General Committee who had been re-elected year after year was strongly opposed to the payment of fees.

'The Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen thought that on this side of India people were likely to attribute mercenary motives to those who accepted fees, although the fees could in no case exceed Rs. 128 a month to any individual. There was no comparison between fees paid to the Directors of Joint-Stock Companies, which were Associations for profit, and the members of the Corporation.

'Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar observed that past experience showed that good men had been got to serve on Committees without fees.

'The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee was certain that in England Members of Parliament and of County Councils were not paid fees.

'Babu Kally Nath Mitter said that the majority of the Amalgamation Committee, on whose report the present Act was in a great measure based, were in favour of the payment of fees, but the Legislature unanimously rejected their proposal.'

"There is thus a strong apprehension on the part of those entitled to speak with authority on the matter that the payment of fees would be fatal to the election of the best men on the General Committee, and that is the view which I desire the Council to accept.

"It is said that this is the Bombay system, but I submit that the circumstances of Bombay and Calcutta are very different. Bombay is a commercial city in a far greater sense than Calcutta is. The commercial instinct is predominant there. The town is studded with mills, of which many of the Commissioners are Directors, and they are accustomed to the payment of fees. Under the Bombay Act only one fee can be paid to a member in a week; under this Bill as many fees may be paid in the course of a week as there are meetings during that time. Under the Bombay Act a member must attend from the commencement of a meeting to the end of it; here he need not do so. In Bombay there is no payment of fees for attendance at Sub-Committees; under this Bill fees are to be given to members of Sub-Committees appointed by the General Committee. Therefore, in this Bill you go much beyond what is provided in the Bombay Act; and yet you are introducing the system of the payment of fees for the first time into our municipal system. I do not think there is the smallest justification for going beyond the Bombay Act.

"This question of the payment of fees was first considered by this Legislature in 1888. It was incorporated in the Bill, but was thrown out by the Select Committee after careful consideration. Sir Henry Harrison alone was in favour of it. The other members of the Select Committee were opposed to it, and I believe Sir Henry Harrison himself subsequently changed his opinion.

"These then are the grounds on which I venture to rest my amendment. I say, first, to the representatives of the European community that gentlemen of their community have worked admirably in the Municipality of Calcutta without the stimulus of fees; they did not need in the past the stimulus of fees to work with devotion and zeal for the good of the city. But admitting that times have changed, that circumstances have altered, admitting that they should be paid fees now, then I say pay fees to the European members of the Corporation and to no one else. Hindu and Muhammadan members do not want fees; they have done good work without receiving fees. The official members of the Corporation have done likewise. They are paid for the general work of the country, and they need not be paid fees over again. If all these arguments make no impression upon you, then I beg you to follow more closely the provisions of the Bombay Act. I ask you to make the assimilation as close as possible. The Bombay Act does not authorise the payment of fees to members of Sub-Committees; why should we? The Bombay Act does not authorise the payment of more than one fee in the week; why should we? The Bombay Act makes attendance from the commencement to the end of a meeting compulsory; why should we not do the same? If you insist on the payment of fees, let us have the Bombay system in its entirety. Some deference is due to the expression of opinion of the representatives of the Indian community. As a member of that community, I say we do not want fees, and, if you do pay us fees, it will be a waste of the rate-payers' money. Therefore, having regard to the strong feeling which exists in connection with this matter and to the provisions of the Bombay Act on the subject, I appeal to you to assimilate the Calcutta municipal law as far as possible to the Bombay Act, and above all I ask you not to make any payment to the members of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities who do not require the stimulus of fees to induce them to give their time and trouble to the service of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It will be convenient if the four Hon'ble Members who have given notice of amendments of a similar kind will now address the Council, so that the discussion may be taken up on all those amendments together."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I think that it would be an advantage if at this stage I move my amendments in connection with this matter. My amendment follows very much on the lines on which the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has proceeded. My first amendment is that section 93 (*now* 100) of the Bill be omitted; my second motion is to exclude the payment of fees to the members of Sub-Committees; my third motion makes payment of fees possible

only to members of Committees who attend meetings from the beginning to the end; my fourth motion is on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act, that no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all meetings in one week; my fifth motion is that after clause (*b*) the following be added:—

'(*c*) The fee shall be payable to a Commissioner appointed under section 7, sub-section (*1a*), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)], and to no other.

'(*d*) No fee shall be payable to a Commissioner who is in receipt of a salary from the Government.'

"I do not intend to address the Council at any length after the very able speech which the Council has just heard from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, but I should like to point out that some change has been made in the Bill since its introduction. Before we were told, in regard to the members of the European community, that they have refused to join the Corporation because of the loss of time in excessive talking, and the preponderance of the Hindu vote. Those two objectionable features have now almost entirely been removed. There should be little or no talking for the purpose of speaking in a Committee of twelve members, and there has also been made a reduction in the number of members in the Corporation, which will tell almost entirely on the Hindu vote, under the direction of the Supreme Government; and therefore all the reasons, which we are told have hitherto tended to keep away the European mercantile element from taking part in the proceedings of the Corporation, have been removed. If that is so, why introduce the question of fees? If the European element would have taken part in the proceedings if the objectionable features had not existed, they will be able to do so, now that the way has been cleared for them, without any fees. In justification, we are told that fees are paid for attendance at meetings of the Port Trust. But it does not follow that if they were not paid the mercantile community would not serve on that body. But I submit that there is considerable difference in the circumstances of the two bodies. In the Corporation it will be an entirely new departure: there has been no payment of fees hitherto; then why introduce it there now for the first time? I am under the impression that the members of the Port Trust are chosen on a wider basis from among the members of the mercantile community. In the Corporation, we have to choose and elect members of the General Committee from among a certain circumscribed body, and I believe a mistake will be committed in introducing the system of payment of fees in the Corporation. There will, I feel sure, be a strong dislike on the part of those who are elected to be members of the General Committee from offering themselves again and again, because of the idea that they desire to monopolise among themselves the fees which are to be paid; so that there is a real danger of inferior men becoming candidates and succeeding in their endeavours by reason of the desire of their fellow Commissioners to help to get them some remuneration. I think there will be this feeling in the *personnel* of the General Committee. If, however, fees are to be paid, let the rate-payers get a fair share of work for what they pay, and to ensure this I have moved that, in order to earn their fees, the members must attend meetings from the commencement to the end of the meeting; otherwise some member might attend a meeting for five or ten minutes and yet receive his fee by reason of having attended the meeting. I do not think that is right. As my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said, if we are going to introduce the system of payment of fees, we ought to conform to the Bombay law, which has been quoted as an example, by which attendance is required from the beginning to the end of a meeting, and under which also no fee is paid to a member of any Sub-Committee. We are told that the system of the payment of fees is necessary to induce members of the mercantile community to take part in the work of the Corporation. If that is so, let fees be paid to them; but why thrust fees on those who have no desire to receive them? If the argument is relied on that there would be an invidious distinction if any class were not paid fees, it should rather be made on behalf of those who want such payments; but why should fees be thrust upon those who disclaim any desire to get them? If the members of the mercantile community have not sufficient local patriotism to

induce them to give their services for the good of the city, let them be paid; but why should fees be paid to those who have hitherto been working, with the utmost devotion and zeal, without the payment of fees ?"

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN asked permission to move his motion to omit clause (*b*) of section 106 (*now* 114) with his motion that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted. He proposed to eliminate clause (*b*) of section 106 (*now* 114), which provided for the application of municipal funds. If the motion to omit section 93 (*now* 100) were carried, then clause (*b*) of section 106 (*now* 114) must necessarily be omitted; and, on the other hand, if that motion were lost, this must fall to the ground. After what had fallen from Hon'ble Members who had preceded him, he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council by repeating their arguments.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I beg only to supplement a few remarks to what has been so ably said by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. It appears to me from a study of the literature of this Bill that this question of the payment of fees arose from two considerations, namely, that the members of the European mercantile community do not stand for election as Municipal Commissioners, and, when nominated to the Municipal Board, they do not like to attend at meetings, and for this state of things the reasons given are that there is too much talking and waste of time, and there is besides the preponderating standing majority of the Hindu element, and that they cannot afford to lose their time for nothing. This remuneration in the shape of fees is therefore provided as a return for the time they will give to the service of the municipality. But I submit that the interests which those gentlemen will come to serve in the municipality ought to be considered as sufficient remuneration."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I wish to say as little as possible upon this subject. I recognize that it is one in which there is room for considerable difference of opinion. I may confess that my personal feeling is against the payment of fees, and I should be glad if it had been possible to dispense with them. But I submit that it is a necessary corollary to the system we are introducing into the municipal constitution of Calcutta. It is our object to place the municipal administration of the affairs of the town on a business footing; to carry on the business of the town in a businesslike manner with the active assistance of business men, and, if we are to do this with success, we must adapt our methods to those with which business men are familiar. The members of the General Committee under the new system will approximate more or less to a body of Directors of a limited liability Company, and it may be fairly argued that they are entitled to reasonable remuneration for the time and trouble they will devote to the affairs of the municipality. And, when the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee denounces the payment of fees and suggests that such payment would tend to keep the best men away from the municipal body, I reply that he is in danger of spoiling his case by overstating it. We know that for many years fees have been paid to the members of the Standing Committee in Bombay, that that system has worked well, and that it has secured the co-operation of some of the most capable members of both the European and Native communities in Bombay. The Hon'ble Member said that the circumstances of Bombay are different from those in Calcutta. He said—and I could hardly believe my ears when I heard it—that Bombay is more a commercial town than Calcutta is. I can hardly imagine what he meant. The foreign trade of Bombay is as nearly as possible the same as that of Calcutta. It is the port of shipment of a large part of the produce of Northern India. Precisely the same may be said of Calcutta. There is not a pin to choose between the two. The only difference is that in Bombay the commercial community have hitherto taken an active part in the work of the Corporation, whereas in Calcutta for one reason or another they have hitherto kept aloof. It is now the object of this Bill to attract the mercantile community to take a part in the work of the municipality, and therefore the reason which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee assigned for making a distinction

between Calcutta and Bombay no longer applies. Not only are the members of the Standing Committee paid in Bombay, but the members of the Port Trust are also paid both here and in Bombay. The Corporation sends a representative of their body to the Port Trust, and the payment of fees made there has not deterred Native members of the Corporation of the highest position and character from accepting the office of a member of the Port Commission. We know also that a substantial honorarium is or used to be paid to every non-official Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for his attendance during the session of the Council. If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Civil Service Regulations he will find that formerly a fee amounting to Rs. 10,000 a year used to be paid to the Additional Members of Council for their services."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"That refers to Members who come from outside the Province in which the Council is sitting."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The payment of that fee has not deterred gentlemen (European and Native) from seeking the honour of a seat in the Council. The only objection to the provision before the Council is the expense it will involve. I admit that this is to some extent a drawback, but it is only part of the price we have to pay for improved municipal administration; and, if the improvement is as great and far-reaching as we hope, the money will have been laid out to the best possible advantage.

"The Hon'ble Member said that if we are to have payment of fees let us follow the Bombay system, namely, let us pay no fees to members of Sub-Committees, nor to those who do not attend a meeting from the beginning to the end of each meeting. I am able to state that the Government is willing to accept the amendment which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, namely, that fees should only be paid to members of the General Committee who attend a meeting from beginning to end. So far we are prepared to go; but as to the payment of fees to members of Sub-Committees, it is true that in Bombay they are not paid, but I regard that as an anomaly in the Bombay system. The Sub-Committees are agents and delegates of the General Committee and are employed to do a part of the work which the law assigns to the General Committee; and their claims to receive fees are just as great as that of members of the General Committee itself. Lastly, in reference to the proposal to grant fees only to the European non-official members of the General Committee, I may ask whether the Hon'ble Member can produce any possible precedent for such an anomalous and invidious and inequitable proposal in any civilised part of the world."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Both my hon'ble friends who represent the Corporation have referred to the delicacy which some of the elected members of the Corporation may feel with regard to the acceptance of these fees. I can place at their disposal one solution of that difficulty, though doing so involves my troubling the Council with a personal statement. I cherish the ambition, if the Government will permit me, of being returned as an elected member of the Corporation of Calcutta as my distinguished predecessor in office, Mr. Hebert Reynolds, was before me. If I am elected or become a nominated member of the General Committee, I wish to say that I do not intend to accept payment of fees for my attendance at meetings of the General Committee or of Sub-Committees of the General Committee, and it is perfectly open to any one to follow the same course. I only make this profession in order that I may have a free voice and a free hand in speaking and voting on this matter. Nothing has been more striking than the abstract way in which this matter has been discussed—first, as if there were no precedent, and then at last the example of the Bombay Municipality has been cited as if it were the only precedent; and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is following English teachings in regard to this matter. My answer to that is that we are strictly following the teachings of Englishmen, for wherever they have found themselves in this position in any part of the world—in America, in Australia and other places—they have adopted this system of fees in return for their services. Throughout America and in every Colony

in Australia this system is in force. Calcutta is not an old Indian city like Delhi or Agra. It started as an English colony as much as any other colony which England possesses. After all our researches we cannot trace a single descendant of the former inhabitants except the representatives of two houses whose ancestors had, in 1689, recently come from Hooghly, and were then obscure people. Here, as in Bombay, we talk of Europeans and natives as if the Indians are the natives of those places, while the true natives are probably people with European blood. When Bombay was taken possession of, the sole inhabitants who were found were seven fishermen. Therefore, how can we speak of Europeans and natives as if there was any native population still represented when the English formed these two settlements? Indians have come into Calcutta just as much colonists as the Europeans, and Englishmen have only followed in their colony of Bombay the example which they or their descendants have followed wherever they have gone."

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH said:—"I do not wish to give a silent vote in this matter. I do not think the payment of fees for attending municipal meetings is a right policy. I am sure that no Muhammadan or Hindu of rank and position would like to take fees for his attendance and for devoting a portion of his time to municipal matters I therefore do not think it right to give them the idea that they are entitled to remuneration. I hope that the Council will agree with me and omit section 93 (*now* 100)."

The Hon'ble MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED said:—"It does not seem clear to me that the principle of payment of members is a right principle. Members of Parliament are not paid in England, and no real attempt has ever been made to give a pecuniary character to the services rendered by them.

"We have got municipal institutions from England, and we should try to follow England, where the principle has, as I understand, not yet been applied.

"The General Committee will now consist of a smaller number of members, and there will be a more equitable representation of classes. The risk of loss of time from excessive talk will be less, and no class will be in a hopeless minority. I believe, therefore that no inducement will be necessary, and I think the provisions of this section are of doubtful value."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said—"The payment of fees is well known and recognised both in England and in India; it exists in the Bombay Municipality and also in the Calcutta Port Trust. As the Hon'ble Member in charge has said, if you wish to induce business men to give their time and labour to the work of the Municipality, you must follow the methods to which business men are accustomed. If the suggestion that fees should only be paid to Commissioners who attend from beginning to end of a meeting is intended to bar any one arriving a few minutes late for a meeting receiving his fee, then I am opposed to it, for it is the custom in business meetings to allow a reasonable grace. Any one having arrived at a meeting would naturally remain till the business before the meeting had been disposed of."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR said:—"I also support this amendment, and I shall at the same time move the amendment which stands in my name, namely, that the words 'and every member of a Sub-Committee a fee of sixteen rupees' and the words 'or Sub-Committee' in section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted. My amendment is the same as the one which is standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I do not see any necessity for the payment of fees to the members of the General Committee and also to members of Sub-Committees of the General Committee as well. Every one knows that jurors who come from a long distance to serve in Courts of Justice to the detriment of their own work are not entitled to any fees. Moreover, the payment of the paltry sum proposed in this Bill to members of the mercantile community will not afford a sufficient incentive to gentlemen of position and standing to leave their business and attend at meetings of the General Committee; therefore, in my opinion, it will be superfluous to pay any fees. As to

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the payment of fees to members of Sub-Committees of the General Committee, if members of Special Committees are not to be paid any fees, I do not think it is reasonable to pay any fees to the members of the Sub-Committees appointed by the General Committee, which is the second co-ordinate authority in the Municipality."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"My amendments upon section 93 (*now* 100) are practically identical with those already moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and it will be convenient to the Council if I deal with them at this stage. I do not wish to conceal the fact that, when I first came across this provision in the Bill, I simply felt shocked at the suggestion that members of the Corporation were to receive fees for attendance at meetings of the General Committee and of the various Sub-Committees. I am not in the habit, Sir, of using strong language, but the word 'shocked' precisely expresses my feelings. When I first read the section in the Bill, the question which was uppermost in my mind was this—have public feeling and public spirit fallen to such a low ebb in the metropolis of the Indian Empire that people of all classes and creeds cannot be found in sufficient numbers to take a genuine interest in the municipal affairs of this city without the introduction of the mercenary system of payment of fees? I cannot claim to have a personal knowledge of the Calcutta Corporation, but the intimate knowledge I can claim to possess of the working of the body I have the honour to represent justifies the assertion that there is still considerable public spirit in this city, and it will not come as a surprise upon Hon'ble Members when I tell them that week after week, month after month, very arduous and useful work is carried on in the University by members, European and Indian, official and non-official, who would consider it a grievous insult if they were offered any remuneration for their services. I am proud to think that, in the past, at any rate, similar feelings have dominated the Calcutta Corporation. I still decline to believe that the incentive of fees is necessary to induce any member of the educated Hindu community to interest himself in matters municipal; and I was reluctant to believe that a provision of this kind had been introduced in the interests of the members of the European community, until the Hon'ble Member in charge said that it was needed to secure their active co-operation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I said business men."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya continued:—"That only strengthens my position. If the Hon'ble Member intended to include not only European men of business, but also Hindu and Muhammadan men of business, then I affirm that absolutely no case has been made out for the imputation that the public spirit of the latter has to be whetted by the sight of gold. The Hon'ble Member further contends that it is a necessary corollary to the principle which underlies the Bill, namely, if you want business men to take an active interest in matters municipal, you must pay them fees. I am half tempted, Sir, to quote the caustic observation of the Emperor of the French, but I will content myself with saying this much, that, even if this argument is conceded, the position is not established. Let us consider the question closely for a moment. Ten out of fifty members of the Corporation are to be, if I am allowed the use of the expression, commercial members, and four out of twelve on the General Committee are to belong to the same class. Now, assume that it is desirable, or even necessary, to secure the services of this minority by the payment of adequate remuneration. What possible excuse is there for the offer of fees to the majority, who have never demanded them, and in respect of whom no one has even ventured to suggest that their services have to be bought? Why offer this gratuitous insult to Hindus, Muhammadans and non-commercial Europeans, whose zeal and public spirit none can question? Why squander our funds in this wasteful fashion—funds, remember, the substantial portion of which has been wrung from the poor? These are unpleasant and inconvenient questions, and I am afraid they must go without an answer.

"There is, Sir, one other matter in connection with this subject to which it is my painful duty to allude. In the Bill as originally framed there was a very sensible and salutary provision that no member would be entitled to a fee unless he attended a meeting from the beginning to the end thereof. The Select Committee have withdrawn this clause, and, I must say, for a very extraordinary reason; they say that the provision in question is not in accord with the rules of ordinary commercial practice. I confess, Sir, I read this statement with mingled feelings of surprise and regret. We are all aware that a similar provision finds a place in the Bombay Act, and no one has suggested that it has not worked well in Bombay, which, to put it mildly, is quite as much a commercial city as Calcutta. But, Sir, apart from all precedents, is the change defensible at all upon principle? Is commercial ethics something different from ordinary ethics? Do commercial men ever pay full wages for half a day's work? If they ever did that, would they not speedily find themselves on the surest road to bankruptcy? Or, Sir, is this novel principle to apply only when commercial men have to receive and not when they have to pay? I am forced to say, though with the deepest regret, that this desire to be paid and to be paid in full, when one is not prepared to do the whole work, appears, in my humble judgment, to be not very elevating."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I have had the honour of being a Member of this Council for the last six years, and I have never witnessed a more striking demonstration of feeling on the part of the Hindu and Muhammadan Members of the Council than when I listened to-day to two distinguished members of the Muhammadan community, one of whom is in the service of the Government and the other uniformly votes with the Government, urging that they would be no parties to any measure which proposed payment of fees to Municipal Commissioners. The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah has been among the strongest supporters of this Bill, and I have never yet found him say 'No' to any provision contained in this Bill either here or in Select Committee. But he feels this to be a reproach—I was going to say that he looks upon with horror—that the representatives of his community should be called upon to receive fees for work to be performed for the benefit of the public, and he has been compelled to say 'No' to this proposal in the Bill. Thus we have here representatives of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities all uniting in a common protest against this part of the Bill, against which therefore it must be assumed that there is arrayed a strong body of public feeling. And I venture to submit that it is the duty of the Council to take note of this feeling. When we have representatives of both these communities urging that they do not want these fees, that they would have none of these fees, that it is the duty of the representatives of the people to do the work of the Municipality without the payment of fees, I submit that the Council ought not to enact into law these provisions of the Bill. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has referred to the invidious distinction which the law would create if fees were only to be paid to some class of members and not to others. No doubt that would be an invidious distinction. I am free to make that admission. But there are already distinctions in the Bill—distinctions between the members of the General Committee and members of Sub-Committees appointed by the General Committee on the one hand, and members of Special Committees appointed by the Corporation on the other."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There are no differences of race."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sorry the Hon'ble Member has raised the question of race. He has told the Council more than once that the intention of the Bill is to cut down the Hindu majority. Is not that a racial consideration of a very glaring character? If you talk of distinctions and distinctions based on racial considerations, I say that such distinctions bristle in this Bill from the beginning to the end. The whole Bill is based on these considerations, and therefore that is not an argument which ought to stand in the way of the acceptance of my amendment. My hon'ble friend says that in the Bombay system there is an anomaly. He has not, therefore,

adopted the law as it prevails in Bombay. I think the people of Bombay know their own business best, and we should be wise in following them. I do not see why any fee should be paid to members of Sub-Committees appointed by the General Committee, and I think no justification has been made out for making such payments. I earnestly beg Your Honour to take note of the unanimity of feeling which exists among the representatives of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this Council. We object to the payment of fees altogether. We do not wish such a principle to be incorporated in the law. At any rate, we do not wish that the members of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities should have the opportunity of accepting fees, and we hope that such an opportunity will not be afforded to them. Pay fees to those who need them; don't pay fees to members of the Hindu and Muhammadan representatives on the General Committee. As to the argument based on invidious distinctions, we need not trouble ourselves about it. Distinction there are in abundance and superabundance in this Bill, and one more distinction will only be in conformity with the entire tenor of the Bill. I earnestly hope the Council will take these points into their serious consideration and accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"I don't think any more extraordinary spectacle has been seen in this Council than the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill attempting to force people to take fees for work done in the municipality who do not want to take them. They cry out against it, they say they object to the payment of any fees, but he is determined that they shall take fees, whether they want them or not."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"That is not the statement of the Bill. The Bill only provides that fees shall be payable: no man is forced to take a fee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—There has been no more effective reply given to this provision of the Bill than that which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham; still it is insisted that this provision shall be engrafted into the law. The section says that all shall be entitled to the payment of fees, and the meaning will be eventually that all shall be paid. Under the law there is to be a payment of fees when both Muhammadans and Hindus cry out against it. If it is so, and only the representatives of one class of the community ask to be paid fees, I say the opinion of the majority of those concerned in the matter being of such a kind, this provision should not be enacted in the law; and, if it is to be enacted, let it be made only in favour of the class who ask to be paid. I have not had the advantage of hearing what the Hon'ble Member who represents the Trades Association (Mr. Spink) has to say in the matter. I know that members of the Calcutta Trades Association have served on the Corporation faithfully, and have given their time and attention to the affairs of the Municipality without expecting the payment of fees. I know that in the Port Trust fees are paid for attendance of members; they are offered to them and they are taken, but it does not follow that, if fees were not paid, they would not serve on the Port Trust. Calcutta is no doubt equal to Bombay as a commercial city, but the native element is far more largely represented in Bombay in mercantile matters than it is in Calcutta. Here the native element is not represented in the same way; and, as far as the payment of fees to members of Sub-Committees is concerned, that provision is not in operation in Bombay. The Bombay Municipal Act has been in operation since 1872. There was an amendment in 1888, and yet members of Sub-Committees have not been paid any fees. I think that, with the strong expression of opinion which has been elicited, the payment of fees should be disallowed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Spink said:—"Sir, I have not spoken before, as my mind was open with regard to this subject; but, as the Hon'ble Member who has just sat down has appealed to me for an expression of opinion, I beg leave to say that personally I would be willing to work without the payment of fees, but I know there is a general feeling that fees should be paid. A fee is looked upon rather

in the light of reasonable remuneration for time and services given to the affairs of the Corporation than as an attraction to be a Commissioner. I am perfectly certain that there are many members of the European community who would be willing to be members of the General Committee without being attracted merely by the prospect of receiving fees. I think it is reasonable to pay fees; there is no novelty in such a practice, as it is a recognised principle in business circles throughout the world, though personally, as I have said, I should be willing to work myself without the payment of fees. I regret I cannot support the amendment."

The motion that section 93 (*now* 100) be omitted being then put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.

Noes 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S moved that for section 93 (*now* 100) the following clause be substituted, namely:—

"Every member of the General Committee shall be entitled to receive a fee of thirty rupees for each meeting of the said Committee at which a quorum is present and business is transacted and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof:

"Provided that no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at such meetings in any week."

He said:—"The provision in the Bombay Act is exactly the same as this amendment. I have no objection to make the fee amount to thirty-two rupees instead of thirty rupees, but I have put the amount as I find it in the Bombay Act. I have also to point out that this is the provision in the original Bill with a slight modification. The Hon'ble Mr. Spink has been good enough to remark that members of the European community do not want the fee to be such as would represent an adequate remuneration for their time and trouble, but they expect some slight remuneration; therefore we need not have more than one fee a week as in Bombay. I think we ought to proceed on the lines of the Bombay Act, both in this respect and in respect of attendance from the beginning to the end of the meeting. I hope this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have very little to add to what I have said already. I cannot accept this amendment, because it makes no provision for the payment of fees to members of Sub-Committees of the General Committee. I do not also agree to the proviso If the cost to the public purse is the objection to the payment of more than one fee in the week, then no fees at all should be paid. The Bill follows the practice of the Port Commissioners, and I am sure it is the practice in all limited liability companies, and I can see no reason why, when two meetings happen to be held in one week, only one fee should be paid."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment in this section, that

after the words "is transacted" the words and "which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof" be inserted."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion that the following proviso, namely:—

"Provided that no fee shall be paid to a Hindu or a Muhammadan or an official member" be added to the clause proposed in the last amendment, or, if that clause be not carried, then to section 93 (*now* 100), being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 11.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah did not vote.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "twenty" be substituted for the word "thirty-two" in line 2 of section 93 (*now* 100), and that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "sixteen" in line 4 of the same section.

He said:—"I understand that a fee of twenty rupees is paid by the Port Trust for attendance at each meeting. I moved this amendment in the Select Committee, and I think I nearly carried it There was a strong feeling in favour of the reduction of the amount of the fee following the precedent followed by the Port Trust."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 93 (*now* 100) the words "and every member of a Sub-Committee a fee of sixteen rupees" and the words "or Sub-Committee" be omitted, was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 93 (*now* 100), after the words "is transacted" the words "and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof" be inserted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that for proviso (*a*) to section 93 (*now* 100) be substituted the words "no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all such meetings in any one week" was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 93 (*now* 100), after clause (*b*), the following be added—

> "(*c*) the fee shall be payable to a Commissioner appointed under section 7, sub-section (1*a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (2)], clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*), and to no other;
>
> (*d*) no fee shall be payable to any Commissioner who is in receipt of a salary from the Government,"

was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment that in section 93 (*now* 100), after the words "is transacted" the words "and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof" be inserted, having been adopted, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew a similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion that to section 93 (*now* 100) the following be added as proviso (*c*), namely :—

> "not more than four fees shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all meetings in any one month;"

was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 93 (*now* 100) the words "and every member of a Sub-Committee a fee of sixteen rupees" and the words "or Sub-Committee" be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion that the following be added to section 93 (*now* 100):—

> "(*c*) not more than thirty fees shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all meetings in any one year."

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 18th September, 1899.

Calcutta;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 18th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranjit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have been in communication with the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, and we have come to an agreement upon his amendments relating to sections 88 and 89A (*now* 95 and 96)."

Section 95.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya withdrew the following motions of which he had given notice, namely:—

(*1*) that in section 88, sub-section (*3b*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], for lines 3 to 8, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) Commissioners elected under section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*), or appointed under section 52B (*now* 59), sub-section (*1*), and

"(*ii*) Commissioners appointed under section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)]."

(*2*) that at the end of section 88, sub-section 3(*b*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], be added "but from no Sub-Committee shall the representatives of either of the two classes of Commissioners be entirely excluded";

and substituted for them the following motion:—

Section 96.

That the following amendments be made in section 89A (*now* 96), namely:—

(*1*) omit "3(*b*)" in line 1 of sub-section (*3*);

(*2*) insert the following sub-section after sub-section (*3*):—

"(*3a*) [*now* (*4*)] The Local Government may make rules declaring what proportion of—

(*i*) Ward Commissioners, and

(*ii*) Commissioners appointed under section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 7, sub-section (*2*)], respectively,

shall be nominated to be members of every or any special Committee:

Provided that every special Committee shall be so constituted as to contain not less than one representative of each of the two classes of Commissioners referred to in this sub section."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I shall briefly explain to the members of this Council what this amendment in substance is. My amendment originally was with reference to section 88, sub-section (*3b*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], and my contention was that the division there into three classes was not quite logical. After discussing the matter with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, we came to the conclusion that it was not perhaps strictly logical, but that a better arrangement could not be devised. We also found that that arrangement was by implication included in section 89A, sub-section (3) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*5*)], under which sub-section 3 (*b*) of section 88 [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], applies to every Special Committee. Now these Special Committees are to be appointed by the Corporation, and the three classes referred to as the constituent elements of the General Committee are by implication adopted as the constituent elements of the Corporation. But it so happens that the constituent elements of the General Committee are not identical with the constituent elements of the Corporation. But the Government of India in paragraph 20 of their despatch say that these Committees must be truly representative of the elements of which the General Committee and the Corporation are, respectively, composed. Therefore it becomes necessary not to incorporate by implication section 88, sub-section (*3b*) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], but to include a distinct provision in section 89A, sub-section (3) [*now* section 95, sub-section (*5*)]. That distinct provision is practically my amendment as I have now moved it. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has pointed out to me that the classification I proposed would hold good in the case of the Corporation, but not in the case of the General Committee, and that therefore it was desirable to leave section 88 (*now* 95) alone, and to insert a new provision in section 89A (*now* 96). The terms of the amendment are practically identical with the amendments numbered 44 and 45 on the List of Business."

The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member has explained it quite clearly and quite correctly. In the General Committee there are three groups of constituents and in the Corporation there are only two. That is the reason why it is necessary to have a distinction between the rules determining the composition of the Sub-Committees which have to correspond to the composition of the General Committee, and the composition of the Special Committees which are to correspond with the Corporation. The amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member gives effect to that, and I think it may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Sir, as I understand it, this relates to sub-section 3 (*b*) of section 88 [*now* section 95, sub-section (*6*)], a sub-section which was carried by the casting vote of His Honour the President, and, as I understand my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill, it is a sub-section which will not be put into operation. Under these circumstances I have nothing to say."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 101.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "unless in any case they consider that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would result," in sub-section (*2*) of section 95 (*now* 101) be omitted, and that in their place the following words be substituted:—

"without unnecessary delay."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 95 (*now* 101), sub-section (*2*), for the words "unless in any case they consider that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would result" the words "without unreasonable delay" be substituted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 95 (*now* 101), sub-section (*2*), all the words after "requisitions" be omitted and the words "without unreasonable delay" be added

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 95 (*now* 101), sub-section (*2*), the words "unless in any case they consider that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would result" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Sir, yesterday we adopted a section in the Bill making it a statutory obligation on the part of the Chairman to send to the Local Government extracts from the proceedings and minutes of the Corporation, the General Committee and the Sub-Committees. That is a statutory obligation, and surely, Sir, when a requisition is made by the Corporation to the General Committee to submit to the Corporation extracts from its proceedings, such a requisition should be complied with, and it should not be open to the General Committee to raise objections. Sir, I may just point out that this amendment stands on a very different footing from the amendment which I moved the other day and upon which I elicited an adverse vote from this Council. That was an amendment which sought to appoint Committees of the Corporation for the purpose of instituting enquiries and submitting reports with regard to all matters pertaining to the general administration of the Municipality. This amendment stands upon a totally different footing. Its object is that, when a requisition of the kind referred to by me is addressed by the Corporation to the General Committee and Sub-Committees of the General Committee, it should be complied with without any kind of delay and without excuses being raised. I may point out that my amendment follows section 65 of the Bombay Act, which says—

'The Corporation may at any time call for any extract from any proceedings of the Standing Committee or of any Committee or Sub-Committee constituted under this Act and for any return, &c., and every such requisition shall be complied with without unreasonable delay.'

"I hope, Sir, having regard to the facts I have just submitted, the Council will see its way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I strongly oppose this amendment, Sir, and I shall oppose every amendment which seeks to place either the General Committee or the Chairman in a position of general subordination to the Corporation. In the original Bill the power to call for extracts from the proceedings of the General Committee was confined to those matters which are reserved by the Act for decision by the Corporation, and it was also provided that the General Committee should comply with such requisitions without unreasonable delay. In the Select Committee this was changed at the instance, if I remember right, of the Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation. They said that the power to call for extracts from the proceedings of the General Committee should be made general, and should apply to all the proceedings of the General Committee on all subjects, whether they were reserved by law for the decision of the Corporation or not. As a consequence of that decision we gave to the General Committee the discretion to refuse to forward extracts in cases in which they thought that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would be occasioned thereby. The Hon'ble Member now both wants the power to call for extracts relating to all matters whatsoever, and also to withdraw from the General Committee the discretion which we allowed to them in consequence of that alteration. This amendment assumes that the General Committee is subordinate to the Corporation. Now, Sir, that is not the case. The General Committee is only subordinate to the Corporation in matters which are reserved by law for decision by the Corporation. I admit that the General Committee would ordinarily do well to comply with these requisitions. They ought, as a rule, to furnish the Corporation with information upon all matters regarding which they may desire to have information. But, as the General Committee is within its own sphere independent of the Corporation, it is inconsistent with that position that the Corporation should have the power to compel them to furnish any extracts from any of their proceedings whatsoever without limitation. I object strongly to take away the discretion of the General Committee by imposing upon them a statutory obligation to compel them to comply with these requisitions. The Hon'ble Member said that this is the rule in Bombay. That is not an argument which impresses me in the least. We are not introducing here the whole of the Bombay system. We have made many alterations and additions, and we are only introducing those provisions from the Bombay Act which we believe are likely to be beneficial in Calcutta. I would remind the Council that the Hon'ble Member only quotes the Bombay Act when it happens to suit his case. Last week we were discussing the financial powers of the General Committee in respect of contracts. In this Bill we have provided that the General Committee should only have power to sanction contracts up to Rs. 10,000, and that anything above that sum shall require the sanction of the Corporation, and that the Corporation alone shall have the power to accept tenders in excess of that figure. In Bombay what is the corresponding provision of the law? In Bombay, Sir, nothing goes to the Corporation at all. The General Committee sanction everything in excess of Rs. 5,000. No matter how high the amount of the expenditure may be, the power to sanction, the power to accept tenders, rests exclusively with the General Committee. I need hardly say that, when we were dealing with those sections, the Hon'ble Member made no reference to the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I have an amendment standing in my name which is identical with my hon'ble friend's. I think it will be convenient if I take that amendment now. My hon'ble friend's amendment is to substitute the words 'without unnecessary delay'. My amendment is to substitute the words 'without unreasonable delay,' so that the amendments are practically the same, only I am following the terms of the Bombay Act. I have been much entertained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, when he had the boldness to say that my hon'ble friend to my left quotes the Bombay Act when it suits his purpose. Well, if that Act were given in its entirety for us here, in Calcutta, it would be accepted by my hon'ble friend and myself. But I do not think my hon'ble friend is singular in quoting the Bombay Act when it serves his purpose, because I have heard that Act quoted by my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill when it suits his purpose, and set it aside when it suits his

purpose; and, so far as those who are opposing this Bill are concerned, when we have sought any divergence from the Bombay Act, it has been based on the experience that we have gained in the working of the Calcutta Municipality, and it must not be lost sight of that we are changing the law from one very widely different, with very much wider powers vested in the Corporation than have ever existed in Bombay, so that it is not unnatural that we, having had experience of the working of the present Act, seek, where we find that it is advantageous, to fall back upon it. In connection with this amendment I beg the Council to remember that although there is no statutory obligation on the Chairman to supply copies of the proceedings of the General Committee to the members of the Corporation, now they have a right to those copies. They have a right to copies of these proceedings because every matter which comes up before them is one which is under their control, and it is required that they should have full information with regard to such matters, so that the position now is very widely different from what is now desired by the Hon'ble Member in charge. The fall is so great, that I think it might be broken by, at all events, allowing the Corporation to see what is being done on any question upon which they may desire to have information. Here, too, all that is wanted is that information should be given. We have the General Committee who are going to work with closed doors, and I do not think it is advisable by any means, and the contrast is so marked that I am surprised it has been put so strongly that information should not be permitted to come out in the ordinary and regular way. My hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, says he will not allow any suggestion that the General Committee are to be put in subordination to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In general subordination to the Corporation was what I said."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"In general subordination to the Corporation. But, Sir, this is not in any way placing them in subordination, either general or otherwise. The Corporation cannot direct the General Committee to do anything different from what they have done. What we seek is that they should supply the Corporation with information with regard to matters which may have excited great general interest, and I can see no reason why such a power should be regarded with any kind of jealousy. The General Committee would be doing, as I am sure they will, everything according to that which is right in their own eyes. Why should they be afraid of publicity? But, so far as this particular section is concerned, the main objection is based upon the ground of inconvenience. Well, Sir, why will it be inconvenient to them to allow any matter in which they have taken a certain line to be made public? It cannot be inconvenient in the ordinary sense. There can be no difficulty in supplying these extracts, because all that we seek is that they may be available for the use and for the information of the Corporation who represent the public. So that inconvenience in the sense that it would be difficult to supply these extracts does not enter into the question at all. They must supply all the information to Government; then why should they not supply copies of the extracts from their proceedings, which they are compelled to supply to Government, also to the Corporation? It is under these circumstance that I hope this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The position taken up by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I am sorry to confess, is not very intelligible to me. I have taken down the words which he used. He said that this amendment is based upon the assumption that the General Committee is subordinate to the Corporation, and that he would strongly object to anything which would place the General Committee in a position of general subordination to the Corporation. I regret to say that I cannot make out that any such subordination necessarily follows, if my amendment is accepted. Let us look, for instance, at section 91A (*now* 98), which deals with the inspection of the minutes and reports of proceedings of the Corporation. It says:

'The minutes referred to in section 90 (*now* 97), and the full reports (if any) of the proceedings of meetings of the Corporation, shall, at all reasonable times, be kept open at the

municipal office to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and to any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas;'

so that it seems that any stranger, any member of the public, may get copies of the proceedings of the Corporation upon the payment of a nominal fee. Can it be seriously argued, because this is allowable, that therefore the Corporation is in a position of general subordination to the public? Take, again, section 92 (*now* 99). Section 92 (*now* 99) makes it compulsory on the Chairman to forward to the Local Government a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the Corporation, the General Committee and every Sub-Committee and Special Committee within ten days from the date on which such meeting took place. Is it contended that the General Committee is hereby placed in a position of general subordination to the Local Government, and that the Local Government may, whenever it so chooses, nullify the proceedings of the General Committee? Then, Sir, I submit that the position taken up by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is inconsistent. If his contention is that the General Committee will be placed in a position of general subordination, in case it is allowable for the Corporation to call for copies of their proceedings, then the better course to follow would be to omit section 95 (*now* 101) altogether. In the first place, you say that the Corporation may at any time require the General Committee to furnish them with any extracts from any of the proceedings of any Committee or Sub-Committee, and also with any returns, statements, accounts or reports concerning or connected with any matter dealt with by the General Committee or by any Sub-Committee; and in the same breath, you add, most inconsistently, that the General Committee shall comply with all such requisitions, unless in any case they consider that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would result. I confess I do not see the force of the words 'inconvenience and unreasonable delay'. Inconvenience to whom? Certainly not inconvenience to the Corporation, because the Corporation would be the best judge in that matter. Inconvenience to the General Committee? I cannot conceive of any case in which the mere fact of furnishing copies of the proceedings to the Corporation will place the General Committee in an inconvenient situation, and I shall be very much obliged to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill if he would give a concrete instance."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I mean of course inconvenience to the public."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA continued:—"I am surprised at the answer. I cannot persuade myself to believe that any inconvenience to the public can possibly result from such a procedure. I cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, think of such a concrete case. But I can very well imagine that publicity would be somewhat inconvenient to the General Committee if their actions are of a character which will not bear the light of day. As to unreasonable delay in getting copies of the proceedings, surely the Corporation would not complain of that. They will welcome them on the principle—better late than never. I venture to think, therefore, that the whole thing is absolutely indefensible, unless, indeed, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to take up the position that a veil of secrecy should be jealously drawn over the possible misdeeds of the executive."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I have a similar amendment to propose to section 95 (*now* 101), *viz.*, that in sub-section (2), the words 'unless in any case they consider that inconvenience or unreasonable delay would result' be omitted. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred us to what passed during the meetings of the Select Committee. We are not concerned with what passed there; but all that we need say is whether this provision is or is not a salutary provision, whether power should be given to withold any information which is required by the Corporation, and whether it will not create friction between two authorities which is the anxious desire of Government to avoid. The General Committee will have the power of keeping the Corporation in ignorance of their proceedings, which certainly ought not to be allowed. In order to see that the authorities work harmoniously, it is desirable that a provision of this kind should be made, giving every facility

to the Corporation to receive any information they may desire to obtain in matters of this kind. I may add that a provision of this kind would be very satisfactory, and I think the Corporation should have an opportunity of discussing what took place in the General Committee. I have not proposed to add the words 'unreasonable delay,' lest it may be inferred that the General Committee may take offence; that is why I have not added those words. I have merely asked them to submit information, taking it for granted that that information would be forthcoming within a reasonable time."

The Hon'ble Mr. OLDHAM said:—"Sir, notwithstanding what Hon'ble Members have said on the subject, the general belief both in business and in official circles is that the visible sign and badge of subordination is that of its being compulsory on one authority to report to another authority, whether the superior authority has power to act on that report or otherwise. Considering, therefore, that our aim is to establish three co-ordinate authorities, if one of those authorities were always under compulsion to report to one of the others (and notwithstanding the provision which has been made that there should be, as far as possible, a moral obligation to report), it is absolutely necessary to retain in the law the definition which marks the independence of the General Committee and the fact that it is a co-ordinate authority. The Hon'ble Member for the University quoted, as an instance of a similar position, the position of the General Committee to Government. He said:—'I think surely the General Committee is not subordinate to Government.' My idea of the constitution under the Bill and the control under the sections which we passed the other day is quite contrary to that. It may not appear to be subordinate to Government, but the fact is that the General Committee will be thoroughly subordinate to Government in effect, and I think that has been most effectively secured. Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member asked if we could give a concrete instance of the inconvenience which would result from this compulsory power of reporting being exercised. I think there are two recent instances. I take first the instance of the Town Hall. I think, if, while the enquiries into that very delicate matter had been going on, any superior authority had insisted upon a report being furnished to them for their information, there would have been the greatest possible amount of inconvenience to the public and to the General Committee, and, if the Corporation had insisted upon reading the lengthy papers of that enquiry, the effect would have been that of protracting and impeding the enquiry. Another instance which comes to my mind is the question of the settlement of the Salt Lakes country. I think, Sir, that, if a report had to be submitted to Government while that enquiry is in the state that it is now in, there would be considerable trouble and inconvenience to all concerned."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"I desire to confirm what the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has said of the custom in business circles. It is unknown for shareholders to have the power of calling for the proceedings of Boards of Directors. It would be highly inconvenient that such should be the case. The Directors submit their report from time to time, and with that the shareholders are satisfied. I have no doubt that the General Committee will submit these proceedings when desirable, but I think in practice it should not be made a statutory obligation for them to do so."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I must be permitted to express the regret that I feel at the very decided attitude which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has taken up with regard to this amendment, and indeed every amendment which may be said to hang upon it. The position so unfortunately taken up by the Hon'ble Member shuts out that spirit of compromise which, I submit, Sir, ought to be the dominating spirit of all our debates. My hon'ble friend was very emphatic, and said in his own very emphatic way—I took down his words—'I shall oppose every amendment which places the General Committee and the Chairman in a position of general subordination to the Corporation.' Sir, I venture to say that in very many matters both the Chairman and the General Committee are subordinate to the Corporation. For instance, in respect of all matters connected with financial considerations,

the Chairman and the General Committee are subordinate to the Corporation. Sir, I am perfectly well aware that in other matters the General Committee and the Chairman are independent of the Corporation, and this independence is maintained, not only in the municipal system as provided by this Bill, but is also to be found in the Bombay system. And, Sir, we have precisely the same section in the Bombay Act which I ask you to incorporate in the Bill. It does not, and cannot, interfere with the independence of the General Committee in any way. We have in Bombay the system of co-ordinate authorities as we have here. In Bombay the General Committee is independent of the Corporation as the General Committee will be independent of the Corporation under this law. Yet in Bombay they have this section,—the section which I want the Council to adopt,—and it does not interfere in any way with the independence of the General Committee. Sir, my friend has referred to my quoting the Bombay Act at my convenience, and not quoting it when it does not suit me. I think, Sir, we have both been following the same procedure. He, too, has been quoting the Bombay Act when it suits his convenience, and he has been discarding it when it does not suit his convenience. My friend has referred to the sections relating to contracts. I freely admit that those sections are in advance of the Bombay Act. But I am willing, Sir, to give up these sections and every other section in this Bill which may be in advance of the Bombay Act, if my hon'ble friend will adopt the Bombay Act in its entirety. I say this in the full consciousness that I am voicing the sentiments of the community to which I have the honour to belong. We are fully prepared to accept the Bombay Act with all its advantages and disadvantages. Is my hon'ble friend willing to give us the Bombay Act? He shakes his head: he is not prepared to accept my offer. It is, Sir, therefore useless to make a complaint against us that we quote the Bombay Act when it suits our purpose. He does precisely the same thing. I have been following his example—his great example—in this matter, and I am sure he will not find fault with me for so doing. I should very much regret it if the effect of my amendment would be to place the General Committee in a position of general subordination to the Corporation. You have already put it in a position of general subordination, because in the first part of section 95 *(1)* [now 101 *(1)*] you say 'the Corporation may at any time require the General Committee to furnish them with any extract from any proceedings of such Committee,' &c. It is only a superior body which can address an inferior body in that way with respect to any information which the latter may have at its disposal. Therefore, you have already placed the General Committee by this section in a position of subordination. I only want that in placing the General Committee in this position there should not occur those difficulties, those elements of friction, which might arise if any discretion were left to the General Committee. My hon'ble friend (Mr. Oldham) has referred to the case of the Town Hall, and to the case of the Salt Water Lakes which at the present moment is being investigated by a Committee. He says it would be highly inconvenient if, while that Committee was making its enquiries, the Corporation were to ask for any papers. I quite agree with that; but, Sir, I think we may trust to the good sense of the Corporation in this matter. I am confident that in the records of the Corporation you will not find one single instance where the Corporation has exercised its powers of supervision in such a way."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I was replying to the Hon'ble Member for the University on that point."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Yes, I understand that, but what I say is that, as far as matters of this kind are concerned, you can trust to the good sense of the Corporation. As I said the other day and now repeat it, when a large number of persons meet together for the transaction of public business, there is a solemn sense of public duty pervading the assembly. That sense of public duty will prevent the Corporation from abusing the power we propose to bestow upon it. I am perfectly certain that, if this power be given to the Corporation with the safeguards with which it is proposed to fence it round, it will be rightly used."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—" Sir, with regard to the concrete instances which have been suggested by my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham, so far as I follow his illustrations, he contends that there would be inconvenience with regard to the point of time when the demand may be made by the Corporation, that is to say, when the General Committee might be required to submit any information. But, Sir, it is not intended that in the middle of an enquiry there should be information with regard to it supplied, or that these extracts of proceedings would then be called for. All that is required is that, when certain proceedings have terminated, information or extracts from proceedings should be furnished. The only question that would arise would be on the ground of delay, and the question would be whether it would be unreasonable delay, and it would not be unreasonable delay if the General Committee desired that there should be delay in submitting the proceedings until after the Sub-Committee, or whatever body of persons may be making this enquiry, had brought the enquiry to a termination. So that, in regard to the instances given, I am not very much impressed by them, for the reason that it is not contended that the proceedings or the extracts shall ever be submitted while enquiries are in progress, or while negotiations are pending. There would be no inconvenience when the final result had been arrived at, but it only could arise when the Committee may be in the middle of their enquiry. Well, as I have said, the question depends on delay, and it would not be unreasonable delay if information of this sort was not given till the enquiry was closed. We have had the Bombay Act in operation for a long time. If there were any serious risk in removing the disqualification we now seek to take away by our amendments, surely there might be some illustrations given us, so as to bring it home to us, that our demand is not one which should be complied with. I have heard no suggestion of this kind, but, on the contrary, I find that it would be for the public benefit that all information desired should be available. There is no reason that I have heard that has induced me in any way to think that the proposals we urge are such as should not be granted.

" With regard to Companies, why that is a matter between the shareholders themselves. They are hardly identical with Corporations, and I do not know that the analogy is applicable to the present question. But, if any shareholder desires information, in the result it is given to him; and I am not asking for information at any moment of time, but only after all negotiations and enquiries have terminated. The information is asked for on behalf of the public, and I hope our amendments on this occasion will not be refused."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The motions by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen being then severally put, the Council divided in the same way.

So the amendments were lost.

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following section be inserted after section 95 (*now* 101):—

"95A. (*1*) The Corporation may at any time require the Chairman—

(*a*) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his possession or under his control as Chairman, or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any municipal officer or servant subordinate to him;

(*b*) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics concerning or connected with any matter appertaining to the administration of this Act or the municipal government of Calcutta; or

(*c*) to furnish a report by himself, or to obtain from any head of a department subordinate to him and furnish, with his own remarks thereon, a report upon any subject concerning or connected with the administration of this Act or the municipal government of Calcutta.

(*2*) Every such requisition shall be complied with by the Chairman without unreasonable delay; and it shall be incumbent on every municipal officer and servant to obey any order made by the Chairman in pursuance of any such requisition:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) if, on such a requisition as aforesaid being made, the Chairman declares that immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation or of the public, it shall be lawful for him to defer such compliance until a time not later than the second ordinary meeting of the Corporation after he has declared as aforesaid;

(*ii*) if at such meeting, or any meeting subsequent thereto, the Corporation repeat the requisition, and it then still appears to the Chairman inexpedient to comply therewith, he shall make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Corporation to elect three Commissioners who shall form a Committee who shall engage to keep secret, save as hereinafter provided, the existence and purport of such documents and matters as may be disclosed to them; and to the said Committee the Chairman shall be bound to make known and to disclose all writings and matters within his knowledge, under his control, or available to him, and embraced within the requisition; and the said Committee, having taken cognisance of the information, writings and matters so laid before them, shall determine, by a majority in case of difference, whether or not the whole or any part, and which part, if any, of such matters ought to be disclosed to the Corporation or kept secret for a defined time, which decision shall be conclusive and shall be reported to the Corporation at their next ordinary meeting, at which meeting the Chairman shall be prepared to produce documents and to make any report or statement requisite to give effect to the decision of the Committee when called on to do so by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that the following section be inserted after section 95 (*now* 101):—

"95A. (*1*) The Corporation may at any time require the Commissioner—

(*a*) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his possession or under his control as Commissioner, or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any municipal officer or servant subordinate to him;

(*b*) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics concerning or connected with any matter appertaining to the administration of this Act or the municipal government of Calcutta; or

(*c*) to furnish a report by himself, or to obtain from any head of a department subordinate to him and furnish, with his own remarks thereon, a report upon any subject concerning or connected with the administration of this Act or the municipal government of Calcutta.

(*2*) Every such requisition shall be complied with by the Commissioner without unreasonable delay; and it shall be incumbent on every municipal officer and servant to obey any order made by the Commissioner in pursuance of any such requisition:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) if, on such a requisition as aforesaid being made, the Commissioner declares that immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation or of the public, it shall be lawful for him to defer such compliance until a time not later than the second ordinary meeting of the Corporation after he has declared as aforesaid;

(*ii*) if at such meeting, or any meeting subsequent thereto, the Corporation repeat the requisition and it then still appears to the Commissioner inexpedient to comply therewith, he shall make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Corporation to elect one Councillor [who with the President of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Committee (or, if the President of the Corporation is also Chairman of the General Committee, with the said President and one member of their own body elected by the General Committee)] shall form a Committee who shall engage to keep secret, save as hereinafter provided, the existence and purport of such documents and matters as may be disclosed to them; and to the said Committee the Commissioner shall be bound to make known and to disclose all writings and matters with his knowledge, under his control, or available to him, and embraced within the requisition; and the said Committee, having taken cognisance of the information, writings and matters so laid before them, shall determine, by a majority in case of difference, whether or not the whole or any part, and which part, if any, of such matters ought to be disclosed to the Corporation or kept secret for a defined time, which decision shall be conclusive and shall be reported to the Corporation at their next ordinary meeting, at which meeting the Commissioner shall be prepared to produce documents and to make any report or statement requisite to give effect to the decision of the Committee when called on to do so by the Corporation:

Or and for the General Committee to elect one of their body and for the two Councillors so elected to select a member of the Corporation, who together

Provided always that in the event of the two Councillors elected as aforesaid not agreeing in the selection of a third person to act with themselves as aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the Corporation at their next meeting, whether ordinary or special, and with due notice in respect of such matter, to elect a Councillor who, on such election, together with the two Councillors previously elected, shall form a Committee for the purpose above mentioned "

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"This section proposes that the Corporation should have the right of requesting the Chairman to furnish it with any papers which may be in the possession of the Chairman, and it will be obligatory upon him to submit such papers to the Corporation. If the Chairman is of opinion that in the interest of the public such papers should not be laid before the Corporation, then he may decline to do so; and if the Corporation again repeats its request, then a certain procedure is suggested, *viz.*, three Commissioners are to be appointed, they are to confer with the Chairman upon the matter, the Chairman is to disclose the facts of the case to them, and the Corporation will be bound by the decision of the three Commissioners. Sir, I do not see any reason why this amendment should not be accepted. It is perfectly consistent with the other provisions of the Bill. It is not derogatory to the authority of the Chairman; it does not interfere with his every-day work. The Chairman remains an independent municipal authority; the Corporation also remains an independent municipal authority. All that is proposed is that the Corporation should have power to require the Chairman to submit papers which the Corporation may wish him to submit. That is the Bombay section. There the system of co-ordinate authorities exists, and yet a provision like this has not been found in any way to interfere with the smooth working of the municipal system in Bombay. I trust that my hon'ble friend will not in connection with this amendment take up that decisive attitude to which I previously referred with some regret. I appeal to my friend to look at the matter from the standpoint of public interest rather than from the standpoint of official subordination. The question which we have to decide is whether, if a section like this finds a place in the municipal law, it would be placing the Corporation in a better position than the Corporation now is, to discharge the various duties which will be entrusted to it under the Bill. The object of the amendment is not the subordination of the Chairman. The object is to place the Corporation in possession of information which the Corporation may wish to have in order that the Corporation might be in a position to discharge the grave and responsible duties which will be imposed upon it deunr the law. I do not seek to exalt the Corporation. I want to place the Corporation in a position to discharge satisfactorily the important duties entrusted to it. If the Corporation has the information, it will be able to discharge these duties satisfactorily. If it has not the information, it will not be able to do justice to them. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham said that reporting is a

visible badge of subordination. This is not a question of reporting at all; it is a question of giving information. Sir, I hope my hon'ble friend will see his way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"My amendment, Sir, is slightly different from my hon'ble friend's. In the middle of proviso No. 2 my hon'ble friend suggests a committee of three in the case of the Chairman declaring that compliance with the requisition would be inconvenient. My hon'ble friend thinks this Committee should be composed of three members of the Corporation. My suggestion is that one of the three should be elected by the General Committee, another of the three by the Corporation, and that these two should select a third person to complete the Committee; and there is a proviso to meet the contingency of the two who have been elected, one by the Corporation and the other by the General Committee, not agreeing as to the third. Then in such a contingency I propose that it shall be lawful for the Corporation at their next meeting—whether ordinary or special—to elect a third person to form the complement of the Committee. I hope that with regard to this section the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will not adopt the uncompromising attitude that he assumed in regard to the last amendment. Under the Bill, as it is framed, no information is available at all with regard to those duties which are set apart for the Chairman to perform. Under section 95 (*now* 101), to which we have just now moved amendments, the Corporation may demand information, and then it is left to the discretion of the General Committee to give such information or not. But with regard to the Chairman's duties, it is a closed book. The public cannot in any way obtain any information with regard to what he may have been doing. Sir, it is not a question, I assure my hon'ble friend, of in any way seeking to override the Chairman, nor does the question arise here with regard to the subordination of the Chairman. It is in the public interest that this amendment is sought to be introduced, and even if in such circumstances a man is placed in subordination, having in view that the whole of this Act is for the public interest and not for the purpose of exalting any individual, that the Chairman ought to yield, and that all matters with which he may deal should be subject to information being supplied with regard to them. In the present Bill the whole attitude of Government is to keep the Corporation in the dark, if either of the so-called co-ordinate authorities desire to withhold information. I do not seek in any way to place any orders on the Chairman or to place him in subordination, but all I want is that, whatever he may be doing, it should be possible for information to be obtained with regard to it. I do not seek for any power under which any individual could move to gratify a personal whim. It is when the Corporation move as a body, when by a vote the Corporation require certain information, then that information should not be withheld."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—At first, Sir, I was disposed to think that it might have been possible to grant this power provided that my hon'ble friends had seen their way to limit the exercise of it, if they had agreed to confine themselves to matters reserved by law for the decision of the Corporation, and if they gave the Chairman power to withhold any paper or information in his discretion in the same way as is permitted to the General Committee. I said something to that effect to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar when he made a reference to me on the subject. Mr. Apcar was unwilling to agree to that modification, and the matter dropped. Since then, the matter has been further considered by Government, and Government are now of opinion that this amendment cannot be accepted in any way, not even in the modified form which I at first thought would have been permissible. The right which my hon'ble friends seek to obtain is perfectly unnecessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has said that there are no means by which the Corporation or the public can get any information as to the Chairman's acts. He said the Chairman's proceedings were a closed book. Well, Sir, that is entirely incorrect. The Chairman is President of the Corporation. He presides over the General Meetings. Every individual Commissioner has the right of interpellation, and it is open to any one of them or any number of them to ask the Chairman for any information upon any subject connected with the discharge of his duties, or connected with any branch of the municipal administration. The Chairman can answer these questions, he can

give all the information that he thinks fit, and I am certain that he will always give the utmost information in his power, which, in his opinion, may be given without detriment to the public interests. I was disposed to think, Sir, that in practice not very much evil would have resulted from granting this power in the limited way in which I first suggested it, because the party or section of the Commissioners which is likely to indulge in excessive interference will, I hope, not be strong enough to bear down the party of order unless they have a very strong case. But, as a matter of principle, I object to giving the Corporation the power to call for reports and explanations from the Chairman in matters which are outside their province, and which are within the discretion of the Chairman himself. It is true that the amendments do not expressly ask for power to pass orders on these reports or explanations. But what is the object of calling for information unless it is in contemplation to interfere or seek the right to interfere? If the Corporation is in need of information on any legitimate subject for any legitimate purpose, the Chairman will always be ready to furnish it to the utmost of his ability. I would remind the Council that what the hon'ble movers of the amendments really would like is to place both the Chairman and the General Committee in complete subordination to the Commissioners as they are under the existing Act."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Certainly not in connection with this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That is what the Hon'ble Members would really like. The Council has decided against them on that point, and I regard this amendment as an attempt to make some advance in that direction."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I have considerable sympathy with the objects of this amendment, though I must vote against it as it is formulated. My hon'ble friends have referred to the uncompromising attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I really think that was a little unjust. I must remind my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that, as the Bill originally came down to us in Select Committee, there was no provision whatever for what section 95 (*now* 101) provides for, and that the Select Committee, headed by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill, accepted the suggestion that such a provision should be made, and that was the compromise in this matter."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I freely acknowledge that in the Select Committee my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill showed much more of the spirit of compromise than I am sorry to say he has exhibited in this Council. Sir, I am free to make the admission that many important points were conceded at the request of my hon'ble friend Babu Norendra Nath Sen and myself. I desire most frankly and freely to make that acknowledgment, subject to the reservation to which I have just referred. My hon'ble friend has observed that our object is to place the Chairman and the General Committee in a position of subordination to the Corporation. He has rightly interpreted our views, and, I think, Sir, the matter is so important that we ought to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to obtain some instalment of that principle which we conceive to be the basal principle on which the Calcutta Corporation ought to rest. That has been the principle upon which the Corporation of Calcutta has always been based. Since the institution of the Corporation in 1863 the authority of the Commissioners has always been paramount; and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it is because of this paramountcy of the Corporation that you see such improvement in the working of the Municipality of Calcutta. I think, Sir, you are embarking on an experiment which is full of peril. That being the view we have taken, *viz*., that it is important the Corporation should be the paramount authority, and that view having been vetoed by this Council, I think it is only our duty that we should obtain a modification of the principle so far as we can. I think, Sir, the Council will sympathise with us in the efforts we make in a lawful and constitutional way to obtain a modification, however slight it may be, of a principle which we consider to be the most essential principle in a body like the

Corporation of Calcutta. My friend has observed that it will always be open to the members of the Corporation to obtain information from the Chairman by asking questions. Well, Sir, I am in the habit of asking questions addressed to my hon'ble friend over there, and I desire to make a confession. I hope my hon'ble friends will not be offended if I say that sometimes the replies which I obtain in this Council represent the minimum of information with the maximum of words. I ask for information, but the information is whittled down, amidst a whirlwind of words. At other times I am better treated; but where is the guarantee, Sir, that the Chairman will not give the minimum of information with the maximum of verbiage? What guarantee is there that he will give full and satisfactory answers to the questions asked? There is no guarantee to that effect. Then, Sir, my hon'ble friend observes that the object of calling for information is to interfere. How are the Commissioners to interfere? You give them no opportunity to interfere. They cannot pass any resolution upon the information they call for; such a resolution would be out of order. And the Chairman is there; he will simply say as a point of order: 'I rule you out of order, because you are trespassing upon my constitutional privileges with which you have nothing whatever to do'; and he will bow and sit down, and there will be an end of the matter. Interference is absolutely out of the question. All that may be done is to exercise a little of that moral pressure which, supported by an enlightened and educated public opinion, ought to be the bulwark of a body like the Corporation of Calcutta. I am sorry my hon'ble friend is not prepared to accept this amendment, which, I understand, he was at one time willing to accept."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"Reference has been made by the Hon'ble Member to something he was willing to accept when I spoke to him on the subject. With regard to the concession he refers to, I do not see that there is any benefit to be derived from a provision of the kind. If we are entitled to discuss any matter, we are entitled to have such information as can be available for us in such matter, so that the concession my hon'ble friend was willing to make was really no concession at all, if our right of asking for information was limited to only such matters as those which we may have the right to discuss in the Corporation. I confess, however, I did not quite understand even so much in the brief conversation that I had with my hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It was not a conversation; it was in writing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Was it? Well, I had forgotten then. I thought it was a conversation. I know letters passed between us which led up to an interview when I spoke to the Hon'ble Member on the subject of this amendment. I went over to see my hon'ble friend on the subject, but I do not remember that anything was formulated in the manner in which my hon'ble friend states; but I accept what he says as correct. I ask to be permitted to say that I am not seeking a personal benefit in this question. I am asking for a concession for the benefit of the public. Whether I personally agreed, or did not agree, at a particular moment, to a proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill ought not to make any difference in the attitude of the Government in such an important question. I wish to speak for myself with regard to the object of this amendment which I propose. I seek publicity. I do not seek to put any one in a position of subordination to another authority at all. But I think that, if there is a matter which has excited interest, the Corporation should be able to act on behalf of the public in order to elicit information. I do not want anything more than that. I do not seek in any way to place the Chairman in subordination to any one. His place is to be defined in the Municipal law, and I must have regard for the law as it is enacted, and it is not my idea to get round the law in any sort or kind of way. My purpose is this: that there should be information available for the public in any matter in which there is public interest, and in this there is no desire or idea of placing any one in subordination. My hon'ble friend says that the Chairman will always be ready to give information. Well, my own experience has been different. On some points I have found the Chairman has not been ready to give information,

and he has resented an endeavour made to seek information. I remember with regard to a certain verandah question, with reference to which there was a standing order obtained after four years' struggle, through the assistance of Dr. Macleod, who had been Health Officer, that there should be no verandahs at all in thoroughfares which were less than a certain width; over footpaths in thoroughfares of a certain greater width there should be nothing more than simple uncovered verandahs. Whenever such questions were brought up for sanction, they were submitted with the remarks of the heads of the departments. In the particular instance to which I refer, the Engineer gave his opinion in a note. It was against the concession then asked for, but he was eventually induced to withdraw that opinion, and to write another of a very colourless character, but still not opposing. The Health Officer was so strongly against it that he refused, under any circumstances, to support the proposal of the Chairman; and when we sought to obtain access to this information, there was very strong resentment shown with regard to it by the Chairman.

"I may mention another question, also, the question of the Watgunge Depôt, in connection with which certain temporary arrangements were made in anticipation of the permanent Suburban Drainage scheme. The Engineer had obtained leave to Europe, and had been given one month's extra leave in order that he might consult with Mr. Baldwin Latham, the eminent Sanitary Engineer, with regard to this particular question. We had been advised by our Engineer so far back as 1890 that the pumping power at Palmer's Bridge Station was insufficient for Calcutta alone. Mr. Baldwin Latham had subsequently reported to the same effect. In the absence of the permanent Engineer, his *locum tenens* proposed a scheme under which the sewage of no less than 160,000 more inhabitants from the suburbs were to be thrown into the Calcutta drains to be lifted by the pumping engines which were thought insufficient for Calcutta alone. Then, when this matter was brought up before the Corporation, some of the Commissioners, who had been taking an interest in the question of the drains in Calcutta, were alarmed by the idea of having so much extra stuff being thrown into the Calcutta drains for the pumping engines to deal with. Information was sought, and it was given to this effect: that the pumping engines were able to dispose of this extra quantity, and in support of this there was, with regard to certain dates, information given as to the work that had been done by the engines. Two European Commissioners,—one an elected and the other a nominated Commissioner,—in the course of their study of the very difficult question of the drainage, went down to the pumping station, and found there the book with the reports that had been made with regard to these particular dates, and they accidentally found that there had been a mistake made in the returns that had been relied upon. That was very important information that was elicited, and had a great influence on the Commissioners when the voting on the subject came up for decision. This information will not be available under the law as framed by the Bill, but will be available if the amendment is accepted.

"Again, this Watgunge Depôt, the scheme of which had been rejected by the permanent Engineer as being one which for many engineering difficulties was inadvisable, was advocated by his *locum tenens* and strongly supported by the Chairman for adoption. Now, the permanent Engineer had been known to be opposed to the scheme, and an elected Commissioner, remembering this, sought for and was able to obtain information which shwoed that the Engineer had stated that the sewers between Kidderpore Bridge and Russa Road were insufficient to carry away the extra amount it was desired to put into them. When the permanent Engineer returned, he refused altogether to entertain the idea of this Watgunge scheme. It was a most important matter that we should have the information, in order that we might judge whether we should adopt this scheme which was pressed for by the Chairman.

"Under the law as proposed by the Bill, the Chairman may reply to an interpellation or he may not. There is no kind of statutory authority given to the Corporation to enable them to obtain any information. So in matters such as these, it is because of my experience in regard to the actual working of the administration that I ask for such powers as I now seek to

obtain for the Corporation. The interest of the public is of paramount importance, and it, surely, is their right to obtain important information affecting their welfare. It is not for the purpose of endeavouring to make the Chairman subordinate to the Corporation, unless indeed the Chairman must be allowed to do whatever he has once decided upon, whether he is right or wrong, even though he is about to act upon erroneous information and to the serious peril of the public, and any attempt to get bare information about what is being done is to be regarded as placing the Chairman in subordination, and the amendment is to be rejected on such a ground. In Bombay the information is granted, and there is no kind of jealousy with regard to such a subject as this. There is no idea entertained there that it is offensive to require the Chairman to give information about what he is doing. It is in the public interest alone that I seek the acceptance of this amendment. I do not want, by this amendment, in any way to make the Chairman's position different to that which has been deliberately conceived by Government to be his position under this Bill when enacted."

The motions being severally put, the Coucil divided in each case as follows:—

Ayes 5.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar,
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

Noes 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranjit Sinha, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

SECTION 102.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that clause (*b*) of section 95C (*now* 102) be omitted.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that clause (*b*) of section 95C (*now* 102) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Section 95C (*now* 102) deals with the validation of acts and proceedings, and enacts that—

'No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

* * * * * * * *

(*b*) any Commissioner having voted or taken part in any proceeding in contravention of the proviso to section 31 (*now* 39).'

"Now, suppose a Commissioner, although he is forbidden to speak or vote on such a subject, does actually do so; under this clause, it will not affect the validity of the proceeding. I say, have some provision which shall operate to enforce a penalty, with practical effect, on a breach of this particular law. The Commissioner will have acted in a manner forbidden by the law; then place him in exactly the same position as any person who directly by himself, or by his partner or employer, has a share in any contract or employment connected with the Corporation. Otherwise, it seems to me the proviso may become a dead letter."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The first observation which occurs to me with reference to this matter is that the provisions of the proviso to section 31 (*now* 39) which are extremely salutary should not be frittered away in this fashion. I confess it seems to me to be absolutely meaningless to say with solemnity in one section that you shall not do this or that, and in another section to say that, if you do that in contravention of the direct provisions of the law, there shall be no penalty whatsoever. I submit that this is making the provisions of section 31 (*now* 39) absolutely nugatory, and practically inviting people to trifle with the law. Let us examine for a moment the corresponding provisions of similar Acts; and in order that I may not be charged with quoting such authorities only as are in my favour, the first authority I refer to is section 33 of the present law. I am bound to confess that in this matter the present Bill is a faithful copy of the old law. It has changed and destroyed many things, but has spared this from its ravage. But the analogy of all the other Acts will show that in this respect our Act is singular. If you will look for a moment at the Bombay Act, sections 51 and 52, you will find the provisions regarding the validity of acts and proceedings, which I need not read out at length. They correspond in substance to our section 95C (*now* 102), clause (*a*), but I cannot find in the Bombay Act any provision corresponding to clause (*b*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The word 'disqualification' covers it. That appears in the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya continued:—"The interpretation which the Hon'ble Member seeks to force upon the Bombay Act is absolutely inadmissible, as will be manifest if you read all the provisions together. Then let us look to the English Act from which all these provisions have been only too faithfully reproduced (45 & 46 Vict. Chapter 50, section 22). First of all section 12 specifies the disqualifications for being a councillor. Then section 22, sub-section (*3*), provides that a councillor shall not vote or take part in the discussion of any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest; this is followed by sub-section (*4*), which lays down that no proceeding of the Council shall be questioned on account of any vacancy in their body. But let us not forget that it stops with the word 'vacancy,' and does not go on to add that the proceedings will be valid even if there be an infraction of the provisions of the preceding clause. I venture to affirm, therefore, that both reason and precedent are against the course we are asked to adopt."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member has omitted to refer to section 42 of the English Municipal Corporations Act. It is as follows:

'42. (1) The acts and proceedings of a person in possession of a corporate office, and acting therein, shall, notwithstanding his disqualification or want of qualification, be as valid and effectual as if he had been qualified.

'(2) An election of a person to a corporate office shall not be liable to be questioned by reason of a defect in the title, or want of title, of the person before whom the election was had, if that person was then in actual possession of, or acting in, the office giving the right to preside at the election.

'(3) A burgess roll shall not be liable to be questioned by reason of a defect in the title, or want of title, of the mayor or any revising authority by whom it is revised, if he was then in actual possession and exercise of the office of mayor or revising authority.'"

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"That only refers to the validity of election, and has not the remotest bearing upon the question now at issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The word 'councillor' includes every member of an English Corporation. It includes the mayor, the aldermen and the councillors. The section, as it stands in the Bill, is the law in Calcutta now, and I understand it is also the law in the Punjab. I was also under the impression that it was the law in Bombay, but the Hon'ble Member may be right in his interpretation of the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I think it is not the law in the Punjab."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I understand so. But, quite apart from that, there is no ground for making the change. I may point out how exceedingly inconvenient it would be to introduce this disqualification. Supposing at a meeting at which some contract was sanctioned some Commissioner had taken part who had no right to take part. Suppose that works were sanctioned and taken up by the contractors and partly done, and then some months afterwards suppose somebody discovered that this gentleman was disqualified to the extent mentioned in this clause (*b*). Would that be a justification for invalidating or calling in question the proceedings of the meeting? It would be impossible. It might run the Corporation in for I do not know how much in the matter of damages."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"Sir, the same effect would be consequent upon any one taking part in the proceedings who comes under sub-section (*1*) of section 31 (*now* 39), if by some oversight or other a Commissioner were to take part in these discussions or vote with regard to contracts where he has no right to do so. With regard to what my hon'ble friend has said about the inconvenience which would result, I do not think that that is a sufficient reason for allowing this particular clause to remain. It may be that the interested Commissioner has himself given practically the casting vote which decided the matter. It may lead to applications in the Courts by those who are affected by such a vote, on the part of any one being dismissed from employment, or in some question of that kind; and it would lead to the Corporation being bound by a decision once arrived at without having the power of revising what has been done."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"With regard to the law in the Punjab I find there is nothing in the Punjab Act similar to this."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Then I withdraw that statement."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya continued:—"With regard to section 42 of the English Act, I repeat that it has nothing to do with this matter. That applies only to the case of persons disqualified from holding an office. If the terms of section 12 and section 42 are compared, it is quite clear that they are to be taken together. I do not see that there is any protection when a member of the council votes in contravention of the clear provisions of section 22, sub-section (*3*)."

The motions were then put and lost.

Section 112.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "Chairman" be inserted after the words "by the" in line 1 of clause (*a*) of section 104 (*now* 112).

He said:—"This is a very small matter, Sir. It refers to the signing of cheques for payment. The Bombay Act (section 113) requires that these cheques should be signed by the Chairman. Our present law is different. Cheques are signed by the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary. I think, in a matter like this, the responsibility being a financial responsibility, the Chairman ought to be associated with the other signatories. I have no very strong feeling about the matter, but I think, this being a financial question, it would be an additional safeguard if the Chairman's signature were associated with the signatures of the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot think the Hon'ble Member is serious in asking that the Chairman should sign all cheques in addition to the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary. There is no precedent for such a thing; it is not the law now, nor is it necessary. In Bombay it is not the case. There the cheques are signed by the Municipal Commissioner, as there is no Vice-Chairman; but there are not three signatures to each cheque."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that for the words "by a member of the General Committee" in lines 5 and 6 of clause (*b*) of section 104 (*now* 112), the following be substituted:—

"by some other person appointed in that behalf by the Chairman with the consent of the General Committee."

He said:—"This is a recommendation of the Corporation. They say there will be considerable difficulty in getting a member of the General Committee to do this work. I think my hon'ble friend must agree that it will lead to great inconvenience in practice."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is a small matter, and I accept it. I would point out that it is only in the event of the illness or absence of the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary that a member of the General Committee would have to sign."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 113.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that section 105 (*now* 113) be omitted.

He said:—"Section 105 (*now* 113) refers to the opening of an account outside the limits of Calcutta. Well, Sir, we have not got such an account now, and have never felt the inconvenience of not having such a section. They have it in Bombay, but that is no reason why we should have it here. The Corporation has now been in existence since 1863, and we have never had an account with any Bank outside the limits of Calcutta, and we do not need one now. I do not see why we should have a section like this which might offer a temptation to somebody to try to open such an account."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think it is better, Sir, that the Corporation should have this power, and I may mention that the Port Commissioners here have a similar power. Among other accounts, they have an account in England. They use that account to draw upon for payment of stores and other articles which have to be imported for their works from England. I do not know that it is likely to be equally necessary in the case of the Corporation. The Corporation do not use the same amount of stores and machinery and articles of that kind as the Port Trust, but they do use a good deal of machinery and other imported articles, such as pipes, &c., for their waterworks and drainage works, and it is perfectly possible that they might find it useful to have an account in England."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"If ever there was an occasion for opening an account in London it is now, when the Corporation has embarked upon some of the largest contracts they have ever entered into. They have not yet felt the need for such an account, and are not likely to feel it in the future. I do not know that the matter is one of importance or that I should press it if my hon'ble friend has a strong opinion in regard to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no strong opinion, but I think it is a useful power to have."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 105 (*now* 113), line 8, the words "and subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted after "General Committee."

He said:—"The statutory provision contained in section 103 (*now* 111) is that the Corporation should have an account only with the Bank of Bengal. If any other account is to be opened with any other Bank outside Calcutta,

I think the Corporation should also have a voice in the matter. All that I propose is that the Corporation should have a general power of control in a matter like this which is to open an account with a separate Bank outside Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is a matter of very small importance, Sir. I do not wish to oppose it, and, if this amendment had been moved by one of the Hon'ble Members connected with the Corporation, I should have been ready to accept it. But I am not sure if the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen really understands the matter. If the Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation support it, I am not prepared to object. But I would add, with regard to the abstract question of opening an account, that the power would be left in the hands of a Board of Directors of a Limited Liability Company. It would not be given over to the shareholders. Therefore, I think the matter should be left to the General Committee; but, if the Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation support the matter, I am not prepared to oppose."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am certainly in favour of the amendment. I think it is as well that a matter of this sort should be under the control of the Corporation."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 10.	*Noes 9.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Mr Buckley.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble the President.	

So the amendment was carried.

Section 114.

The several motions for the omission of section 93 (*now* 100) having been lost on a previous occasion, the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that clause (*b*) of section 106 (*now* 114) be omitted.

Section 116.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in section 108 (*now* 116) the words "sanctioned by a municipal authority" be substituted for the words "sanctioned by the General Committee."

He said:—"This was a clerical error in the Bill. The section as it stands would require the Vice-Chairman or whoever signs cheques to satisfy himself that the cheque is drawn for a purpose, or for a work specifically sanctioned by the General Committee. But the General Committee is not the only municipal authority which has the power to sanction works. The Chairman has power to sanction small works, and the Corporation has to sanction large ones. Therefore, it is necessary to make the wording more general."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I beg to support the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed.

SECTION 119.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "General Committee" in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (3) of section 112 (*now* 119), the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"It is a mere matter of deposit of investments, and the Corporation fixes the Banks. Therefore, it seems to me that in this case the Corporation also should fix the deposits. Section 112 (*now* 119) is as follows:—

'112. (*1*) Surplus moneys at the credit of any of the Municipal Funds which cannot immediately or at an early date be applied to the purposes of this Act, or of any loan raised under this or any former Act, may from time to time be deposited at interest in the Bank of Bengal, or invested in any of the securities or debentures mentioned in section 130 (*now* 135), sub-section (*1*).

'(*2*) All such surplus moneys which it is necessary to keep readily available for application to the said purposes, and all such surplus moneys which cannot, in the opinion of the Chairman, concurred in by the General Committee, be favourably deposited or invested as aforesaid, may be deposited at interest at any bank or banks in Calcutta which the General Committee may, subject to the control of the Corporation, from time to time select for the purpose.

'(*3*) All such deposits and investments shall be made by the Chairman on behalf of the Corporation, with the sanction of the General Committee; and, with the like sanction, the Chairman may at any time withdraw any deposit so made, or dispose of any securities, and re-deposit or re-invest the money so withdrawn, or the proceeds of the disposal of such securities; but no order for making any deposit, investment, withdrawal or disposal under this section shall have any validity unless the same be in writing, signed by the Chairman and the Secretary.

'(*4*) The loss, if any, arising from any such deposit or investment shall be debited to the Municipal Funds.'

"The banks are selected subject to the approval of the Corporation. Therefore, I say that all deposits and investments shall be made by the Chairman on behalf of the Corporation and with the sanction of the Corporation instead of the sanction of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think there is some misapprehension. The manner in which investments are to be made of surplus funds and the precise securities in which money may be invested are laid down in the Bill itself, in section 130 (*now* 135). That is absolutely fixed, and no one has any discretion. If any money is not to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal, it is for the Corporation to select the Banks in which the deposit may be made. All that remains is the mechanical routine work of making the deposit or investment. There is nothing further to be done. That is work which would be quite impossible for a large deliberative body to carry out. It really ought to be done by the Chairman, and the work in fact will be done by the Chairman; but, as it involves a certain amount of discretion, he is to require the sanction of the General Committee. It is quite unnecessary and superfluous to require the sanction of the Corporation in addition."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, then, by leave of the Council, withdrew the amendment.

SECTION 114.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that clause (*c*) of section 114 (*now* 121) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that, if the last motion be lost, for the words "two lakhs" in clause (*c*) of section 114 (*now* 121), the words "one lakh" should be substituted.

He said:—"This is a matter of considerable importance, and I think the two amendments may be taken together. Clause (*c*) of section 114 (*now* 121) provides that the General Committee shall allow—

'(*c*) for a cash balance at the end of the said year of not less than two lakhs of rupees.'

"Under the existing law no statutory obligation is imposed upon the Corporation to provide a fixed sum as an annual cash balance. The Corporation is at liberty to provide for any cash balance it may think fit, and I think it will be admitted by those best acquainted with the working of the Corporation that the Corporation has always made ample provision in this respect. No difficulty has ever arisen within my knowledge owing to absence of a provision such as is now proposed. Now, Sir, you take away the discretion from the Corporation and you say that the Corporation must at least provide a cash balance of two lakhs of rupees. Sir, I desire to point out in the first instance that in the original Bill, instead of a cash balance of two lakhs, we had a cash balance of one lakh of rupees; and then it seems that my hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, after some conference with the Municipal Executive, came to the conclusion that instead of one lakh of rupees the cash balance ought to be two lakhs. Sir, I desire that in a matter of this kind the Corporation should be left absolutely free. The Corporation has not abused its discretion in this respect in the past, and it may be trusted not to abuse it in the future. Nay more, there is positive risk in a hard-and-fast rule on the subject; and, Sir, I desire to refer to the circumstances of the Government over which you preside. Under the orders of the Secretary of State the Bengal Government is obliged to have a cash balance of 20 lakhs of rupees. It is not a statutory obligation, and I think it is fortunate that it is not, because one year—and I think the fact will be in the recollection of most Members—our cash balance dwindled down to the sum of five lakhs of rupees. I should like to know what the position of Government would have been if there was a statutory obligation making it a duty by law that the cash balance should be fixed at the minimum sum of 20 lakhs of rupees. I think Government would have been placed in a position of considerable difficulty. You will place the Corporation in a position of considerable difficulty by laying down a hard-and-fast rule of this kind. Such a rule has not been found necessary; the financial work of the Corporation has gone on satisfactorily enough without it; and, that being so, it seems to me that it would be desirable to leave to the Corporation the discretion which it at present enjoys. Why should we lay down a rule to the effect that the cash balance must not be less than two lakhs of rupees? The Corporation may be trusted to leave a cash balance which would be amply sufficient for all purposes. That is the experience of the past, and the experience of the past ought to guide us in the future. There may be occasions—we cannot absolutely anticipate the future—when it might be difficult to have a cash balance of two lakhs; but if you have a hard-and-fast rule you will place the Corporation in a position of serious difficulty, perhaps at a time when its finances are not in a satisfactory condition."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is a practical question. I admit that in the present Act there is no provision for any fixed closing balance. In Bombay, however, there is such a provision. In Bombay the Corporation is required to provide a closing balance of one lakh of rupees. Is it not inconsistent with sound finance that the Corporation should be at liberty to frame its budget in such a way that it should not have a suitable working balance? The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has told us that the Local Government is required under the orders of the Government of India to have a closing balance of 20 lakhs. That is so, and we always endeavour to work up to it. But how could there possibly be any statutory obligation on the Local Government? The thing is inconceivable. But here, in settling the constitution of the new Municipality, we are laying down rules for its guidance in all respects, including the provision of funds and its financial arrangements; and it seems an essential part and a most important part of those financial arrangements that we should prescribe some closing balance to which they should be required to work up. The Hon'ble Member has said that the Corporation has not abused its discretion in the past. That is so. I freely admit that; but I am informed that they have not always provided for a genuine working balance. I am informed that, although they have frequently shown an apparently larger balance than we now propose, that was only done by transferring a part of their capital account to the revenue account. That is what I understand is the case. I speak subject

to correction; but I am informed that it is so. If that is the case, if it has often been the case, it is distinctly indicative of unsound finance, and, therefore, it is all the more incumbent upon us to make suitable provision for a real closing balance in this legislation.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the amount which should be fixed. The Hon'ble Member has rightly told us that in the original Bill it was proposed to take one lakh as the closing balance. But the Vice-Chairman, who is generally speaking in chargé of the municipal accounts, represented to us that a balance of one lakh was not sufficient; for this reason: that the monthly amount which has to be disbursed on account of salaries and small contingent charges comes to very nearly one lakh of rupees. At the beginning of every month, within the first two or three days, a sum of very nearly one lakh has to be paid out on that account. Now, the result in the first week of April is this: that the balance on the 1st April is one lakh; by the 7th April almost the whole of that lakh has been paid out in the form of salaries, &c., on account of the month of March; and, if there are any bills on account of works coming in about that time, the account of the Corporation has to be overdrawn. Therefore, in the Vice-Chairman's opinion, a balance of two lakhs was essential. I am bound to say that it seemed to me the Vice-Chairman was right, and that was the view which commended itself to the Select Committee. It seems perfectly reasonable that we should provide a closing balance of a substantial amount, and not a purely nominal amount which is liable to be swept away in the ordinary course of current expenditure within the first week of the opening month of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I have only to add in corroboration of what the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has said that this is a point on which the greatest stress is laid by our trusted Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nilambar Mookerjee; and though I know my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee can reply to that, as he replied when the name of Mr. Bright was brought in, I would remind him that this matter was discussed by practical men, and no one has such practical connection with this matter as our respected Vice-Chairman, Babu Nilambar Mookerjee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I desire to support what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said. I think there is a great deal of substance in what he said, and I am in favour of the inclusion of this clause."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I am not prepared to give up my opinion. I entirely endorse the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham in regard to the Vice-Chairman. He fully deserves the encomium which has been bestowed upon him.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that it is inconsistent with sound finance that there should not be a closing balance of one or two lakhs of rupees. I do not know what is good and what is bad finance, but I conceive that to be good finance in which the assets greatly preponderate over the liabilities; and I think that has been the financial condition of the Corporation all along. The Corporation has paid its way; it has had its cash balance, and it has a large credit, though I am sorry to say that that credit is now somewhat on the wane. Notwithstanding the absence of a provision like this to which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill attaches such great importance, our financial position has been exceedingly sound, when judged not by reference to abstract theories, but to actual facts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Is it not the fact that the nominal cash balance has been steadily dwindling for years?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I cannot say that it has been dwindling. Sometimes our cash balance was satisfactory, and sometimes not; but I do not think there has been a steady downward movement. After the plague it was bad, I admit, but I suppose the finances of everybody, not excepting that of the Government of Bengal, have been bad after the plague. Therefore, that was a general condition to which the Corporation had to submit along with with other institutions of higher status and position.

"Then, with regard to another remark which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made, namely, that it is inconceivable that the Government of Bengal can have a statutory obligation imposed on them. Supposing there was an Act of Parliament? I presume an Act of Parliament would make it obligatory even on the Government of Bengal to provide for a cash balance of 20 lakhs, and that would be a statutory obligation. But, Sir, that is neither here nor there. I am sorry to find that all my friends, even the member for the Corporation, is opposed to this amendment; but still I am not prepared to give it up. I have had an opportunity of talking this matter over with friends, whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect as experienced members of the Corporation, and they are distinctly of opinion—and I echo their opinion in their matter, which is in entire accord with my own—that in this matter the Corporation should be permitted a free hand."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

SECTION 125.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 118 (*now* 125), line 5, the words "and re-submission within a specified time" be inserted after "further consideration."

He said:—"Section 118 (*now* 125) provides that—

"Subject to the provisions or sub-section (*1*) of section 117 (*now* 124), and to the other requirements of this Act, the Corporation may refer the Budget Estimate back to the General Committee for further consideration, or may adopt the Budget Estimate or any revised Budget Estimate submitted to them, either as it stands, or subject to such alteration as they may deem expedient:'

and clause (*b*) provides that—

'if by the twenty third day of March the Corporation have not adopted any Budget Estimate, the Budget Estimate prepared by, or the last revised Budget Estimate submitted by, the General Committee shall, subject to any alterations that may be agreed upon by the Corporation and the General Committee, be deemed to be the Budget Estimate finally adopted, and the municipal rates and taxes shall be levied at the rates provided for therein.'

"Now, Sir, the provision is made that, if the Corporation do not decide one way or the other as to the adoption of the Budget Estimate on the 23rd day of March, the Budget Estimate submitted by the General Committee shall be taken as adopted. Now, provision has been made for submission of the Budget Estimate to the General Committee for re-consideration. The General Committee ought to re-submit it within some time to be specified within the 27th of March for the consideration of the General Committee of those revised estimates. Unless a time is limited, and if the General Committee fail to submit the revised estimate as asked for by the Corporation, the Corporation would be thoroughly helpless, and the Budget Estimate, as submitted originally, will have to be taken as the one adopted. Therefore, when it is provided that the Budget Estimate may be referred back to the General Committee, that Budget Estimate after revision ought to be submitted to the Corporation within a time to enable them to adopt it or to modify it, and that is the reason why I have suggested that a certain time should be fixed within which to re-submit the report."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN also moved that in section 118 (*now* 125), clause (*b*), line 1, the words "twenty-ninth" be substituted for "twenty-third:"

He said:—"I may as well take this amendment along with my amendments 91* and 93† which point to the same object."

* That at the end of section 122 (*now* 127), sub-section (2), the words "or adopt both of these methods" be added.

† That in section 124A (*now* 130), line 2, the words "twenty-eighth" be substituted for "twenty-second."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Amendment No. 91 relates to an entirely different matter. Amendment No. [illegible] is also quite different."

[illegible] said:—"The first meeting of the Corporation to consider the Budget Estimate is provided for by section 116 (now 123), and section 115 (now 122) provides that the Chairman shall, not later than the 1st March, forward a copy to each Commissioner, and the earliest meeting that can be held is the 7th March of every year. Provision is made to refer it back to the General Committee. The time allowed is from the 7th March, and that is the earliest opportunity on which the Corporation can come to a decision as to whether the Budget Estimate should be referred back to the General Committee. The General Committee will have to consider the Budget Estimate after it is sent back to them, and some time must elapse before they meet, and then the revised estimate will have to be circulated, and the time allowed is only between the 7th March to the 22nd March. It is only two weeks. It is a very short interval, and I only ask that the time be enlarged by one week more, that is, the 28th March. The object of the amendment is to give only another week to consider the whole matter. The Budget Estimate is a very important matter, and therefore it is desirable that the Corporation should be allowed to consider this matter at least for a period of three weeks, from the 7th to the 28th March. I think it is only reasonable that it should be so. The financial year closes at the end of March, and we take this matter up on the 28th March. It is very reasonable that three weeks should be given to the Corporation to fully consider the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will allow me to speak first, I would submit a suggestion for him to consider. I think that, if the matter is to be resubmitted to the General Committee, there ought to be an opportunity given to the Corporation by the General Committee, for the Corporation to express their views about it. Whatever period it may be thought advisable to give for a final decision in the matter, I think a proviso somewhat to the effect that the General Committee do re-submit not later than seven days before the 16th March would be advisable."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"That has already been carried on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen which I accepted just now. The Corporation would fix the time with reference to the nature of the work to be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker continued:—"I cannot accept this amendment. In the first place, the date, the 23rd of March, is really fixed by Section 117 (*now* 124), which provides that—

'The Corporation shall, on or before the twenty-second day of March, after considering the General Comm ttee's proposals in this behalf, determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Part VI, the rates at which municipal rates and other taxes shall be levied in the next ensuing financial year.'

"Section 118 (*now* 125) merely lays down what the consequences are if the Corporation fail to settle the budget by that date. I would remind the Council that in the original Bill all these dates in connection with the Budget were entirely different from what they are now. They were put much earlier in the year—nearly three months earlier. This was strongly objected to by the Corporation, it was strongly objected to by the Hon'ble Members who represented the Corporation on the Select Committee, and I may say I also took serious exception to them. We went into these dates with very considerable care, and we re-arranged the whole scheme of them, and the dates that are now in the Bill represent the conclusion at which we unanimously arrived. I think the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will bear me out. I think we ought not to change these dates without very strong reasons, and it would be very inconvenient to change them at the last moment. Moreover, there is a practical difficulty in accepting the amendment, and that is that the Easter holidays fall just about the end of March. It might happen that the period from the 29th March to the 3rd or 4th April was all close holidays, and the result of that would be that no Budget at all could have been settled until three and four days after

the year had begun. I think it would be unsafe to take any date later than the 23rd March in this connection."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am in sympathy with the proposal of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, but I cannot overlook the practical difficulties in the way. There is one practical difficulty to which I desire to call special attention, and that is this: suppose the meeting of the Corporation is held on the 28th or 29th March, and the rates are altered. The bills would have to be issued on the 1st April. I do not think there would be sufficient time between the 29th March and the 1st April to permit of the issue of the bills on the 1st April. That is a serious difficulty, and it may interfere with the collections. This is a point which has been overlooked. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker was quite right when he said that these dates were suggested by the Corporation after most careful consideration in consultation with heads of departments, and I hope that they may be permitted to remain."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I am a stranger to Calcutta and not acquainted with the internal affairs of the Corporation. After hearing what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I am prepared to withdraw this motion."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The Corporation ought at least to have a week's time from the time the Budget is laid before them by the General Committee, that is to say, the 16th March ought to be the latest date, I think, when the Budget should be laid before the Corporation by the General Committee after re-consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am disposed to agree to that, but it seems to me that the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, which has been accepted,* will enable the Corporation to secure that. That was what I intended to say to Mr. Apcar. The Corporation, when they return the Budget to the General Committee, are empowered, under the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen's amendment, to fix a specified time within which the Budget is to be resubmitted to them. They can fix the time for themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I would ask that the date be fixed. I do not wish to disturb the dates as they have been fixed in the Bill. All that I seek is that there should be a statutory period within which these matters be resubmitted to the Corporation, say within a specified time not later than the 16th March, and, if that is accepted, I think it would be an advantage."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"How is it possible to do so? Suppose the Corporation only came to a conclusion themselves on the 16th March."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"There may be more than one meeting of the General Committee, and the Corporation might send back the Budget Estimate for further information from the General Committee. The provision which will be made in accordance with Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen's amendment will fully meet the case. The Corporation can fix any date suitable for the final consideration of the estimate."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Surely it is better to leave it elastic. The Corporation can fix any date they like."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I have no objection to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's framing a motion if he so wishes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I should like to place it on record that I do—'not later than the 16th March.' It should be provided that the General Committee do re-submit the estimates 'not later than the 16th March'."

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* Printed on p. 212, *ante*.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Suppose the Corporation had its meeting on the 16th March?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Then, Sir, they would not have an opportunity of reconsidering the question. But I wish to secure a consideration before that day."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Under the section as it now stands, suppose the Corporation had its meeting on the 16th March? I should like to know whether, after hearing the explanations offered, the Hon'ble Member wishes to frame a regular motion to put before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I should say that if there was this law I think the estimate would be submitted before the 16th March."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The law says that it should be submitted not later than the 7th day of March."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The words, 'specified time' mean a time to be specified by an order of the Corporation. That is exactly the wording of the motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The section as it will now read will be:—'The Corporation may refer the Budget Estimate back to the General Committee for further consideration and resubmission within a specified time."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"After this discussion I will not trouble the Council with a further amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 127.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that at the end of section 122 (*now* 127), sub-section (*2*), the words "or adopt both of those methods" be added.

He said:—"I think it is reasonable that power should be given to adopt either one or other or *both* the methods referred to in this section. I do not think it requires any argument to support this."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 129.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following words be added at the end of section 124 (*now* 129), namely:—

"or to pay off any debt due to the Government."

He said:—"Under section 406 of the present Act the Corporation have power to convert their loans, that is to say, they have power to borrow money for the purpose of paying off any existing loan. The circumstances under which that is done are usually when there has been a fall in the current rate of interest, and they have power to borrow money at the lower rate of interest then current in order to discharge a former loan on which a higher rate of interest was payable. The same provision is included in section 124 (*now* 129) of the Bill, but I have noticed that neither under the Act nor under the Bill is there any corresponding power given to borrow money to pay off a loan due to Government. The power under the Act and under the Bill is confined to borrowing money for the purpose of paying off debenture loans raised in the open market, and there is no such power in the case of loans which have been taken from Government. It seems to me, Sir, that it might be advantageous to the Corporation to have the same power in respect of their loans due to Government.

There is only one such loan at present, a comparatively small one, in which the outstanding balance is 80 lakhs of rupees, but we cannot tell what loans there may be in the future; and it is possible that it might pay the Corporation to borrow money in the open market and pay off a Government loan. The history of the recent loans does not look as if it would be so, but, at all events, it is conceivable that it might be to the advantage of the Corporation to take that course. Therefore, I purpose to give the Corporation similar power in respect of Government loans to that which they have in respect of debenture loans."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have not the smallest objection to this amendment, which would enable the Corporation to pay off any loan due to Government. The marginal note, however, to the section will have to be altered."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 130.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 124A (*now* 130), line 2, the words "twenty-eighth" be substituted for "twenty-second."

He said:—"I do not think the same objection will be raised by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee to this amendment as to the difficulty of issuing bills with regard to assessments if there is any alteration made; but I think the Corporation ought to have an extended time to consider the reports of the General Committee with regard to the raising of loans They would be busy no doubt with the Budget Estimate, revising assessments or making any other alteration that may be necessary which may interfere with the internal management of the Corporation; but still I think a larger period ought to be given to them to consider as to how and in what manner loans should be raised. I think an extension of a week's time is only reasonable."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"As my friend the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen has referred to me and to my personal opinion about this amendment, I can only say that, if he had been acquainted with the practical working of the Corporation, I do not think he would have brought forward this amendment. The fixing of the rates is to take place on the 27th March, and the fixing of the rates and the determination of the loans take place at one and the same time. They form part and parcel of the same Budget statement. The two Budgets are considered together, and they are bound to be considered together, because the loans determine the rates; that is to say, if you provide for loans, you must provide for interest and sinking fund. You cannot therefore consider the rates irrespective of the loans. It seems to me to be an almost absurd proposal—but that is perhaps too strong an expression to use—to ask the Corporation to fix the loans after it has fixed the rates. The rates will have to be determined with reference to the loans. I think after this explanation the Hon'ble Member will perhaps withdraw his motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has exactly anticipated what I was going to say. The loan budget and the revenue budget must be taken together."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"After these explanations I will not press the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the council, withdrawn.

SECTION 138.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that in sub-section (*3*) of section 133 (*now* 138), the words "The stock to be so paid off shall be purchased in the open market and" be omitted, and that the words "and the stock to be paid off shall be purchased in the open market" be inserted after the word "prescribed."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to correct a clerical error in the Bill. Under section 411 of the present Act the Corporation have power to consolidate their loans. It was intended to reproduce this section without change in the Bill, but the opportunity was taken, I understand, to slightly improve the wording of it, with the result that these two lines at the top of clause (3) were inserted in the wrong place, and they make nonsense of the section. The section as it stands is absolutely meaningless. As it now runs it is as follows:—

'(3) The stock to be so paid off shall be purchased in the open market, and the Corporation shall repay such loan by annual payments at a rate of not less than one-sixtieth of the unpaid balance in each year, instead of making payments into a Sinking Fund as hereinbefore prescribed; and such payments shall be made in priority to all other payments (other than payments prescribed by section 127 (*now* 133), sub-section (2), and section 133A) (*now* 140) due from the Corporation:'

"There is no reference anywhere to the stock to be paid off. The section as amended will read:—

'The Corporation shall repay such loan by annual payments at a rate of not less than one-sixtieth of the unpaid balance in each year, instead of making payments into a Sinking Fund as hereinbefore prescribed, and the stock to be paid off shall be purchased in the open market; and such payments shall be made in priority to all other payments (other than payments prescribed by section 127 (*now* 133), sub-section (2), and section 133A) (*now* 140) due from the Corporation:'

"That makes sense, but as the section stands it is nonsense."

The motion was put and agreed to.

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following section be inserted after section 133, namely:—

"133AA (*now* 134). The time for the repayment of any money borrowed under section 124 (*now* 129) or section 133 (*now* 138) for the purpose of discharging any previous loan shall not, except with the express sanction of the Government of India, extend beyond the unexpired portion of the period for which such previous loan was sanctioned.

Time for repayment of money borrowed to discharge previous loan.

He said:—"I may explain that this section has been introduced under the directions of the Government of India. They consider that, when any new loan is raised for the purpose of paying off any existing loan, the currency of the new loan must not extend beyond the currency of the original loan. There is a similar provision in the Bombay Act, and the Government of India have stated that they consider it necessary to have similar provision here. There is just one loophole allowed, which is, the words, 'except with the express sanction of the Government of India.' They give us that amount of loophole for extending the currency of the loans beyond the original period, but without their sanction they refuse to allow it to be done."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Have you consulted the Municipal Executive about this matter?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Not about this. But I may mention that we made two representations to the Government of India, and their orders are positive."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:—"I do not see any harm in this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I should feel greater confidence in a thing of this kind if it had the support of the Municipal Executive, because they understand these things much better than those who are not connected with the actual administration of municipal affairs. It would have been an advantage—apart from the mandate of the Government of India—if we had an opportunity of ascertaining what the Chairman and Vice-Chairman thought about it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"We only received these instructions two or three days before the discussions began, so there really has been no time. As a matter of fact, we have made an unofficial reference to the Corporation. I have informed the Chairman and talked the matter over with him. I do not profess to be personally in favour of this section."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"We will allow this motion to be postponed till to-morrow."

The further consideration of the amendment was then postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

Section 141.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that section 133B (*now* 141) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for section 133B (*now* 141) the following sections be substituted:—

"133B. *(1)* If any money borrowed by the Corporation from the Government, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government may direct any Government officer, not being a municipal authority or officer, to detain, to the extent of any payments then in arrear, any moneys due, or that may become due, to the Corporation, which he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control.

(2) Such officer shall detain the moneys which he is so directed to detain, and pay the same, as they become due to the Corporation, to the officer for the time being appointed to receive Government dues, or into the Bank of Bengal.

"133C. *(1)* If the amount in arrear cannot be recovered in the manner provided in section 133B, the Local Government may attach the Municipal Funds, or any tax leviable by the Corporation.

(2) After such attachment, no person, except an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall in any way deal with the attached Funds or tax; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the Corporation or any municipal authority might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the amount in arrear and of all expenses involved by the attachment and subsequent proceedings.

(3) Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the Funds or tax attached was previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the Funds or tax attached before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of the debt due to the Government."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"My proposal is to omit section 133B (*now* 141) altogether. That section provides:—

'If any money borrowed by the Corporation from the Government, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government may attach the Municipal Funds or any of them.'

"My suggestion is that the control sections give ample power to the Locas Government to interfere in all matters of this kind. This section, I should think, is redundant and unnecessary. If you refer to section 26 (*now* 18), it would appear that it makes provision as to how this knowledge is to be gathered by Government. In the face of this enactment I submit that this section is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"May I be permitted to make a few observations upon the motion of my hon'ble friend Babu Jatra Mohan Sen? I entirely accept the view which he has put forward that this section is absolutely unnecessary, and I venture to submit that the framers of the Bill were also of opinion that it was unnecessary because you do not find it in the original Bill. The original Bill contained more than 600 sections. It traversed every conceivable and inconceivable ground within the domain of municipal administration, and yet this section found no place in it. Therefore, I am right in holding that the framers of the original Bill did not think that a section of this kind was necessary. And, Sir, in

regard to the section, I beg to point out that for the first time it was laid before the Select Committee in February, 1899. I have in my possession the paper that was circulated to the Select Committee and, therefore, I am able to give the date. Therefore, Sir, we are in this position that we are about to legislate upon a matter of this magnitude and importance, without the guidance of those public bodies whose opinions have been invited about the various provisions of the Bill. The Chamber of Commerce has not a word to say about this particular section. The Trades Association has not been consulted. The opinion of the Corporation has not been invited. Therefore, it is our duty to proceed with the utmost care and circumspection in this matter. I maintain that the section is unnecessary. It does not exist in the present law; it is not to be found in the law of 1876; it is not to be found in the law of 1863. Ever since we have had a Municipality in Calcutta, a provision like this has not been found necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government, and the Government has always freely lent money to the Corporation. Where then is the necessity for this section, especially when under the new law we are to have a Corporation which is practically to be controlled by officials? The only occasion when a default was made by the Corporation in respect of the payment of interest upon a loan due to Government occurred about a year ago owing to some bungling in the office. The matter is now being enquired into by the Corporation. The interest due upon a loan to Government was not paid, and in the first instance the Government directed that the penalty attaching to that default should be realised. On an explanation being submitted the penalty was remitted. That is the only case that I can recall in respect of a default made by the Corporation in the payment of interest on a loan due to Government. I do not think, Sir, that a case of this kind is likely to occur again after the precautions which the Corporation will no doubt take.

"But supposing for argument's sake it were admitted that what has taken place in the past might occur in the future, then there are the provisions of the Bombay section, which are embodied in my amendment. And these provisions are much less drastic than those which find a place in the Bill. The Bombay section provides, and my section is an exact reproduction of the Bombay section, that in the event of default being made by the Corporation in respect of the payment of interest on loans due to Government, the Chief Secretary to Government may direct any officer of the Government, not being a municipal authority, to attach any money which may be in or which may come into his possession belonging to the Municipality; and if the arrears due to Government cannot be recovered in that way, then the municipal funds and the rates and taxes may be attached. There is thus an intermediate stage. You do not attach under the Bombay Act the municipal funds and the rates and taxes at once, but an order is issued in the first instance by the Chief Secretary to a Government servant to attach any municipal moneys that may come into his possession; and if the arrears due are not thus recovered, then the extreme step of attaching the municipal funds in payment of the debt due is resorted to. Why should we avoid this intermediate stage? Why should we have a more drastic law for Calcutta than what has been found sufficient for Bombay? Let me point out that the section in the Bill is an exact reproduction of section 6 of Act II of 1879; that is a Government of India Act. The section in the Bombay Act occurs in Act III of 1888 of the City of Bombay, and thus we have this fact that the section in the Bombay Act was enacted subsequently to the section in the Government of India Act. In other words, I am entitled to the conclusion that the Bombay Legislature, having section 6 of Act II of 1879 before them, deliberately enacted a section less stringent and less drastic. They thought that a milder section would answer their purpose, and they have not been mistaken, because the section has not been modified in a subsequent amendment of the Bombay Act.

"We cannot be too careful in dealing with matters which affect the public credit. I am sorry to have to say that the credit of the Corporation is not what it ought to be. The other day the Municipal Commissioners invited tenders for a loan of 25 lakhs of rupees, and how much did they get? The offer came to about 3½ lakhs, and they were obliged to go down so far as to accept offers

of Rs. 95. I know not what may be the secret influences at work, but there is this fact that the credit of the Corporation at the present moment is not what it should be. I am perfectly aware of the fact that there is a proviso in the Bill which gives preference to the claims of the public creditor; but I venture to assert that public credit is such a delicate plant that we have to exercise the utmost care in dealing with it, and that nothing should be done which would prejudicially affect it. When it is open to you to have recourse to a mild measure which may and will ordinarily be sufficient for your purposes, why have recourse in the first instance to the severe measure when the adoption of the mild measure does not preclude its subsequent adoption? It seems to me that it is only proper and wise that the milder alternative should first be adopted in preference to the severer one; and when we have failed by the adoption of the milder alternative, then adopt the extreme remedy. You are not deprived of it by my amendment. You are called upon to postpone it till you have tried the milder remedy. That is what I venture to suggest. If it is necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government, adopt the Bombay provision, which provides that, in the event of default being made, a Government officer is to attach any money which belongs to the Municipality which may come to his possession, and if that money is not available to him, or if that money is not sufficient to cover the default, then go and attach the municipal funds and the rates and taxes. I have had an opportunity of talking this matter over again with former members of the Corporation, and they think that it is a dangerous provision, and may interfere with the credit of the Corporation; and therefore I ask that the Bombay section be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"With reference to the last words that fell from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that there is some risk that this provision might affect the credit of the Corporation, I would remind the Hon'ble Member that Mr. Turner and Mr. Spink were both members of the Select Committee, and this question was very fully discussed in their presence, and it was pointed out that the section in the Bill contains a proviso which absolutely safeguards all existing loans from being prejudiced by such attachment. That proviso says:—

'Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the Funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of the debt due to the Government.'

"How, in the face of a provision like that, any prejudice could be caused to existing debts or to the credit of the Corporation I really cannot understand.

"I will briefly explain to the Council the origin of this section. In July last year the Corporation, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, made default in paying the instalment of interest and principal on its loan due to Government, and the matter had to be referred to the Government of India. On looking into the matter the Government of India noticed that in the present Act there was no provision by which Government could recover a debt due to itself. Neither in the present Act, nor in the old Act of 1876 nor in the Bill was there any such provision, and the result was that, in the event of default, Government would have been obliged to bring a suit agains the Corporation in order to recover its instalments of interest and principal. It seemed to the Government of India that a civil suit by the Government against the Corporation was not a suitable remedy, and they, therefore, instructed the Local Government to introduce a section in the Bill corresponding to section 6 of the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1879, to enable Government in case of default to attach the funds of the Corporation, and apply them to the repayment of the debt, but not so as to prejudice any previous debt for which the funds were applied; and they pointed out that in Bombay there was a similar provision in sections 99 and 107. The Select Committee gave effect to these proposals of the Government of India, and this section is the result. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has not argued that the section ought not to be there. He has not argued that Government ought not to have any power of recovering a debt. But he has laid great stress on the fact that we have not incorporated a particular provision in the Bombay Act, which is to the effect that when there is a default the first step is to issue an order

to some Government officer to attach any money due to the Municipality from Government which may be in his possession, and that, until that first step has been taken and found to be infructuous, the second stage of actual attachment of the municipal funds does not come into operation. I do not know exactly how that particular provision may work in Bombay. In Bombay there is only the Local Government. There are not two Governments, the Local Government and the Supreme Government; but here in Calcutta it would be extremely inconvenient, and, I may say, nugatory. The principal sums which are payable by Government to the Corporation are the rates and taxes payable on the various Government buildings which it occupies either as owner or occupier. There are hundreds of these buildings scattered all over the town. Some of them are in charge of various departments of the Government of India; some of them are in charge of various departments of the Local Government, and the rule is that each officer who is in charge or in occupation of a particular building has to pay, out of his official funds, the municipal taxes on that building. The result would be that if we adopted this Bombay system, in the event of there being default, we should have to issue orders to hundreds of officers all over Calcutta, including officers not subordinate to the Local Government at all, to detain the payment of municipal rates and taxes which might at that time be in their hands; and it would not be until we had got replies from all of these and added up all the various small sums that were due, and found them not sufficient to cover the amount due, that we could resort to the second stage. It is absolutely unpractical and inconvenient. We have simply carried out the perfectly equitable and reasonable instructions of the Government of India and supplied what is undoubtedly a defect in the present Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I am quite unable to understand the fervour which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has shown in this matter. If this provision was to be retrospective in effect, I could do so; but it is for future loans. Looking at the matter in the very narrowest way, it will be acknowledged that the present loan from Government is very small, and therefore that there are likely to be very few loans from Government. It must also, I think, be taken that there is no compulsion on Government to make these loans, and that it may make them on what terms it pleases. So the effect of having these provisions laid down in the law will be that there will be a small bond or receipt when a loan is taken from Government instead of one of those long indentures with which it is the practice now for the Solicitors to the Corporation to favour us and for which we have to pay. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the waning credit of the Corporation as evidenced by the falling through of the last loan. The loan did fall through in a very unexpected way; but it happens that in 1897, when I was not a member of the Corporation, the Corporation tried to float a loan for 25 lakhs and 10 lakhs fell through. The agitation referred to as possibly having been the cause of the present loan falling through, and of what is called the 'waning credit of the Corporation,' had not arisen. Last year, when that agitation was at its height, the Corporation floated a loan of 25 lakhs on the most favourable terms, and even on more favourable terms than Government had secured, and on far better terms than the Bombay Corporation was able to secure. Again, in March last the Corporation was able to float a small loan, I think it was 5 or 10 lakhs, and the terms obtained were most unexpectedly high. We attribute these fluctuations not in any way to the waning credit of the Corporation, but to the present state of the currency problem, by which we see that Government securities are falling and exchange is rising in a way which is entirely unexpected."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I think my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has not exercised a very keen sight if he thought the suggestion of my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee related to this agitation as having had any influence on the financial situation of the Corporation. I do not see how it could affect this question at all. With regard to the proceedings of the Loan Committee, of course we are not here to discuss them, although I think it was unfortunate that they accepted the rates they did accept. However, I do not like to give a silent vote with regard to this amendment, but I have no intention of going

into the matter because my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has dealt with it. I do not wish to expand upon what he has said already to the Council, but I do not wish to be misunderstood. I say that I support the Bombay system in this connection.

"Sir, inasmuch as no other amendments appear in my name after section 100 (*now* 107), I may be permitted to make a personal explanation. I have come to the consideration of this Bill only very lately, and the task has been an exceedingly heavy one. Although it was intimated from the Chair that I succeeded to the labours of my predecessor as member for the Corporation, yet his head has not been placed on my shoulders, and I have had to do everything afresh for myself. So that, although I have given a great deal of time to the subject, I have not been able to keep up with the work that has been proceeding, and I have had other matters to attend to besides. Partly on this account, and partly in view of the current of decisions on the amendments that have been proposed, I have not sent in any amendments with relation to the further sections of the Bill. I hope it will not be understood that I acquiesce in everything subsequent to section 100 (*now* 107). I shall give my support, where I find that I can do so, to such of my hon'ble friends who have sent in amendments.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, in replying to some part of my observations, remarked that it was incomprehensible to him how I could show so much fervour in connection with this matter. I will proceed to give him the explanation. I may remark that I show considerable fervour in connection with all matters appertaining to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and, if I have displayed some little extra fervour in connection with this matter, it is because the provisions appear to me to be unnecessarily stringent and drastic. I consider the provisions of the Bombay section as being amply sufficient for all purposes, and the Government is needlessly making the Bill unpopular by making this section more stringent than it ought to be. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has referred to the practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the Bombay section. There are the offices of the Government of Bengal; there are the offices of Government of India; each office pays its own municipal rates, and it would be difficult to get together all these rates, and therefore it would be impossible to direct any particular Government officer to collect all these rates in satisfaction of any arrears that may be due to the Government. Sir, to this I have a simple reply to give. If the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary were to write a letter to the Accountant-General requesting him to ascertain the various Government offices which pay rates and ask those offices not to pay them, but to send them on to the Accountant-General, will there be any serious practical difficulty?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am afraid there would. The Hon'ble Member is not acquainted with the official system, and I can assure him that the Accountant-General would decline to do that. He would say it was not his duty."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If an order was issued by the Government of Bengal, the Accountant-General would decline to do it! I cannot understand it. If the Lieutenant-Governor were to direct the Chief Secretary to issue an order to the Accountant-General, it would be in the nature of a mandate which the Accountant-General would be bound to give effect to. I cannot conceive how it is possible for the Accountant-General not to carry out such an order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Accountant-General is an officer of the Government of India. He is not under the orders of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am thankful to my hon'ble friend for this information, and I will change my position somewhat. If my hon'ble friend the Municipal Secretary were to direct the various offices which paid rates to the Corporation to withhold payment of those rates and to

send them on to him to be held in deposit by him in satisfaction of a debt due to Government, would there be any difficulty?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am afraid there would."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"In that case, if I may say so, I am prepared to cut the Gordion knot. I can suggest a simple remedy which I think would be a solution of the whole difficulty. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill is probably aware that the Port Trust pay about 1½ lakhs or more every year to the Corporation in the shape of rates. Could not that be attached at once? I think that would cover whatever dues the Corporation has to pay to the Government in respect of loans. If my hon'ble friend will accept this suggestion, I am prepared to modify my amendment upon these lines."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"That would not be money due by Government to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"They could be attached by Government. Here is the Port Trust which pays to the Corporation 1½ lakhs of rupees every year. If the Corporation make default to the Government in respect of the payment of any interest upon any loan, is it impossible for the Municipal Secretary to write to the Port Trust to hold this money in deposit and not to pay it to the Corporation in order that it might subsequently be paid in satisfaction of the interest due to Government. I do not really think, Sir, the difficulties are insuperable, and, if the difficulties are not insuperable, then I say it is most unwise to have a drastic provision like this. I do not think I need further occupy the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee proposed the addition of the words "of the Port Trust" after the words "officer, municipal authority or office" in sub-section (*1*) of the proposed section 133B.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"Having regard to sections 114 and 118 (*now* 121 and 125), as to how the Budget is to be framed and how provisions are to be made as to the payment of those loans and interest, I do not see how any occasion can arise as to attaching the funds in the hands of the Corporation. The section is obnoxious and ought to be avoided as much as possible, if it can be avoided without any difficulty arising in the way of realising the interest due to Government on account of loans. The Chairman has been authorised to spend these moneys, and on one occasion, I understand, on account of an oversight of a clerk or some officer in charge, payment of the interest was not made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee must have been misinformed. A default in payment of a large sum like this was certainly not due to any misconduct of a petty clerk. It was much more than that."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I used the words 'bungling in the office' and as a matter of fact it was owing to the change in the office of Chairman that the matter was lost sight of. Mr. Bright went away and Mr. Greer came in."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"The Chairman being in charge of the funds, and being authorised to make these payments, and he being an officer of Government, I think no occasion will arise to make any such default. It has occurred once in 23 years. I think the provisions contained in other sections are sufficient to cover a case of this kind, and I should not desire that another obnoxious section should be inserted in order to meet the same object. The Chairman being in charge of the funds, and as it lies in him to pay this interest on loans, no occasion will arise to enforce this section 133B, and therefore it ought not to be enacted."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen's motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion in the amended form being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

Section 142.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following words be inserted after the word "may" in line 4 of section 140 (*now* 142):—

"with the approval of the Corporation."

He said:—"Section 140 (*now* 142) refers to the keeping of accounts and it provides as follows:—

'Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation shall be kept in such manner and in such forms as the General Committee may from time to time prescribe.'

"I suggest that the accounts should be kept in such a manner and in such form as the General Committee with 'the approval of the Corporation' may from time to time prescribe. It is a matter of finance and the keeping of accounts, and I think, Sir, the forms which the General Committee may prescribe should be subject to the approval of the Corporation. It is a very small matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am quite opposed to this amendment and have only one word to say about it. I take it there is not one single function for which the Corporation, a body of 50, can be less fitted than that of prescribing forms for keeping accounts. That can only be done by a single person. It cannot really be done in practice by the General Committee. It must in practice be done by the Vice-Chairman or Chairman."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I would point out that there may be in the Corporation experts in accounts, who may not have a place on the General Committee, and it is an advantage that such members should have an opportunity of giving the General Committee the benefit of their special knowledge. I thought it was a very small matter and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would see his way to accept it, but I find he thinks differently about it."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"My amendment No. 99 is to the same effect, 'that in section 140 (*now* 142), last line, after the word 'may' the words 'subject to the control of the Corporation' be added; and, for the reasons put forward by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I beg leave to move this amendment. It is the same as my hon'ble friend's proposal, so I do not propose to speak separately on this."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I have no doubt if there was an expert in the Corporation who was not on the General Committee, the General Committee would gladly accept his advice in any matter of this kind."

The motion was then put and lost.

hTe last motion having been lost, the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 140 (*now* 142), last line, after the word "may" the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be added.

Section 143.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for sub-section (*3*) of section 141 (*now* 143) the following be substituted:—

"(*3*) The auditors so appointed shall receive such reasonable remuneration, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand rupees *per annum*, as the Corporation may from time to time determine."

He said:—"Sir, the present law is contained in section 75 of the Municipal Act. It runs as follows:—

'All auditors acting under this Act shall in respect of each audit be paid such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time determine.'

"Therefore, the payment of the fees is a matter which has now to be determined by the Commissioners in meeting. In Bombay the fees are fixed by the Corporation subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, which is not to be exceeded on any account. Here no maximum is fixed, and I propose to introduce a maximum on the lines of the Bombay Act. The present section has worked well. I only know of one case where there was a difference of opinion between the Corporation and Government in regard to the payment of the auditors. I think Government claimed Rs. 8,000 for the payment of the auditors; the Corporation wanted to pay only Rs. 7,000. After some little controversy the Corporation paid the sum demanded by the Government. I propose to modify the present Act upon the lines of the Bombay Act, so that, if necessary, the Corporation may pay the auditors a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000. The Bill proposes that the amount to be paid to the auditors shall be fixed by the Government not exceeding the cost price. The General Committee is to be, so to speak, the conduit pipe for the payment of the amount. The General Committee is to receive the order from the Government. It is to have no discretion whatsoever. Government is to determine the amount to be paid by the General Committee, and the General Committee having received the order from Government is to carry it out. I hardly think that is a satisfactory state of things. The payment of the auditors is a matter which ought to be determined by the Corporation subject to such limitations as may safeguard the interests of the Government. For this reason it seems to me that we could do nothing better than adopt the provisions of the Bombay Act, leaving the matter to the discretion of the Corporation subject to a maximum which is not to be exceeded, namely, Rs. 10,000. The cost of the audit cannot, in any case, come up to more than Rs. 10,000, and, subject to this maximum, I maintain that the matter should be left to the Corporation, and they will decide what amount has to be paid."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The appointment of auditors must be made by some authority entirely outside the Corporation. That is provided for by the Bill. That being so, it seems necessarily to follow that the remuneration of the auditors should also be fixed by the same outside authority. That is the primary ground of objection I take to the amendment. As regards the amendment which the Hon'ble Member proposes, I at once admit that Rs. 10,000 is likely to be more than enough. I have no objection so far as that goes, but as a matter of principle I should object to Rs. 10,000 or any other limit being fixed. What has to be provided for is an efficient audit; since the auditors must be appointed by Government, their remuneration should be fixed by Government, and Government should charge the cost price whatever it may be. Why should we fix an arbitrary limit of Rs. 10,000 or any other arbitrary sum, whether that sum is likely to be sufficient or not?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is very simple. The chief point taken up by the Hon'ble Member is this: the auditors being appointed by the Government, the payment should be determined by the Government.

My reply is that the auditors are now appointed by the Government, but the payment is made by the Corporation. Therefore it comes to this: that for the last forty years the principle which has been laid down by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with all the weight of his authority has been violated by the Government which has enacted our municipal laws, and no serious harm has been done; the world has gone on well enough in spite of these breaches of his principle; and it seems to me that, if the principle were to be further violated by the acceptance of my amendment, I do not think any serious harm would be done to any interest. I think in a matter of this kind we ought to move on the line of least resistance. What has been the law in the past in Calcutta has been the practice in Bombay. Let us follow the models that are before us. Let us not do something which is neither the one nor the other. I do not suppose the fees will exceed Rs. 10,000, and to be on the safe side I thought it right to fix a maximum which can under no circumstances be exceeded."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not know what the Hon'ble Member's experience about maxima is, but my own experience is that they are always worked up to; and, if you can get your work done for Rs. 7,000 but put a maximum of Rs. 10,000, you will surely find the bill go up to the Rs. 10,000. That is my experience. I only give it for what it is worth."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "General Committee," in line 1 of sub-section (3) of section 141 (*now* 143), the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"Since my previous motion was lost, I beg to move this one. The payment is to be made subject to the order of the Government, but I propose that the payment should be made by the Corporation, because it is the funds of the Corporation that are to be audited. The funds do not belong to the General Committee. I think that is the correct principle, if my Hon'ble friend will take his stand upon principles."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The funds are the funds of the Municipality; they are not the funds of the Corporation. The Corporation is only one out of three governing bodies. I cannot admit that principle."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"The finances of the Municipality are vested in the Corporation. The power of the purse belongs to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Subject to certain limits, and one of those limits is that payments under Rs. 10,000 are made by the General Committee. Of course this amendment has no real effect. The payment is a compulsory one which has to be made on the order of Government to the auditors who are appointed from outside. It makes no earthly difference in practice whether nominally the payment is made by the Corporation or the General Committee. It is purely a matter of sentiment. In order to be consistent, as the payment ordinarily will not exceed Rs. 10,000, why not leave it to the General Committee?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill makes a distinction between the Corporation and the Municipality. I confess I cannot see any distinction. The Chairman is a member of the Corporation, the General Committee merges in the Corporation, and whatever sum is paid under the seal of the Corporation is from funds vested in the Corporation; and I cannot accept any distinction between the Municipality and the Corporation. Inasmuch as the funds are vested in the Corporation, I think they ought to have a right to deal with them."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 145.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved that the following words be added to section 143 (*now* 145):—

"and shall bring such report before the Corporation for consideration at their next meeting."

He said:—"I venture to think that there will be no serious objection to this amendment, at least on the ground that it attempts at securing general subordination of the General Committee and of the Chairman to the Corporation. There can be no doubt about this, that the Corporation, as distinguished from the General Committee, has to find funds, and to impose the rates and taxes. No doubt the power of spending the money vests with the General Committee and the Chairman. The Municipality is thus placed—taking the Municipality as composed of these three different authorities—that the Corporation has to find the funds and the General Committee and the Chairman are to spend them. Then as to the accounts, section 140 (*now* 142) provides that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation shall be kept in such manner and in such forms as the General Committee may from time to time prescribe. The accounts have to be kept in that way. The accounts are to be the accounts of the Corporation. These accounts have to be examined under section 141 (*now* 143), and, when they are examined by the auditor, he is to submit his report, and that report goes to the General Committee and then to the Chairman as soon as may be after the completion of their audit. Section 142 (*now* 144), clause (*c*), says—

'as soon as may be after the completion of their audit, deliver to the General Committee a report upon the municipal accounts.'

"Then section 144 (*now* 146) provides that—

'It shall be the duty of the General Committee forthwith to remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditors.'

"If there are any mistakes or irregularities pointed out, it would be the duty or the privilege of the General Committee to remedy those defects. The Council no doubt do not lose sight of this fact that the Corporation has something to do with it, and therefore naturally it has shown the courtesy to provide in section 143 (*now* 145) that the Chairman shall cause the report mentioned in section 142 (*now* 144), clause (*c*), to be printed, and shall forward a printed copy thereof to each Commissioner along with the papers mentioned. Individual Commissioners are to be furnished with this report; they are to get this information for their knowledge; but not the Corporation. Why should this information be given to these individual Commissioners only? Why should the Corporation be slighted and overlooked, and what is the object of this? I propose that the Chairman shall bring such report before the Corporation for consideration at their next meeting. If this information is to be given to individual Commissioners and if the Corporation itself should acquire this knowledge through these individual Commissioners, why should this body, which has the responsibility to find the funds and have their accounts kept in their name, be deprived of its inherent power of discussing these matters? Under the law, as provided in this Bill, they can have no control over the General Committee or the Chairman. There is no apprehension of their being brought under general subordination; they would simply have a right to discuss. The effect is simply to have a moral influence. Nothing further than that is intended. Is it not desirable, just, proper and expedient that this body, which is responsible for the funds, who would be financing, properly speaking, should have this right of deliberating over the report of the auditor and have a discussion, and have their deliberations recorded? They will not have any right to say to the General Committee or the Chairman—Such and such defects and irregularities have been pointed out and will you please correct them. They will simply have this right, as it were, of discussing the matter, and my amendment seeks only to restore to them, as it were, the power which they are being deprived of discussing the report. I think, therefore, Sir, that this amendment is a simple one which ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am ready to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 146.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that at the end of section 144 (*now* 146) the following words be added:—

"and to report the same to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanto Nath Sen's motion is that the report is to be laid before the Corporation for its consideration. This amendment is that the General Committee, having carried out any defects pointed out by the auditors, are to report having done so to the Corporation. They are not the same thing, but I am quite ready to accept this amendment also."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that the following proviso be added to section 144 (*now* 146), namely:—

"Provided that, if the General Committee or the Corporation are of opinion that the report of the auditors is not correct as to any matters, they may, without unreasonable delay, represent their views to the Local Government, and suspend remedying the defects or irregularities as to those matters until the decision of the Local Government is received."

He said:—"Section 144 (*now* 146) as amended by the last amendment runs as follows:—

'It shall be the duty of the General Committee forthwith to remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditors and report the same to the Corporation.'

"To this I wish to add the proviso I have just moved. My experience has been in mufassal municipalities that in cases in which the auditor found and reported on many matters which occurred to him were irregularities or defects, they turned out afterwards to be not really so. The Government and the Commissioner of the Division agreed with the municipality that as a matter of fact the defects or irregularities pointed out by the auditors on more than one occasion were not really defects or irregularities at all. Now that we have accepted the amendment of the Hon'ble Boikanta Nath Sen to section 143 (*now* 145), I understand that the Corporation has a right to pass some opinion as to those reports, and, that being so, I think it is fair that if a general body like the Corporation find that as a matter of fact defects and irregularities pointed out by Government auditors are not really so, and if they entertain any sort of strong opinion on the matter, they ought to be empowered to represent their views to the Local Government, and to suspend the remedy of such defects and irregularities till the Government order is received. I think this will commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is an absolutely unpractical amendment. The audit of the accounts and the keeping of the accounts are purely technical matters, and it seems to me that the suggestion that the General Committee and the Corporation should be invited to dispute the advice and recommendations of their professional advisers in a matter like this, is not one that can be seriously discussed."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Sir, I am prepared to support the amendment of my hon'ble friend Babu Jatra Mohan Sen. In regard to the recommendations which are from time to time made by the auditors appointed to audit the accounts of mufassal municipalities, we find that mistakes are sometimes committed. Sir, I happen to be acquainted with a mufassal municipality, and I distinctly remember some years ago certain recommendations being made by the auditors which we did not consider to be useful. We ventured to call in question those recommendations, and we did not give effect to them. Things of that kind take place—I will not say constantly—but they do take place. Therefore, Sir, with all the respect that I feel for experts in regard to all matters, it is conceivable that the recommendations made by the auditors may not commend themselves to the General Committee.

I think, Sir, that is a state of things which is conceivable, and it is not to be brushed aside in a summary fashion as has been done by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I may say—and I think my hon'ble friend, Mr. Apcar, will be able to corroborate my experience—that we have not always been satisfied as members of the Corporation with the audit that has been made. I will call my friend's attention to one matter—the Entally Workshop. Year after year the accounts of the Entally Workshop are audited by the Government auditors. They were passed by them, and we were naturally led to think that everything was right and proper; but then, Sir, the whole thing was overhauled at the instance of an independent member, and we discovered discrepancies and things worse in the accounts which led to a complete examination of that institution. Therefore, I do not think we ought to regard auditors as being absolutely infallible, and, if we do not regard them as such, the General Committee ought to be permitted to suspend action being taken upon the statement of the auditors. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the recommendation of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen after all is not so unreasonable as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill assumes it to be."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I entirely endorse what my friend has said, and I think it would be advisable to have this proviso. It does not mean that the Corporation will have power to disregard the auditors' recommendations of their own responsibility or of their own knowledge, but it may be that they are able to bring to the consideration of the subject independent opinion which would be convenient to Government to consider. Under these circumstances, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie said:—"I am entirely opposed to this amendment on the ground stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. We are not legislating here for the mufassal. We have expert auditors, and my experience, which is by no means limited, is that their audit is generally satisfactory. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to a discrepancy, but he gave us no details, and it is quite possible that it may have arisen in stock-taking which is not the auditor's duty. The stock is taken for him, and he accepts the stock in the books, and it is quite possible the discrepancy may have arisen in respect of the actual stock."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I, too, think that my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee is not speaking exactly to the point which was referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, when he opposed the motion. I, too, have had personal experience of the auditors in the case of mufassal municipalities and wards' estates, but the recommendations which these gentlemen are in the habit of making are quite different from the absolute defects which would be pointed out by such auditors as we should employ in Calcutta, and it is the case that in regard to the Entally Workshop the discrepancies and frauds entirely referred to stock-taking, and not to the keeping of accounts."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, in reply, said:—"With regard to the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, I submit that the mufassal auditors are as much experts as the auditors employed to examine the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation. There is no difference whatever. My amendment will not raise any difficulty whatever in remedying defects or irregularities complained of. All that I propose is a very moderate proposition, namely, that the remedying of defects and irregularities be suspended till the decision of the Government be obtained. After Government is placed in full possession of facts and figures supplied by the Corporation and the General Committee, I do not know how any practical difficulty will arise as to the carrying out and remedying the defects and irregularities pointed out by the auditors, if they really turn out to be so when the Government has fully considered the whole matter on full information received. There will be no practical difficulty, and I venture to think that this amendment ought to be carried."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I would only point out before taking the vote that this duty of the General Committee is performed under the control of the Corporation and the Local Government, and the only authorities to enforce this duty upon the General Committee are, first, the Corporation, and, secondly, the Local Government. If the Local Government or the Corporation were of opinion that there was a sufficient reason for not carrying out the suggestions of the auditor, they would not enforce the duty, and therefore it seems to me that the section is quite sufficient, because the duty will only be enforced in those cases in which the superior authorities are of opinion that the suggestions of the auditors should be given effect to."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 150.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 148 (*now* 150), line 2, after the word "worship" the words "or for charitable purposes" be added, and that sub-section (*2*)* be omitted.

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to place buildings and land used for the purposes of public charity precisely on the same footing as lands or buildings used for the purposes of public worship. It will be observed that, under the section as it stands in the Bill, it is obligatory upon the Corporation to exclude from assessment all buildings used for purposes of public worship and public burial or burning grounds duly registered under Chapter XXXV (*now* XXXIX), but it is in the discretion of the Corporation to make a similar exemption in the case of buildings or land used for purposes of public charity. I find from the Bombay Act, section 143, that the two classes of buildings, namely, those used for public worship and those used for the purposes of public charity, are placed on the same footing; and, as it seemed to me to be desirable that the Corporation should promote public charitable objects, I have thought it right to put this amendment before the Council. I am bound to say that the words 'public charity' in the Bombay Act have led to considerable difference of opinion; indeed, a question was raised there some time ago whether or not the University of Bombay was a Corporation which existed for purposes of public charity within the meaning of that section; and two eminent Judges of the Bombay High Court held that the University came under the section and was entitled to exemption (I. L. R. 16 Bom. 217). If my amendment is carried, there will be, at least, two institutions which will be benefited, namely, the University of Calcutta and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; and I venture to think that, as the Municipality has done nothing directly in the way of encouraging education, it may do so indirectly."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member the mover of this amendment is quite right in saying that in Bombay buildings used for charitable purposes are exempted from the payment of rates, but I think it is wisest to follow the precedent of the English law on the subject. The leading case is that of St. Thomas's Hospital in London. It was fought out before four Judges, and it was fought out at great length, and I think we ought to stand upon a principle which has become settled and recognised law. Moreover, I submit that to accept this amendment would give rise to great practical confusion and doubt in determining which portions of a building are used for charitable purposes and which are not. That is what I am informed by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I observe that the Hon'ble Member has not even qualified his amendment by using the term 'public charity.' In clause (*2*) of section 148 (*now* 150) a discretion is given to the Corporation to exempt buildings or lands used for purposes of public charity, but here merely the words 'charitable purposes' are used. Such a provision may open a door to abuses of all kinds. There are mosques and musjids so-called and religious *muths* in which the families of the resident-priest or mullahs remain."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I am prepared to qualify my amendment by the insertion of the word 'public' before 'charitable purposes'."

* The sub-section (*2*) here referred to forms part of sub-section (*1*) of section 150 of the Bill as passed.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I must oppose this amendment, as I feel certain that it will lead to serious complications. The present law is that places of public worship and burial and burning grounds are exempted from the rates; and even such a simple phrase as 'places of public worship' has given rise to considerable inconvenience, and at this moment a case is pending in this connection. The case is one to which I called attention the other day. It is the case of Babu Jadoolall Mullick's temple. It is urged that this temple is a place of public worship; the Corporation holds that it is a place of private worship, and a controversy is going on. It is right I should add for the good name of the Corporation that it has been most generous in dealing with the taxation of public charities. Under the present law we cannot exempt public charities from the payment of rates; but applications are constantly coming up asking for such exemption. The Loretto Orphanage, the Mayo Hospital, and many other cases I could mention, have made such applications and have made them with success. Well, under the law, we cannot make an exemption, but we make a contribution corresponding to the whole or half the amount of the consolidated rate payable by such charities, and we thus give them relief. We go about in a circuitous fashion, and in that way we do what the requirements of justice demand. I find that the municipal law as it prevails in the mufassal is in accordance with the law in Calcutta. Section 87 of the Bengal Municipal Act says that the tax shall not be assessed in respect of the occupation of any building used exclusively as a place of public worship or as a burial or burning ground. Not so in the case of public charities. If a municipality wants to exempt any place of public charity from taxation, it becomes necessary to take the sanction of the Local Government before it can do so. It records a resolution in favour of exemption, and then takes the sanction of the Local Government. This Bill is in advance of the existing law. Under the existing law we cannot exempt any place of public charity; under the Bill a discretion is given, and my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment should be satisfied with it; because, if all places of public charity were to be exempted, all sorts of complications would arise. Charities would be started with the simple object of obtaining exemption from the payment of the rates, and then, as soon as the object was attained, they would disappear altogether as charities. Therefore, it seems to me that to enact a provision of this kind, to make it the law of the land, will open a wide door to fraud. I am perfectly certain that my hon'ble friend does not want such a result, and I hope therefore that, having regard to the present practice of the Corporation which I have explained, he will withdraw this amendment. I am in perfect sympathy with the next two amendments* of which my hon'ble friend has given notice."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"The point of difference between myself and my hon'ble friend is a very small one. He says that a discretion should be given to the Corporation in this matter. My view is that places of public charity should be placed on the same footing as places of public worship and that both should enjoy statutory exemption."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 4.

The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

Noes 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

* Printed *infra*.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that the following proviso be inserted in section 148 (*now* 150), namely:—

"Provided that the following buildings and land shall not be deemed to be used exclusively for public worship or for purposes of public charity within the meaning of this section, namely:—

(*a*) buildings or land in or on which any trade or business is carried on; and

(*b*) buildings or land in respect of which rent is derived, whether such rent is or is not applied exclusively to religious purposes or purposes of public charity."

He said:—"This provision is taken from section 143 of the Bombay Act, and its object is to restrict the operation of section 148 (*now* 150) of the Bill to lands and buildings *exclusively* used for religious or public charitable purposes. Such a restriction is obviously needed to protect the Corporation from unfounded and fraudulent claims for exemption."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think this amendment is a distinct improvement, and I hope it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I support the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 151.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151) the following be substituted:—

"the estimated gross annual rent at which any building (including a hut or shed) or land liable to the consolidated rate under this Act might reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall be deemed to be the annual value of such building or land:"

and that the words "under clause (*a*)" in proviso (*ii*) to section 148A (*now* 151), and the whole of provisos (*i*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) to the same section, be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, the words "three and-a-half" be substituted for the word "five" in line 4 of clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), and that the words "and less ten *per cent.* for the cost of repairs" be inserted after the word "any" in line 8 of clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151).

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*a*), the words "erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), for the words "deemed to be five *per cent.*," the words "the amount derivable as interest, calculated according to the highest rate of interest payable on Government securities," be substituted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), proviso (*iii*), for "of five *per cent.*" be substituted "according to the rate stated in clause (*b*)."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I regard this as a very important part of the Bill. Section 148A (*now* 151) of the Bill is section 122 of the present Act, and I may add that an animated debate took place in this Council on the occasion of the introduction of this section of the law in 1888.

"The object of my amendment is to restore the law to what it was in 1888. The law of assessment in 1876 provided that the annual value of a house or building shall be the lettable value of that house or building, the rent which that house or building is expected to fetch from year to year. That was the law of assessment in 1876, and it was the law of assessment in the Act of 1863. Thus this principle of assessment has been in force from 1863 to 1888, and then the law was changed. The principle of assessment as regards rented houses is kept intact under the law of 1888, but the principle has been changed as regards residential houses. The principle which then for the first time was enacted as the law of the land is this: the annual value is to be 5 per cent. on the present estimated cost of the building *plus* the value of the land *minus* a certain sum to be allowed for purposes of deterioration. This is the present law of assessment as regards residential houses. It is this principle of assessment as regards residential houses that I venture to assail in this Council. It was indeed introduced by no less an authority than Sir Henry Harrison. It was said by him, in justification of this new law of assessment, that it is difficult to ascertain the annual valuation of residential houses in accordance with the principle laid down in the law of 1876, and the result was that houses in the northern portion of the town were considerably under-assessed. Even if that were admitted for the sake of argument—I am not prepared to accept it as a correct statement of the facts—is it a justification for the gross over-assessment of residential houses all over the town under the present law? I venture to challenge the statement that there has been any difficulty felt in assessing residential houses in accordance with the principle of assessment contained in the law of 1876, and I shall be able to quote in support of this statement no less an authority than that of Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal. He said in one of his judgments:—

'The principle of rating which the Commissioners follow at present (the principle of the law of 1876) is the same as that which is adopted in England, and similar difficulties arise there in the case of great buildings and mansions erected for residental purposes and not for sale, but these premises are constantly being rated at their letting value.'

"He goes on to say that the principle is a good and workable principle. I go further than that. I contend that the principle of assessing residential houses under the law of 1888 is a principle which in its practical operation is beset with serious difficulties, and I am prepared to quote in support of that statement the authority of the municipal Executive itself. I will quote an extract from the Annual Administration Report of 1889-90, page 53:—

'A totally new system of assessment has been introduced in respect of houses occupied by the owners, that is, fixing a percentage on the estimated present cost of rebuilding a house. For the proper working of this section it is necessary to find out how the estimated present cost of rebuilding a house is to be calculated. Is it the sum which a European or a native contractor would charge or the owner himself would spend? How are the materials to be valued? Many old houses are built with materials which are now not procurable in the market. Are other and more costly materials to be substituted in their place? Then, again, what is a reasonable amount to be deducted for depreciation? Upon what principle is this depreciation to be calculated? It is difficult to find a standard by which depreciation can be ascertained. There is nothing in the law to indicate it. ....
The executive officer has to work the law as he finds it, and he is in no way responsible for its shortcomings.'

"That is the deliberate statement of the responsible executive head of the Corporation, as it appears in the Administration Report for 1889-90. Therefore I am entitled to hold that, in the practical working of the principle contained in the law of 1876, there has been no difficulty, and that whatever difficulties have been felt have all been felt in consequence of the change of the principle of the law of 1876, and the adoption of a different principle which finds a place in the law of 1888. In this connection I will, with the permission of the Council, quote an extract from a report which was laid before the Select Committee on the Bill of 1888—a report which was made by a Committee of the House of Commons over which Mr. Goschen presided. Mr. Goschen is one of the greatest financiers of the age; he is now the first Lord of the Admiralty

and a Cabinet Minister, and an undoubted authority on all financial questions. This is what he said with regard to this principle:—

'When it appears to the assessing authority that for special reasons a building cannot be fairly valued according to the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for it, it shall be valued in the following manner:—

the gross value of any such building shall be a sum equal to 4 per cent. on the capital sum which a purchaser might justly be expected to give for such a building in its actual state and existing mode of occupation.'

"Therefore, it comes to this,—and I attach very great importance to the report of Mr. Goschen's Committee, and I am quite sure the Council will attach the greatest importance to the report of a Committee presided over by so distinguished an authority as Mr. Goschen,—that ordinarily the annual value should be the lettable value of the building or house; but if, for special reasons, it is difficult to ascertain the lettable value, then the annual value should be taken to be the market value of the house or building. This question of the market value was raised by Dr. Guru Das Banerjee in 1888. He pressed Sir Henry Harrison to accept a percentage upon the market value of the house or building in substitution of the present system of taking a percentage upon the estimated present cost of erecting the house or building, less a reasonable amount for depreciation; and at one stage of the discussion—I find from the Council Reports—Sir Henry Harrison held out hopes that he would accept that view, and he asked for an adjournment in order to consider the principle advocated by Dr. Guru Das Banerjee. Sir Henry Harrison, however, subsequently changed his mind and opposed Dr. Guru Das Banerjee's amendment, and urged that the acceptance of the principle of taking the market value would be beset with far greater embarrassment than the principle contained in the Bill. I hope this Council will take a different view. I hope they will insist on the market value being taken as the basis of valuation, for in my opinion it is the only equitable way of proceeding to ascertain the annual value of a house or building. I base my case on the broad considerations of justice and equity; and if I am able to convince the Council that I have relied on such considerations, then I should be entitled to claim the verdict of the Council in support of my amendment. Take the case of a person who has purchased a residential house for Rs. 10,000, which is the market value of that house; he finds, however, that the assessment on that house is made upon a valuation of Rs. 15,000, in accordance with the principle which finds a place in the law of 1888. Is it equitable that he should purchase a house for Rs. 10,000, and have to pay rates on Rs. 15,000? And most houses have been purchased by those who reside in them; not many are built by persons for their own residence. Therefore, you practically call upon a very large number of the owners of residential houses to pay a sum which is fictitious, an exaggerated sum over and above what would be the assessment upon the market value of the houses in which they reside. This is a matter which deserves serious consideration. My hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has given notice of an amendment in this connection, and I hope the Council will accept that amendment—I hope the Council will give redress by accepting the market value of the house or building as the basis of assessment in substitution of the principle embodied in the law.

"It was said in the course of the debate in Council in 1888 that the principle accepted by Sir Henry Harrison, and embodied in the Act of 1888, followed the lines of certain principles laid down by John Stuart Mill in his Treatise on Political Economy. I desire to read an extract from Mill. Mill says:—

'A valuation should be made of the house, not at what it would sell for, but what would be the cost of rebuilding it, and this valuation might be periodically corrected by an allowance for what it had lost in value by time or gained by repairs and improvements. The amount of the amended valuation would form a principal sum, the interest of which at the current price of the public funds would form the annual value at which the building should be assessed to the tax.'

"My contention is that the law of 1888—and it is a law against which I desire to record my protest—is not in conformity with the principles laid down by Mill. It was alleged by Sir Henry Harrison that in following those principles he adopted them in only a qualified form. If those principles had

been accepted, then the annual value would not be 5 per cent., but 3½ per cent., of the estimated present cost of building, *plus* the value of the land. And furthermore there should have been a section exempting houses below a certain sum from payment of the consolidated rate. I have given notice of an amendment to that effect, and I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to accept that amendment. My contention, therefore, is that the present law goes beyond the principles laid down by Mill, and that, when critically examined, it will be found not even to be based on those principles. I go further and say that those principles are not applicable to the circumstances and conditions of life in this country. Mill regards a house-tax as a sort of income-tax, and so it is in London and the great towns of the United Kingdom. But I venture to assert that a house-tax in India is not in the nature of an income-tax. And I will tell you my reasons for holding this opinion. A Hindu builds a house in conformity with a deep-seated instinct of his nature; it is a wish nearest to his heart to build a house and leave it to his children and his children's children as a memorial of his love and affection for them. Sometimes he has not the money to build a house, but he incurs a debt in order to do so; the house, therefore, in many cases is not evidence of his prosperity. It often is an index of his indebtedness; for, as it happens sometimes, as soon as the house is built, he goes to the money-lender to mortgage it. The state of things in England is totally different. An Englishman does not ordinarily build a house; when he becomes wealthy, he builds a house and becomes the lord of a manor; his house, therefore, gives some idea of his income, and he ought to be taxed accordingly. The house of an Indian is, on the other hand, often an index of his indebtedness, and not of his income upon which he should be taxed. A house-tax may be in the nature of an income-tax in England; it is not so in this country. In Bombay the principle against which I am contending is not the principle of assessment; there the annual value is the lettable value. In the mufassal here it is the same. I do not know what the law in Madras is, but probably it follows the same lines. You have in Calcutta a law based professedly on the principles of political economy, but representing a great departure from those principles. It is based on considerations applicable to a house-tax, and not on those applicable to an income-tax. I hope I have made it abundantly clear that a house-tax in Calcutta is not, and cannot be, in the nature of an income-tax. I don't wish to remind the Council of the discussions which took place in this Council in 1888; they are more or less a matter of ancient history. I do hold that I am entitled to claim a reversal of the legislation of 1888 if I can show that a grievous burden, hard to be borne, has been thrown on the middle-class people in Calcutta. Soon after this section of the law of 1888 came into operation it was applied to Ward No. 6; and I have obtained a statement of the increase of assessment which took place at that time in consequence of the application of this section to that ward. I find that in the case of 139 houses the rate of assessment was increased in the proportion of from 1 to 10 per cent.; in the case of 264 houses it rose from 10 to 20 per cent; in the case of 175 houses from 20 to 30 per cent.; in 162 houses from 40 to 50 per cent.; in 80 cases from 50 to 60 per cent.; in 35 cases from 70 to 80 per cent.; in 37 cases from 80 to 90 per cent.; in 27 cases from 90 to 100 per cent. There are increases even to the tune of 200 per cent. and more. In 13 cases the increase was from 110 to 120 per cent.; in 9 cases from 120 to 130 per cent.; in 5 cases from 140 to 150 per cent. Altogether there was an increase in the case of 1,177 houses. In 12 cases the increase was 250 per cent.; in 2 cases from 240 to 250 per cent.; and in several cases from 230 to 240 per cent. And the sum total of the assessment is thus summarised: Out of 2,018 houses there were 853 in which the assessment was raised from 1 to 50 per cent.; in 249 houses from 50 to 100 per cent.; in 80 cases from 100 to 200 per cent. The total increase was from Rs. 5,54,866 to Rs. 6,81,319; and then there were several cases pending. This, I submit, is the most convincing illustration that it is possible to adduce on the operation of this section of the law to which one can refer. A petition was presented in 1890 to the Local Government against the assessment sections of the law; that petition was made over to Sir Henry Harrison for an expression of his opinion. Sir Henry Harrison observed in a note on that petition that 'when the whole town had been re-valued under the

Act of 1888, the equity of the valuations might be tested by a Committee of Engineers and Surveyors; and if they found that residential houses occupied by their owners were exceptionally more highly valued than other classes of buildings, let redress be promptly given.' And that assurance was repeated by the Government of Bengal. The then Lieutenant-Governor, in a Resolution, observed that in his 'opinion this suggestion is one which may very properly be attended to if the owners of houses built for their own occupation should, when the present revaluation of the town is finished, still find that they have been unfairly treated.' The middle-class owners of residential houses have, I submit, been undoubtedly very unfairly treated. They repeat the complaint now which they made in 1890—they have suffered greatly; they are not rich men; the Government promised them redress—prompt redress; that redress has not yet been given."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"An enquiry was promised."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I shall be satisfied with an enquiry. I shall rely with confidence on the judgment of a Commission of Enquiry. If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is able to give an assurance that an enquiry will be made by competent persons, I shall for the present be satisfied; for I know that, as the result of such an enquiry, it will be found that a grievous burden has been thrown on the owners of middle class houses built for residential purposes. I appeal to Your Honour for justice to these classes; they suffer from a serious and substantial grievance which ought to appeal to our strongest sympathies. I know that there is a difficulty in the way if this section of the law is remodelled on the lines I suggest. The municipal revenues will suffer; but I submit that no considerations of revenue should prevent justice being done to the suffering owners of residential houses, if they can legitimately claim it at Your Honour's hands, and to that justice I venture to think they are entitled."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"The object of the amendments which stand against my name is practically identical with the object of those just moved by my hon'ble friend. That object is to abolish the distinction which was for the first time introduced in the Act of 1888 between the modes of assessing the rateable value of buildings erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let and buildings erected for residential or other purposes. The present Bill reproduces faithfully the provisions of the Act of 1888, and it may, perhaps, be said that the system which has been acquiesced in for ten years may well be allowed to stand. But, Sir, as the present Bill has destroyed the vital characteristics of a system which has been cherished by the people for at least a quarter of a century, I feel that it would not be right and proper to accept, without question or contest, a system of assessment which, in my humble judgment, is absolutely unsupportable on principle.

"But, before I deal with the question of principle, I shall ask the Council to consider for a moment what is the precise distinction between the mode of valuing houses or buildings erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let and those erected for residential and other purposes. In section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), it is provided that the annual value of any building not built for letting purposes and not ordinarily let shall be deemed to be 5 per cent. on the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building, less a reasonable amount to be deducted on account of depreciation, if any, to the estimated value of the land valued with the building as part of the same premises. Clause (*a*), which deals with the mode of assessment of the other class of buildings, provides that the annual value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which the land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. Consider this for a moment. The case we are dealing with is the case of a house erected for letting purposes or which is ordinarily let; but, although at the time of the assessment the house may have been actually let, the actual amount of rent paid by the tenant is not to be accepted as the measure of the rateable value of the building, but it is the rent at which the building may be reasonably expected to let from year to year; it is not the

actual rent which is paid, but the rent which a hypothetical tenant may be expected to give for that house or building. With a clear conception of the distinction between clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), let us now examine the grounds upon which this system of assessment is based and defended.

"It is urged, in the first place, that it is not fair to apply to a mansion, built for residential purposes, which the owner never intends to let, and which, as a matter of fact, is never let, a principle of annual value which in its terms applies only to buildings erected for letting purposes. It is said that to apply the principle in this way is nothing short of an attempt to include within the operation of the rule cases which by the very terms of the rule are excluded from its scope. Now consider for a moment that, even in the case of a building which is erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let, you do not proceed upon the basis of the actual rental, but only upon the basis of the rental which might reasonably be expected to be derived if the building was let from year to year. In other words, even in the case in which a building is actually let, you proceed upon the basis of the rental which might be derived from a hypothetical tenant. Is there, then, any good reason for the contention that as a mansion, built for residential purposes, is never let, you cannot take as the basis of your valuation the rental which might be paid by a hypothetical tenant? If you introduce the hypothetical tenant in the one case, what is there to prevent you from introducing the hypothetical tenant in the other case? Indeed, it seems to me that the two positions are absolutely inconsistent and irreconcilable.

"In the second place, it is urged by the defenders of the system that if we introduce the fiction of a hypothetical tenant, as we do in the case of a building erected for letting purposes, we are sure to land ourselves in a difficulty, as there are no data upon which we can proceed. It is said that there are buildings, whether built for residential or other special purposes, of which it would be impossible to find an occupier other than the owner himself. But the answer is, that the difficulty is not greater here than in the other case where you also introduce the hypothetical tenant. A concrete illustration which you will find reported in the Reports (I. L. R. 10 Mad. 38) will make it manifest that there is no special or particular difficulty here. In 1886, the Municipality of Madras assessed the Lying in Hospital, which was the property of the Government, at Rs. 12,000 a year. It was contended on behalf of the Government that the valuation was unreasonable beyond all bounds, because, if the premises were to be let, there was no private person who would pay Rs. 1,000 per month for these buildings, which were only suitable for the purposes of a hospital. It was even suggested on behalf of the Government that, if the lease of the hospital were put up to auction, it would not probably fetch more than a merely nominal sum. This contention was overruled and a decision given in favour of the Municipality on the ground that the true test of rateable value must be taken to be the rent for which the premises could reasonably be expected to be let to a hypothetical tenant who required the building for the purposes of a hospital, and that the Government must not be excluded from the number of hypothetical tenants who might be supposed to be willing and anxious to rent the premises. This view of the Madras High Court is in perfect accord with the current of English decisions, the last and the most authoritative of which was pronounced by the House of Lords so late as September, 1893 (App. Cas. 1893, page 562). It would not be fair for me, Sir, to pass over without mention a passage from the writings of the great economist Mill, which is relied upon by the supporters of the theory I am assailing, and a portion of which has just been read by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The passage in question is to this effect:—

'The public were justly scandalised on learning that residences like Chatsworth or Belvoire were only rated at the imaginary rate of perhaps two hundred a year under the pretext that, owing to the great expense of keeping them up, they could not be let for more, and probably even they could not be let for that, and, if the argument were a fair one, they ought not to have been taxed at a 1.'

"Now, Sir, these words were written about half a century ago, and the subsequent course of events has amply showed that the difficulty to which

Mill alludes does not really exist if in assessing the rental you assess it upon the basis of what would be paid not by an actual but by a hypothetical tenant; and that is the principle which since the days of Mill has been adopted in England, has received the approval of the House of Lords in the case I have just referred to, and has been partially adopted by this Council itself in the case to which the provisions of section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*a*), are applicable.

"In the third place, Sir, I shall presently show that the system which was introduced in the Act of 1888, and which is faithfully reproduced in the present Bill, is based upon a fiction for which there is no justification either in fact or in principle. It is urged that when a person builds a mansion for residential or other special purposes the proper test is, not what the house might be let for, because it was never intended to be let, but what is the interest derivable from the capital sunk, as it must be assumed that, when the owner spent his capital, he must have intended to recoup himself fully by the benefits derivable from his occupation; in other words, the assumption is, that when a person has spent a certain sum upon the creation of the property, he would have been equally willing to have paid a reasonable percentage on the outlay as rent to a contractor willing to erect the property and let it out to him? I need hardly say that this is entirely mythical. A man often builds a house which suits his convenience more than the convenience of any other man, and, in building it, he may and often does spend more money in lavish ornamentation than he would do if he had intended it for tenants. Take one illustration more, viz., that of the hospital built by the Madras Government or the one now in course of construction in this city. Did the Government ever calculate that the amount of benefit to be derived was at least equivalent to the amount derivable as interest upon the capital sunk? But, if you introduce one fiction which is not founded on fact, you have necessarily to support it by another fiction equally baseless. Once assume that the person who builds a mansion sinks capital in the expectation of a profitable return, there is no room for retreat; you have further to imagine the rate of interest which he expects as profit. You readily assume this to be 5 per cent. I ask, if there is any basis for this arbitrary figure? Why not make it 4 per cent. or 6 per cent.? It would certainly be more rational to assume the highest rate of interest payable on Government securities. I have it on the high authority of Lord Chancellor Herschell that there is no foundation for the arbitrary assumption you make. In the case to which I have already referred he deals with this matter, and I shall venture to quote one passage from his speech:—

'It was said that a practice prevails of taking 5 per cent. on the cost, in the case of buildings, as a basis for arriving at the rental. Such a rule of thumb may be all very well where the premises would be likely to find competing tenants, but is not by any means necessarily applicable where it is thought that the owner would be likely to give a higher rental than any one else. It would often be obvious that he would never be willing to pay the rent arrived at in such a fashion, inasmuch as it would be more advantageous for him to become the owner. There are many other circumstances, too, which may affect the answer to the question what the owner of premises would have been willing to give, if, instead of becoming the owner, he had become the tenant of them. In all cases of the description of which I am speaking, the whole of the circumstances and the conditions under which the owner had become the occupier must be taken into consideration, and no higher rent must be fixed as the basis of assessment than that which it is believed the owner would really be willing to pay for the occupation of the premises.' (App. Cas., 1893, p 59?.)

"Language more clear and emphatic it is difficult to conceive, and I will not add any feeble argument of my own; for, if the authority of Lord Herschell does not carry conviction home to the Members of this Council, nothing else will.

"To summarise, it seems abundantly clear to me, Sir, that the whole system is based upon an assumption which has no foundation in fact and which has no justification in principle. If it was permissible to analyse the reason which lies at the root of the matter, but which is never publicly avowed, it seems to be this: when a wealthy man has built a mansion, he has given manifest proof of his wealth; he has the means to pay and let us tax him. I wish, Sir, this were the principle, uniformly applied to all—to the poor and to the rich alike. If the taxes were regulated according to the means of the

individual rate-payer, I am sure we should touch the pockets of many who now manage to escape with the payment of comparatively insignificant amounts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The amendments which have been moved by the two Hon'ble Members relate to two separate matters. The first of them relates to the adoption of the principle of valuing residential houses according to some percentage on the cost of construction. The other matter relates to the particular percentage at which the assessment should be made. I will deal with these two matters separately.

"In the first place, I wish to observe that this matter has been fully discussed on three separate occasions. It was discussed at great length in Council in 1888 when this principle was first introduced by Sir Henry Harrison, and the Council then decided to accept it. It was again considered in 1890, when a petition was submitted by a number of influential house-owners protesting against the principle of the Act of 1888. That petition was sent to Sir Henry Harrison for report, and he recorded a very lengthy and most able minute dealing with the whole question—a minute which was characterised by the Government as an able, elaborate and conclusive vindication of the provisions of the existing law. The conclusions of the Local Government on the matter were formulated in a Resolution, dated the 7th June, 1890, in which the whole question was again reviewed; and the decision arrived at was that although residential houses were still somewhat under-assessed, yet the result of the recent legislation was nevertheless a decisive approach to fairness and equal taxation. That is not all. Later on in the same year, a further memorial was submitted to the Viceroy, and was forwarded to the Local Government for report. The views of this Government on the further memorial were expressed in a letter to the Government of India, dated the 15th October, 1890, in which it was maintained that the mode of valuation prescribed in 1888 was undoubtedly much better and fairer in its results than the habitual under-valuations under the old law of the class of houses concerned. The Government of India endorsed the opinion expressed in Sir Henry Harrison's minute and in the Resolution and letter of the Government of Bengal, and considered that they disposed of the arguments of the memorialists on all points, and they declined to interfere.

"It is rather to be regretted, under these circumstances, that this question should be brought up again. I have read the various representations made by the Corporation and by the British Indian and other Associations, and I have listened to the arguments which the two Hon'ble Members who have moved amendments have adduced, and I must say that I find nothing new in them; nothing but the old arguments put forward in 1888, which were then proved to be fallacious and unsound. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by reading the proceedings of this Council in 1888 when this principle of valuation was first adopted; but if, after hearing what I have to say on the subject, any Member still feels any doubt, I would ask him to read the Resolution and letter of the Government of Bengal which deals with the subject in a manner which is quite convincing.

"First, I should explain, for the information of the Council, a matter which all Hon'ble Members may, perhaps, not quite understand—what meanings are put on the terms 'residential' and 'tenanted' houses. What is meant by a tenanted house is a house built for letting purposes and ordinarily let. By residential house is meant a house built by any one, not for the purpose of letting or selling it, but for the purpose of living in it himself with his family. The number of residential houses in Calcutta used in that sense is 11,945 as compared with 20,562 rented houses. The proportion of residential houses is about 40 per cent. of the whole number of houses in Calcutta, and that is a proportion which is not approached in any town in England. The annual valuation of these 11,900 residential houses at the present rate is Rs. 45 lakhs and the annual valuation of the 20,562 rented houses is, I think, 104 lakhs.

"The English law of rating on which the Indian law is based is to be found in the Statute 6 & 7 Wm. IV, cap. 96, an Act passed in 1836. It lays down

the principle that the annual value of a hereditament shall be the rent at which the same may be reasonably expected to let from year to year free of all tithe, commutation charges, insurance, repairs, and the like. Under the Calcutta law of 1876 and also the law of 1888, the annual value of houses is based on that principle. The law of 1876 laid down that the estimated gross annual rent at which any house or land may be expected to let from year to year, less in the case of a building an allowance of ten per cent. for the cost of repairs and for all other expenses necessary to maintain the building in a state to command such gross rent, shall be the annual value. In the Act of 1888 the same words were used in respect of the annual value of houses erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let. In respect of residential houses, however, a different rule was laid down. The reason for introducing a different rule in that case was this. In the case of rented or tenanted houses the rent, which is based on open competition, is a very fair criterion of the relative annual value as between one house and another. But in the case of residential houses it is not so. In the case of residential houses which are not let, there is no actual rent, and the annual value must be determined in some other way. I will explain what was the method adopted in ascertaining the valuation of such houses before the passing of the law of 1888 The matter was in the hands of Assessment Benches selected from among the Commissioners themselves by lot, and I may mention that there were good reasons for selecting them by lot. As these houses were not actually let, there was no actual rent, and the Assessment Benches had to ascertain the annual value in some other way. What they did was this. It occasionally happened that a residential house passed out of the hands of the owner and was let. They used to take a house of this kind; they used to ascertain what rent was actually paid for a house of that description, and they used to take that rent as a standard of the annual value of similar residential houses, having due regard to locality and accommodation. Now, a valuation obtained in that way is entirely unsuitable and inadequate. There exists in Calcutta amongst Hindus the strongest possible prejudice against living with one's family in a hired house. It was stated by Dr. Gurudas Banerjee in the discussions of 1888 that there is a general feeling that a man ought to possess a place of his own to live in with his family. It was stated by Babu Nilmoney Mitter that so strong is this prejudice that a person would rather live in tiled huts on two or three cottahs of land of his own, than in a comfortable hired pucca house It was stated today by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that a Hindu builds a house in accordance with an instinct instilled into his nature; he builds it in order to leave it to his family as a monument of his affection for his children. Now, Sir, it is a consequence of this feeling and prejudice in Calcutta that there is no demand for residential houses for the purpose of letting; no one wishes to hire one; no one wishes to let one; there is no effective demand for that class of houses. Ordinarily such houses never come into the market at all either for sale or for hire, and it is only by accident that they are let for hire at all; and, when a man is compelled by untoward circumstances to let his house, he has great difficulty in finding a tenant, and, if he finds one, he is compelled to accept what the tenant chooses to give. The case is entirely different from the case of houses which are let in the ordinary way. Now the Assessment Benches took this depreciated rental as the standard for fixing the annual value of residential houses which are never let. In this way, they set up an entirely false standard of valuation, and the consequence was that residential houses in the occupation of owners were habitually and systematically under-assessed. Sir Henry Harrison estimated the under-assessment to be from 30 to 50 per cent. Mr. Allen, the then Legal Remembrancer, estimated the percentage on the actual cost of constructing such houses to be frequently as low as 2 per cent. In the case of Nundo Lal Bose, which is probably the case to which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred just now, it was admitted that the valuation on the cost of construction of the house, a new and costly house, situated in a good part of the town, amounted to only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the actual cost, and even that insignificant percentage of the cost was appealed against by the owner. Babu Nilmony Mitter, an experienced engineer, stated that the prejudice against living in a hired residential house, and even against hiring one which had not

been built for one's occupation, was so strong, that even if a new house was sold immediately after it was completed, it would possibly not fetch what it cost the owner to build it. This, as Sir Henry Harrison characterised it, was a grave scandal. It was a scandal that a class of houses owned by many of the wealthiest members of Calcutta society and by a very large number of middle-class people, and by hardly any of the poorer classes, should be habitually under-assessed. To remove this scandal Sir Henry Harrison took the following course. He proposed to follow the principles of the English law as laid down by the Courts in England. It is true that in England there is not the same distinction between rented and residential houses. There is no prejudice there against living in a hired house, and houses occupied by the owners are hardly to be distinguished from those occupied by ordinary tenants. But there is a class of buildings in England with regard to which the same difficulty has occurred as has been experienced here—I mean manufactories, warehouses, hospitals, lighthouses, and the like. These are buildings which are not built for the purpose of letting, and which are usually occupied by their owners and are not let. The principles which the English Courts have applied to ascertain the annual value of such buildings are these. They are laid down in a well-known case, and this is what the Judge said in that case:—

'A hypothetical tenant must be assumed[1].'

"That is to say, the principle simply is this: In order to ascertain the rent which a hypothetical tenant might be reasonably expected to pay, you must first take the annual value of the land; then you must ascertain what would be paid to a contractor for labour and materials for constructing the building, and the contractor's profit; then you must allow a certain percentage for deterioration, so as to get the value of the building in its present state; and on that sum you must take a reasonable percentage, and that will be the annual value. That is exactly what has been done in this Bill. Section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), lays down the principle that the annual value of any building not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let shall be deemed to be 5 per cent. on the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building, less a reasonable sum to be deducted on account of depreciation, if any, to the estimated value of the land valued with the building as part of the same premises. That is exactly the principle laid down in this very class of cases by the decisions of the highest Courts in England, and all that Sir Henry Harrison did was to give effect to that principle in the valuation of residential houses in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said that it would be perfectly possible in the case of residential houses to apply the principle laid down for rented houses. He is perfectly correct, and I have all along felt that it was so; but under the law, as it stood in Calcutta prior to 1888, that was not done. Had it been done, the law would possibly not have been altered at all. But the Assessment Benches misinterpreted and misapplied the law; and it was for this reason that a remedy had to be found. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has quoted from a report of the Calcutta Corporation to show that the system of valuation of residential houses adopted in 1888 had given rise to difficulties. That report was the report on the administration of the Municipality in 1888-89, the first report which was written after the change in the law was made. Since that year no comment has been made, as far as I know, in any other report.

"Now I will turn to the question of percentage, and on this point both the Hon'ble Members have relied on Mill, and one of them proposed that the percentage should be 3½ per cent., whereas the other proposed that it should be fixed at the highest rate of interest on Government securities at the time. Practically both come to the same thing. The only reason I can see for making such a proposal is the opinion expressed by Mill; but in the particular passage from Mill which has been quoted it will be seen that the particular percentage to be taken has nothing to do with his argument. It is absolutely in the nature of an *obiter dictum*. The principle for which he was contending was that buildings of the class in question should be valued with reference to the cost of construction, and that principle he justifies by entirely independent arguments. The particular rate of percentage has nothing to do with his argument, and he gives no reason for adopting that particular rate. It is not adopted in England, and

[1] See Lumley's *Law of Parochial Assessments*, 7th Ed., p. 19.

was not recommended by Mr. Goschen's Committee. The truth is that the rate of interest on Government securities has nothing to do with the matter. The true principle is that capital invested in house property always in the long run expects to receive the same return, whether it be invested in rented houses or in residential houses; and if, for any reason, it does not get that return, it will not be invested at all. If you get a certain return by investing capital in houses built for letting purposes, we may safely assume that the capitalist who invests his money in the construction of a residential house expects the same return for his money. In other words, if we can ascertain the return on capital invested in rented houses, that return represents the percentage on cost of construction which should be taken for the purpose of determining the annual value of residential houses.

"In 1888 it was at first proposed to take a percentage of 6 per cent. It was found then that capital sunk in house property in Calcutta fetched from 6 to 7 per cent. The Council finally adopted a lower rate, partly to be on the safe side, and partly in order to mitigate the effect of the enhancement which it was known and intended would follow on the introduction of the new system. I have endeavoured to ascertain what is the present return upon house property in Calcutta, and I will read to the Council letters which I have received from Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Company and Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company, whom I have consulted.

"Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Company write as follows:—

'A considerable amount of house property in the European quarters of the town has within the last few years, changed hands at prices based on a return of from 5 to 5½ per cent. interest, but we consider that purchasers at these rates have always in view the gradual increase in value of town property, and are satisfied with a return of 5 to 5½ per cent. for a few years if they see a fair prospect of increasing rents in the near future. We should say the present return expected from—

Tenanted or bustee land was	... 4½ to 5 per cent.
Residential property ...	... 5½ to 6 per cent.
Commercial or business premises ...	... 6 to 7 per cent.'

"And Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company say:—

'The usual return on house property in Calcutta at the present time is 5 per cent., as an average all round, though we believe in some parts of the native quarter 6 per cent. is obtainable.

'The rate in 1888 was 6 per cent., and no one looked for less, but 5 per cent. may now be counted upon as the correct return.'

"We may, therefore, take it that in the opinion of two European firms of the highest standing, who have great experience in this class of work, a percentage of 5 per cent. is not excessive now. I will only add that, if the percentage were reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent, assuming that the municipal taxes are levied at 20 per cent. on the annual valuation, the resulting loss to the municipal revenues would be no less than Rs. 2,70,000 per annum. If anything had been said as to 5 per cent. being an exorbitant rate, I should have drawn attention to the saving clause in the proviso (*iv*) in the same section; and I have a list of cases showing the manner in which that saving clause has been worked in the past to prevent any injustice or hardship. But neither of the Hon'ble Members who have moved amendments on this section have referred to that point, and, therefore, I shall not trouble the Council with any remarks on it.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee quoted a passage from a note by Sir Henry Harrison, in which it was said that if, after the valuation of the whole town was completed, it should be found that there were still complaints that this valuation was excessive, then it would be right to appoint a Committee of Engineers and Surveyors to test the valuations. That proposal was endorsed by the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley; and, although I have not had an opportunity of taking Your Honour's orders on the subject, I will take the responsibility of saying that even now, if complaints are received that the assessment of residential houses is too high as compared with that of rented houses, Your Honour's Government will be prepared to institute

such an enquiry. But I must clearly explain that, if it should turn out that the measures adopted in 1888 are insufficient, and that there is still under-valuation and under-assessment in respect of residential houses, it will be the duty of the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, even if those recommendations are in the opposite direction to what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee anticipates.

"There is one other matter included in the amendments of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, although he did not say a word about it in his speech, namely, that the words 'and less ten per cent. for the cost of repairs' be inserted after the word 'any' in line 8 of clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151). Possibly the Hon'ble Member has ascertained that this amendment is based on a misapprehension. I assure the Hon'ble Member that it is so, for he is comparing gross rental with net rent. In the case of rented houses, you deduct 10 per cent. from the gross rental in order to arrive at the net rent. This deduction corresponds to the deduction which is made in England of tithe, commutation charges, insurance, repairs, &c. But in the case of residential houses, when we take a certain percentage on the cost of construction we arrive not at the gross rental, but at the net rent, and there is, therefore, no necessity for making any deduction. To make a reduction of 10 per cent. as proposed by the Hon'ble Member would cost the Corporation not less than Rs. 45,000. Moreover, if the percentage were reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent., the annual valuation would be reduced by 30 per cent.; and, if we take it that the consolidated rate is payable at 20 per cent., the loss would be no less than Rs. 2,70,000.

"I have nothing further to add except that the principle embodied in the Act of 1888 has stood the test of experience. It has been most carefully worked out and considered on three separate occasions, and I am firmly convinced that the Council will be making the greatest possible mistake if they make any alteration in it now."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I have a few observations to make in reference to this section of the Bill. The question is whether there is any necessity for a distinction between the two clases of buildings for the purpose of ascertaining the annual value. It has been observed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this question was thoroughly discussed in 1888 when the principle was adopted. If, however, the working of the Act of 1888 shows that there is a necessity for a change in the method of valuation of one of the two classes of cases, I think that change ought to be introduced. Because this question was discussed upwards of ten years ago and certain principles were adopted, that is no reason why we should adhere to those principles. Modifications of the law are made every day. With regard to one class of houses the existence of a very strong and peculiar feeling among the Hindus has been mentioned, and no doubt Hindus have a peculiar attachment for their dwelling-houses. They don't like the idea of not having a house of their own, but I don't see why that idea should prevent the application of the ordinary method of valuation of those houses. A hypothetical tenant may be found in order to assess a house at its letting value, its letting capacity, and then it would be let for a certain sum which would represent the annual value. If certain persons will not let their houses to any one but themselves, the question is what should be the actual amount payable for their occupation of the house. The Hon'ble Member in charge mentioned that there are about 12,000 such houses in Calcutta. Among these there may be certain palatial residences which cannot be let, which would not find suitable tenants; but the rest of the houses, a very large class, can very easily be let, and therefore their letting capacity can very easily be ascertained. I will mention one fact which will show the obvious injustice being done to the owners of this class of houses. It must be admitted that the value of houses varies according to the localities in which they are situated, and it must be admitted on principle that the value of a building depreciates or appreciates according to the value of the site upon which it stands. A building standing on 5 cottahs of land in the added area and a building on 5 cottahs of land in Harrison Road have very different values. The value of the site in one case may be at the rate of Rs. 200 a cottah; in the

other, it might possibly be Rs. 10,000 a cottah. I am told that in one instance a site was valued at Rs. 60,000 a cottah. The value of a building appreciates according to the value of the site on which it stands. A building in Burra Bazar standing on 5 cottahs of land constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000 will probably be sold for Rs. 50,000, and may bring in a return of from 6 to 9 per cent.; whereas, with regard to a building on the other side of the town constructed at a similar cost, the value would be much less than Rs. 50,000 and the return would be 2 or 3 per cent. A uniform rate of valuation will, I submit, bring about great injustice. If this clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151) is at all to be retained, and the amendment which has been proposed is rejected, I venture to submit that, to do justice to the owners of houses and grounds, there ought to be a sliding scale. Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill have referred to the loss which will result to the municipality if the present principle of valuation of residential houses is reversed. I myself do not think there will be any loss, and I also venture to submit that there will be no practical difficulty in the valuation of these houses in the same way as in the case of rented houses. The value of the land according to its situation can be easily ascertained, and there will be no practical difficulty in determining the value of the building as well. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill fortified himself with two letters giving the opinion of two respectable firms of considerable reputation that the return derived from house property in Calcutta varied from 5 to 6 per cent. upon the capital invested. That may be very true, but all the Members of the Council may not be prepared to accept that as the correct valuation. It may be true with regard to buildings within their own particular knowledge, but it may not be true with regard to other buildings."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I wish to add one observations. It cannot be denied that the owners of residential houses live in what is known as the native quarter of the town, and that larger amounts are spent in the construction of residential houses than on houses built for letting purposes, and a very fair income is derived from the capital sunk on houses of the latter class. It may be very injudicious to spend greater sums upon houses built for residential purposes in quarters of the town where you cannot get a proper return, but the fact remains that a proper return on the capital invested cannot be got in such cases; and, that being so, I submit that the return cannot be so high as 5 per cent. as the the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill maintains. If clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151) is allowed to remain, I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that the return should be calculated at the rate of interest prevailing in respect of Government securities, should be accepted, and that instead of 5 per cent. it ought to be 3½ per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"There is one practical point which bear strongly on this question. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee observed that this clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), which stands in the Act of 1888 as well as in the Bill, operates as a grievous burden upon the middle class of house-occupiers, and he admits that the result of what he proposes will be a considerable reduction in the municipal revenues. For my part, I must say I do not understand how this is brought about. It seems to me that the result will be just the reverse; and, if the retention of clause (*b*) serves to give uniformity of valuation, the result of its omission will be that the owners of residential houses will have higher assessments made against them now than takes place under this provision of the law. The matter entirely turns on the cost of repairs. Rent is mainly made up of two things; first, the interest on the capital expended in constructing the building; and, secondly, the cost of keeping it in repair. Clause (*a*) of section 148A (*now* 151) seems to assume that 10 per cent. on the assessment will always cover the cost of repairs; but that is by no means the case according to my experience. The Government have houses valued at about ten lakhs of rupees, which are let mainly to Government officers; and, as a matter of fact, the cost of repairs of these houses varies considerably, in some years the cost amounting to 3¼ per cent. and in some years 4½ per cent. on the capital cost of the buildings. That figure includes the repair of a number of hospitals and other

large buildings, and is, therefore, too high for the repair of the average house property in Calcutta. The cost of repairs of private houses in Calcutta should not be more than 2 or 2¼ per cent. on the capital cost of the buildings. Take the case of a man who owns a house which he lets; he spends Rs. 2,000 in purchasing the land and Rs. 10,000 in building the house; according to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, he expects to get a return of 5 per cent. on his capital; so that, as regards the house alone, excluding the land, he has to receive a net return of Rs. 500. The repairs of the house will cost him Rs. 200 a year; he must let it, therefore, for Rs. 700; and the assessment, after the 10 per cent. allowed by the law is made, will be Rs. 630. Now, apply the same calculation to a residential house under clause (*b*): the house is built at the same cost of Rs. 10,000: the assessment will be 5 per cent. on that sum, or Rs. 500 only; so the occupier of the residential house will pay less rates to the Municipality than the occupier of the other house which is let by the owner. The long and short of all this is that a 10 per cent. allowance on the assessment for repairs is really too low, and a man who occupies his own house gets a very considerable advantage from that fact if interest, in both cases, is taken at the same figure. If the assessment on residential houses is really honestly made on the same principle as in the case of other houses, the effect will be very much against the argument of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"A point which has not been answered is that which was suddenly suggested by the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, that for a 5 per cent. rate of assessment should be substituted a sliding scale. That proposal has not been made the subject of any amendment. But it is obvious that a 5 per cent. rate is an average rate. On reading the discussions which took place on Sir Henry Harrison's proposals on this subject, with reference to the value of dwellings in different parts of Calcutta, I find that his general finding on the whole subject was that though the value of land is different in different parts of the town, and there is a tendency to over-value the land, there is the same invariable under-valuing of residences everywhere, so that the results, so far as residential houses are concerned, come out the same. I don't know whether the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has really considered the state of things he referred to in his speech. If that state of things is considered, it will be found to give the complete answer to what he complains of. He never attempted to explain what the reason for it was, but at the same time he admitted that it is an object with every Hindu to acquire an ancestral house which he could leave to his descendants; and, as a very large proportion of the city is Hindu, the consequence is that residential houses constructed with this object form a proportion of about 40 per cent. of the whole number of dwelling-houses in Calcutta. Such a state of things, as far as we know, does not exist in any other part of the world, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has fully discussed and given his reasons why the letting value of such houses cannot possibly be ascertained. Similarly, in this state of things, it is impossible to ascertain the true *market* value of these houses, because people only wish to buy them for the purpose of demolishing the houses and building new houses in their stead, and not of living in these houses. In considering what the *market* value of such houses is, we must remember that, when a residential house is built, there is no intention of its being either let or sold; but circumstances alter, and, if in any case there is a forced sale, it is bought by some other person only to demolish it and build another house instead. The land retains its value, but it is impossible to give the house its proper *market* value as a residence when it is only bought for the purpose of demolishing it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"We feel a considerable strain put upon us to carry on this discussion of a most important kind relating to a crucial point at this late hour of the day, and, if we are obliged to do so, I trust I may be permitted to say that we carry on the discussion under a protest. The matter ought not to be rushed through the final stage of a sitting of the Council which has already lasted from 11 A.M to 5 P.M. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has made the remark that we have been repeating the arguments which have been raised in this Council in 1888, and

which have since been raised at public meetings in the Town Hall and elsewhere. I plead guilty to that charge; the subject is an old one; the arguments are hackneyed; we cannot possibly invent arguments which have no relation to a matter which has been so thoroughly threshed out. But the old arguments derive additional force when they are illustrated by facts which cannot be controverted. I listened with the utmost interest to the statement which was made on the part of the Government, but not a word did I hear in opposition to the statement I read out, and which showed that, with regard to the assessment of this particular class of houses in a particular locality, there have been increases to the tune of 200 per cent. Discreetly silent was the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with regard to those assessments."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The total increase is about 22 per cent. in the area referred to."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Concrete cases relating to particular wards are more telling than a statement of the kind just made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. My facts can easily be tested, and the statement which I have read out discloses the fact that in that particular locality the assessments have increased in some cases by 200 per cent. Does the Hon'ble Member dispute the position? I challenge him to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I do, certainly."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am amazed at the statement just made by the Hon'ble Member. A person who is paying Rs. 20 is called upon to pay Rs. 40; that is surely a grievance in the case of a middle class man. My hon'ble friend's reply is that Sir Henry Harrison went into the figures, and found that the increase on the whole amounted to 22 per cent. Is that a reply to the facts which I have adduced? The truth is that there have been in many cases enhancements to the tune of 100 and 200 per cent., and probably more. There have been, in some cases at any rate, grievous hardships endured. I welcome the statement which has been made by the Hon'ble Member that the Government is prepared to carry out the promise made by Sir Steuart Bayley's Government, and that an enquiry will be made, because I feel confident of the strength of my cause. So heavy a burden has been imposed that I feel convinced that a Commission, consisting of thoroughly impartial men, will be forced to the conclusion that the principle of valuation introduced in 1888 for the assessment of residential houses has been attended in its practical operation with grave hardship; and I am prepared to accept the proposal subject to the condition which the Hon'ble Member wants to impose. I do not wish to suggest the smallest reflection upon any one in stating the facts that have come to my knowledge. The Hon'ble Member said that the Assessment Benches abused the powers under the law, and therefore the law of 1876 was changed and the present law was enacted. That was certainly one of the grounds alleged by Sir Henry Harrison for the introduction of the law of 1888. If that is the whole of the explanation, then I am entitled to claim at the hands of the Council a reversal of the judgment which the Council arrived at in regard to this particular matter in 1888. The appellate benches no longer exist. The power of hearing appeals from assessments has been transferred to the Small Cause Court, a perfectly independent tribunal; and, therefore, much of that which led to a modification of the law of 1876 has been removed, and I have therefore a right to claim that the law be restored to its old footing.

"The Hon'ble Member has observed further that the percentage found by John Stuart Mill as the proper percentage of valuation was a mere *obiter dictum*, and that no weight ought to be attached to it. For my part I must say that I attach the greatest possible weight to anything which bears the authority of John Stuart Mill. I am sure he would write nothing under an impulse; he was the greatest thinker of the age, and weighed every

word that he wrote. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept what the Hon'ble Member has said, namely, that the particular part of Mill's opinion which limits the percentage to be taken in such cases should be brushed aside as unworthy of consideration. If we set it aside as an *obiter dictum*, why not discard the whole principle as an *obiter dictum?* What is there to distinguish one part of what Mill says from the other? The truth is that Mill's statement ought to be taken in its entirety. We should not be justified in taking one part of the statement, leaving out the other. Why should not the valuation of a building be taken at 3½ per cent. upon the estimated cost? I admit that it would involve loss to the Corporation, and I am unwilling that the Corporation should suffer in revenue; but the claims of justice are paramount. If in consequence of a change in the law one particular section of the community suffers a grievous burden, then it is the undoubted duty of this Council to take measures to remedy this grievance. The interests of the Corporation ought certainly to be safeguarded; but, if we feel that the state of the law involves something like injustice on a particular section of the community, it is incumbent upon us to remove it.

"I have not been able to follow the observations which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and my hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is very much in the same position as myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley seemed to think that, if our figures are correct, they will operate against the interest of the very class in whose behalf we are pleading. We are the best judges of our own wants, and, if the acceptance of our amendments will prejudice the cause of the middle-class Hindu owners, we are prepared to accept the consequences, whatever they may be. But I am afraid the Hon'ble Member is labouring under a misapprehension. The annual value is taken at 5 per cent. on the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of the building to the cost of the land, less a reasonable sum for depreciation. I contend that the cost of repairs should also be deducted.

"In conclusion, I wish it to be distinctly understood that in any observations which I have found myself compelled to make, I have not intended to say anything which implies a personal reflection upon the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I should be sorry if anything which I have said should be interpreted in that light at all. It is my duty to defend my case. I may do so sometimes with some degree of warmth, but I am certain that Hon'ble Members of this Council will sympathise with a colleague who urges with warmth a case which he believes to be based on substantial justice."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER explained that by the term "Commission of Enquiry" he did not mean an enquiry into the whole principle of assessment, but an enquiry to test whether the assessments made under the Act of 1888 were excessive or the reverse.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I have no desire at this late hour to detain the Council with a lengthy reply, but I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it is unnecessary to re-open the question. He expressed his regret in very unmistakeable terms that this question should have been re-opened at all. I am unable to share in that regret, because I am strongly convinced that the system is wrong from beginning to end. In the course of his able defence of the provisions of this Bill, the Hon'ble Member made an admission which, I submit, completely destroys his own case; and if he were arguing before a judicial assembly, he would have completely lost it in no time. With reference to my argument of a hypothetical tenant, he said that that was also his line of defence, and that there was no difficulty in applying that principle to the case of a princely mansion in the same manner as to the case of a house which is built for letting purposes in the ordinary way; and, in the plenitude of his argument, he went on to add that if the assessment benches in this city had not misunderstood and misapplied the law as it was understood and applied in England, there would have been no necessity for enacting the law of 1888. If that is so, I submit I am entitled

to a reversal of the law of 1888. The law in England has now been finally set at rest by the authoritative decision of the House of Lords. If so, what is the use of importing into our law a principle which does not find a place in the law of England, which is not recognized elsewhere in India, and which is a unique feature of our Municipal Act?

"Then it was said, I think by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, that you cannot take the measure of the rental to be paid by a hypothetical tenant as the basis of valuation in respect of buildings not fit for purposes of tenancy, not built with the intention of being let and not ordinarily let, because you cannot ascertain what would be the rental payable by a hypothetical tenant. Be it so. Let us concede that the principle of a hypothetical tenant is based on a fiction. But let us not forget that in trying to avoid one fiction you take shelter under another, namely, the fiction on which the principle of the Bill is based, that, when a man invests capital in building a house as his own residence, he expects that he will derive at least as much profit and enjoyment as will be equivalent in money to a certain rate of interest on the capital sunk. Has this statement any foundation in fact? A man builds a house and lavishly decorates it. Does he think he will actually get from it benefits which will be equivalent to the interest upon the sum he expends? Take, for instance, a hospital built by the Government: they spend five lakhs in building it. Do the Government calculate that the benefit to be derived from that building will be equivalent to the interest derived from a similar sum invested in Government securities? Further, I ask, again, where do you get the arbitrary rate of five per cent.? Why do you pile fiction upon fiction? I repeat with great confidence that the whole principle of this provision of the Bill is based on fictions which have no foundation whatever in fact."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion that for clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), the following be substituted, namely—

"The estimated gross annual rent at which any building (including a hut or shed) or land liable to the consolidated rate under this Act might reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall be deemed to be the annual value of such building or land:"

and that the words "under clause (*a*)" in proviso (*ii*) to section 148A (*now* 151), and the whole of provisos (*i*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) to the same section, be omitted, being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion that the words "three-and-a-half" be substituted for the word "five" in line 4 of clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), and that the words "and less ten *per cent.* for the cost of repairs" be inserted after the word "any" in line 8 of clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*a*), the words "erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let" be omitted, being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion that clause (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 151), be omitted, was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), for the words "deemed to be five *per cent.*," the words "the amount derivable as interest, calculated according to the highest rate of interest payable on Government securities," be substituted, was also put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion that in section 148A (*now* 151), proviso (*iii*), for "of five *per cent.*" be substituted "according to the rate stated in clause (*b*)," was also put and lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th September, 1899.

Calcutta;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

THE CIVIL COURTS AMINS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"It was decided in Council on the 16th September, 1899, that the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act in Bengal should be taken into consideration to-day. I am not aware whether any Hon'ble Member wishes to offer any remarks upon the Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"I beg to support this motion. I am sure that this Bill when passed into law will be a very useful measure, and that it will remove a long-felt want of the public. On the occasion of the discussion of the Financial Statement in April last, I had the honour to draw the attention of the Government that in the matter of boundary disputes the Civil Court had generally to depend much on the reports of their amins, and so the parties to a suit have to suffer at the hands of the Civil Court amins, who do not generally bear a good reputation. I have now to thank the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government for having taken up the matter in right earnest and so soon supplying what I believe will provide a satisfactory solution of the matter. The announcement that he made the other day that the services of the junior members of the Bar would generally be utilised for the purpose of making local investigations has given universal satisfaction to every section of the community. I have only one further suggestion to make in this respect, that if the pleaders who are employed for this purpose could give satisfaction both to the Courts and the public, then I think their claim to be appointed as Munsifs as vacancies occurred should be favourably considered; and in that case it would operate as an incentive to strict honesty and fairness towards both parties. The other day the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, I am told, made similar suggestions in regard to this matter; and I understand he was told by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that pleaders whose names were enrolled for appointment as Munsifs would generally be employed for these purposes. But I presume there may be some difficulty in carrying out this intention in some cases; for it may happen that some of the pleaders whose names are so enrolled may not have a practical knowledge of surveying; and, secondly, I believe there is a rule to the effect that pleaders who fail to get an appointment as a Munsif within the age of thirty years are ineligible for such appointment; therefore, it is probable that such pleaders will not be able to gain sufficient experience in that short time, and names of many experienced men will be discarded from the list of registered candidates on the ground of over age."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I am also in favour of this Bill, and I think that, in order to give young pleaders facilities to acquire a practical knowledge of surveying to fit them to undertake these local investigations, they should be allowed to attend surveying classes in some college or other simultaneously with their attendance at law lectures. On the other points connected with this measure suggestions have been offered by other Hon'ble Members of the Council with which I agree."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I consider this to be a wise and safe measure; because, in the first place, having regard to the condition and general circumstances of the province and the improvement which has already taken place in the mofussil Bar, it is but fair that the amins employed under the Act of 1866 should be dispensed with and a non-official agency employed to do the work which Civil Court amins have hitherto done. This Bill does not prevent the services of amins being utilised by District Judges, and therefore I say it is a very useful measure. It will not introduce a revolutionary change; it will be gradually introduced, and District Judges will be perfectly at liberty to employ the agency of members of the Bar when they see fit, but at the same time the services of the present amins will be utilised and they will not be deprived of their bread. As regards the practical portion of the Act, if it be the object of the Government to give immediate effect to it, then rules will have to be framed under section 392, Civil Procedure Code; and I would suggest that the service of a pleader as a commissioner under the Act in a certain number of cases should be considered a condition

precedent to obtaining appointment as a Munsif. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill suggested that members of the Bar already enrolled as candidates for Munsifships should get the commissions; but I think that practically that might give rise to some difficulty. Where registered candidates are available, *i.e.*, in those districts in which there are registered candidates for Munsifships, preference should be given to them; but where such candidates are not available,—and I know several districts where there are no such candidates registered and practising,—in those districts other junior members of the Bar should not be excluded. The next question is whether prospective examinations should be insisted upon in surveying. I submit that, having regard to the rule now in force in the Calcutta University, that drawing will form one of the branches for the Entrance examination, although it is an optional subject, prospective rules should be framed providing for examination in survey as a qualification necessary to get the commissions. At first, however, to give practical effect to this Act, I think a joint certificate by the District Judge and the Subordinate Judge, expressing their opinion as to the qualification of a particular member of the Bar, ought to be considered sufficient. The members of the Bar who have the degree of Bachelor of Law have to pass examinations in pure and mixed mathematics, and it will be very easy for them to learn the practical work of surveying, and District and Subordinate Judges are quite competent to certify as to particular candidates having qualified themselves in the practical part of the work and being competent to carry out local investigations under commission. Certain observations have also been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to the remuneration to be given for such commissions. I beg to submit that it is hardly necessary for the High Court to frame rules on this point, because, so far as I remember, section 397 of the Civil Procedure Code, if I mistake not, amply provides for the remuneration of such commissioners by the Civil Courts. Hard-and-fast rules sometimes produce dissatisfaction both to the commissioners and the suitors; commissioners sometimes consider themselves ill-paid; but, if the Civil Courts are allowed to exercise unfettered discretion, they will have regard to the amount and nature of the work and be able to fix the remuneration in a proper manner, either by way of payment of daily fees or in a lump sum. Therefore, I do not think the remuneration to be given to commissioners under this Act should be fixed by rules; but the Civil Courts should be left to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid as they are empowered to do under section 397 of the Civil Procedure Code. With these remarks, I give my entire support to this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"As this is a subject in which I have taken great interest for many years past, and as a District Judge for the last ten years, I have reported in favour of some such Bill as this. I should have thought that for the present it is hardly necessary to discuss the rules which are to be framed under this Act; but, as some Hon'ble members have offered suggestions regarding the framing of the rules, I shall take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the Bill. And first I say that the Hon'ble Members who have spoken have not noticed one branch of the subject. Not only have local investigations to be made in which a knowledge of surveying is necessary, but the local examination of accounts is often required, which is a very difficult branch of the work, and for which very few pleaders are qualified, for they have not had any training in accounts. Therefore, not only should pleaders who wish to have their names enrolled for employment under this new scheme have certificates of qualification in surveying from some recognised college, but they should also have certificates of knowledge of accounts. Some Hon'ble Members have suggested that preference should be given to those pleaders who have had their names enrolled as candidates for Munsifships. I don't think this to be a very practical suggestion, for I believe very few pleaders have managed to get their names enrolled in the High Court, and it is a very difficult thing to do so, whereas the number of pleaders for whom employment could be found under this Bill will be very large. In Alipore some 15 or 20 pleaders are employed besides amins; so very heavy is the work. If only two or three pleaders are enrolled as candidates, how could the work go on? And there are the subdivisions of Barasat and Diamond Harbour, where there are no enrolled candidates at all.

It is very rare indeed for a candidate to be enrolled from a Munsif's chauki. I would therefore by no means limit employment as Commissioners to pleaders who are enrolled as candidates for employment as Munsifs."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I desire to express the gratification of the Government at the approval with which the Bill has been received by the Hon'ble Members. On its introduction the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen offered suggestions which I promised would be fully taken into consideration, and I can only repeat that, when rules to give effect to the system introduced by the Act are framed, the suggestions which were made by the Hon'ble Member and have now been made by other Hon'ble Members will not be forgotten. With regard to the making of the rules, the High Court must be consulted, and no definite opinion can now be expressed as to the shape which those rules will take; but in dealing with the case the remarks which have been made in Council will be considered. There is one remark made by me when introducing the Bill to which some exception has been taken. I observed that it would be preferable that the commissioners appointed under section 392 of the Civil Procedure Code should be selected from the candidates whose names have been enrolled for appointment as Munsifs. The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen has pointed out, what subsequently occurred to myself, that this may not be practicable in some districts, because such candidates are not found in every district. The suggestion that success in carrying out these enquiries should give a claim to enrolment as candidates for Munsifships appeared to me open to the objection that preference might, in that case, be shown by some Courts to particular pleaders whom they wish to see enrolled. A rule to that effect should not, therefore, be introduced. If junior pleaders carry out these enquiries successfully, they will establish a special claim to enrolment as candidates for the Subordinate Judicial Service which the High Court will doubtless recognize."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

New section.

The further consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion that the following section be inserted after section 133 (*now* 138),* namely:—

"133AA (*now* 139). The time for the repayment of any money borrowed under section 124 (*now* 129) or section 133 (*now* 138) for the purpose of discharging any previous loan shall not, except with the express sanction of the Government of India, extend beyond the unexpired portion of the period for which such previous loan was sanctioned,"

Time for repayment of money borrowed to discharge previous loan.

was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I don't know that I can add very much to what I said yesterday on this subject. This section has been pressed for by the Government of India. I should be glad if we could dispense with it, but after all I think it will make little difference. The Corporation can never contract any loan without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and, even if this section were not enacted, the Government of India would have power to impose whatever restrictions they please. It will therefore be in their power to limit the currency of any loan raised under this section. All that this section provides is that without such sanction this particular provision shall be enforced in every case."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have consulted some of my friends, and I have no objection to offer to this section."

The motion was put and agreed to.

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

SECTION 151.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*a*), line 5, after the word "building" the words "is actually let or" be added.

He said:—"I shall presently point out that this amendment is in perfect harmony with the principle which underlies the decision arrived at last evening upon four other amendments which I had the honour to move. My Hon'ble friends decided not to accept the principle of a hypothetical tenant in so far as buildings not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let are concerned. I now venture to suggest that in order to be consistent they ought to disregard the principle of a hypothetical tenant in so far as buildings erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let are concerned, when such buildings are actually in the occupation of a tenant. I can well anticipate that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will not be slow to point out that there is weighty authority against my proposition to be found in the English law. I am quite aware of that, and I would have been perfectly satisfied if the system which prevails in England had been introduced here in its entirety; but I do not appreciate the wisdom of adopting the principles of the English law when they suit the Hon'ble Member's purpose and ignoring them when they do not happen to suit his purpose. Section 148A (*now* 151) provides that the annual value of land and the annual value of any building erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which the land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. I lay stress on the phrases *reasonably be expected to let* and *from year to year*. These phrases show that there is no difference whether the building is vacant or in the actual occupation of a tenant. In both cases you value the building, not upon what the actual tenant pays, but what a hypothetical tenant might reasonably be expected to pay. *A* has a building which he lets for Rs. 10 a month; he lets it for three years; then comes the assessor and says: 'Although the actual rental is Rs. 10, I think it might reasonably be expected to let for Rs. 15 a month if let from year to year.' Now let us pause for a moment, and consider what elements of uncertainty you introduce here. There is no standard by which you can determine whether the valuation made by the assessor on this principle is reasonable or unreasonable, whether his expectation is just or unjust. Then, again, why do you take as your test the amount of rent which a prudent landlord might reasonably expect if the premises were let *from year to year*? Why do you introduce this extraordinary principle? What is the ground of this preference for a yearly tenancy? You make your assessment on the basis of an annual tenancy, but you make the assessment last for a period of six years. Let me illustrate this by a concrete case. *A*, a landlord, lets out a building to *B* for a period of three years upon a rental of Rs. 50 a month; if he had to let it out for a shorter period, say for one year, he would have demanded a higher rent, say Rs. 60 a month, but he feels secure for three years and naturally accepts a lower figure. Let us not forget at the same time that the tenant is reasonably entitled to this indulgence, inasmuch as he undertakes a liability for three years. Then comes your municipal assessor, and says that, apart from all questions of what is reasonable or what is unreasonable and what may or may not be expected, the annual value must be calculated on the basis of a yearly tenancy, and therefore proceeds on the basis of Rs. 60 a month. Now, look at section 150 (*now* 172), which provides as follows:—

'If the annual value of any building or land, as determined under this Chapter, exceeds in any case the amount of rent payable to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the person who pays him rent the difference between the sum assessed upon him as the owner's share of the consolidated rate and the sum at which he would have been assessed had the building or land been valued only at the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent, and shall be recoverable by the owner from the person liable for the payment of the rent.'

"If you apply this to the concrete case of Rs. 50 as the rent of the building for three years and Rs. 60 as the rental for only one year, you assess the rate on Rs. 60, and the tenant is made liable not only for his half-share of the rate on the basis of Rs. 60, but is also liable to the owner for the whole rate calculated on the difference between the sum of Rs. 50 and Rs 60, inasmuch

as Rs. 60 is the sum for which the building is reasonably expected to let from year to year. Although the building is let for Rs. 50, the tenant has to pay his own share of the rate on Rs. 60, and also the excess rate, to the owner. The burden, therefore, unfairly enough, falls wholly upon the unfortunate tenant; and although in consideration of the fact that he has undertaken a burden for a long term, has made the landlord secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of the property for such term, and has thus rightfully obtained the property upon a reduced rental, he has to pay the Municipality *rates*, as if he had taken a lease only for a year. Let us not again overlook the fact that this arrangement between the lessor and the lessee in the case of a tenancy for a long period is not without its benefit to the Corporation, *e.g.*, if *A* lets out his property to *B* only for a year, he may find himself at the end of the tenancy without a tenant at all, which is by no means an uncommon occurrence, and if the premises remain vacant for any period, the Corporation loses the occupier's share of the consolidated rate. Then, again, one of the considerations for the reduction of the rent might have been the payment of a handsome bonus to the landlord, but, although the landlord thus retains the advantage of the bonus, you hold the unfortunate tenant under section 150 liable for the whole of the rates calculated upon the difference between the actual and the hypothetical rents. Therefore, if we are to be consistent, if we disregard the principle of a hypothetical tenant in the case of a building not erected for letting purposes, and not ordinarily let, let us go further, and in the case in which a building or land is in the actual occupation of a tenant, let us take the rent paid by him as the basis of assessment. If a building or land has not been let out, you might take the valuation on the rental of a hypothetical tenant. In either case there ought not to be any room for speculation or discussion as to what is reasonable or unreasonable.

"It may, no doubt, be said that it is not always fair to take the actual rental as the test, because, from a variety of causes, the rent paid in coin may not represent *all* that the owner receives as value for his property, or it may even sometimes be in *excess* of the actual letting value, and include considerations which are not rateable. But it is undeniable that, in our desire to secure a common standard of value by reference to a hypothetical tenant, we introduce an unknown element which it is extremely difficult to determine in practice. To summarise the attributes of the hypothetical tenant, he is a mere lifeless automaton, free from all sentiment, a somewhat imaginary person, who wants similar premises in a similar position for a similar purpose; he is assumed to have ordinary judgment and caution, to have the necessary skill and capital, and to occupy the same position in life as the actual tenant. Under these conditions he will give only a reasonable rent; his competition, however, with the actual tenant can hardly ever have the effect of reducing the actual rental, for the very necessities of the position assume that the actual tenant will offer the highest price his judgment and caution tell him he can afford, with a view to secure the premises. As an invariable result, therefore, the actual tenant suffers in competition with the hypothetical tenant, and what has been not inappropriately described by an eminent English Judge as the principle of 'the higgling of the market' always results in loss suffered by the actual tenant.

"On all these grounds, therefore, I would ask the Council to do away with the system which leads to so much uncertainty and injustice."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I don't propose to discuss this question as a matter of law, because I am not qualified to do so; but I shall show with less difficulty than I anticipated that this amendment is certainly one which ought not to be accepted. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment began by saying that yesterday we rejected the principle of a hypothetical tenant in the case of residential houses. That statement I listened to with surprise, as I understood that the decision of the Council yesterday affirmed the principle of assuming a hypothetical tenant in the case of residential houses occupied by their owners. There was nothing in the debate in the Council yesterday to show that the principle of the hypothetical tenant is to be rejected. The amendment now before the Council is to insert the words 'is actually let or' after the

word 'building' in line 5 of clause (*a*) of section 148A (*now* 151). There are several reasons for not accepting this amendment. In the first place, the words which the Hon'ble Member proposes to insert are not to be found in the English Act, which is the basis of the law of rating in this country. It is a most difficult and intricate subject, and I think that the mere fact that the English law does not contain these words is a strong reason for not introducing them here. The Hon'ble Member wishes it to be laid down that when a building is actually let the actual rent paid is to be the measure of the annual value of such building. If that is the Hon'ble Member's intention, then I ask the Council not to accept it: it is a most dangerous principle. We wish to have power to go behind the terms of a lease if it is necessary to do so, and the insertion of these words will tend to make it difficult to do so. Then I am not quite sure whether the intention of the Hon'ble Member does not conflict with the principle of *communibus annis* well known in the English law. Suppose a house is let from year to year at a rental of Rs. 60, and in the third year it falls vacant. The intention, as I understand the principle of *communibus annis*, is not to assume that in the third year the house has no value at all, but that the average rental shall be taken all through. But putting that aside—and I lay no stress on it, because I am not a lawyer—there is one serious reason why this principle cannot be accepted, namely, that it will immediately open the door to fraudulent leases. *Benami* leases are very common here already. If the assessor cannot go behind a lease which is put forward, it will open a door at once to the execution of fraudulent leases. For these reasons I submit that this amendment is not in accordance with the English law, and ought not to be accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I think the annual rent at which land or building is let, or at which it might be expected to let, will be exactly the same if there is no fraud or collusion. The provision in clause (*a*) of section 148A (*now* 151) is a safeguard against dishonest proceedings. But, if the alternative proposed in this amendment is adopted, it will open a door to fraud and collusion. It will give rise to a lot of *benami* transactions, and instances are not wanting which illustrate such fraudulent transactions."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I wish to endorse the objections which have been raised to this amendment by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and I agree with the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen that the introduction of the words proposed will open a door to fraudulent transactions, and that might be the case not only where a lease has been actually executed, but even in cases where there is no lease, as is the case of most tenancies in Calcutta. What would be easier than to put down a rental of Rs. 5 a month payable by a bustee tenant where he actually pays Rs. 10. Is there any possible way of proving the existence of a fraud of that kind? The other point is where a large premium is paid by the tenant, and as a consequence a small rent. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment draws attention to the hardship suffered by a tenant who has to pay rates on a higher letting value where he had discounted that letting value by paying a higher premium. How does he propose to meet that difficulty? I know many cases of this kind, and will only refer to one or two by way of illustration. In the Bhoykolas estate within my own experience the present owners have let their interest in a lot or holding at a high premium and a nominal or pepper-corn rent. The annual rent in the case of religious *muths* or *debatter* properties may be only Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, the assessment upon which would come to something absurd; whereas the fine or premium which is paid may be very large. This is a device which is well known to the Hindu members of this Council, and in such cases, if there is no other method of valuation than the actual rent paid, the Municipality will be a great loser."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I should like to support the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in his recollection of the result of the discussion which took place yesterday on the question of the principle of a hypothetical tenant. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment said that the Council had discarded the principle of the hypothetical tenant; but, so far from discarding it, when I first heard the exposition of the law as it has now been settled in

England, which was so lucidly given yesterday by the Hon'ble Member who represents the University, it seemed to me that it was the very solution which had been sought for, for so many years, to meet the cases of Hindu owners of their residences in this town. This explanation is of great importance, for I myself have heard Babu Kally Nath Mitter assert three times at public meetings that, so far from the rates assessed upon the owners of residential houses being 19½ per cent., they amounted to something like 38 or 40 *per cent.* I would particularly commend to my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the way I would put the case for the information of his friends who feel so aggrieved, and if I am wrong I trust the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya will correct me. When the discussion of this question took place in this Council in 1888, the English law on the subject was quite unsettled. Sir Henry Harrison saw that there was something not equitable in the English law as applied to Hindu residences in Calcutta, and he tried to find a more perfect principle in the doctrines of Mill, and he then devised his own remedy. In 1893 the House of Lords settled the law by creating the legal fiction of the imaginary tenant, and Sir Henry Harrison meanwhile had settled it here by laying down the 5 per cent. rule, and thus finding the imaginary tenant.' It appears to me that the results of the 5 per cent. rule are exactly the same as if the principle of an imaginary tenant is adopted, and I may say it is the opinion of that very careful and competent officer of the Corporation, our Vice-Chairman, that these provisions are proper provisions."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I should not like to give a silent vote on this question. I have considerable sympathy with this amendment of the Hon'ble Member, his object being to alleviate the burden of taxation which this section throws upon the people of Calcutta. But I fear there are serious practical difficulties in the way I had a conversation on this matter with the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, and I asked his opinion. He said the great objection to it is that it will open a door to fraudulent transactions, that people will enter into *benami* transactions, that they will get up leases which were not real transactions, and on the strength of such leases would obtain reductions of their just dues. The present practice is to insist on the production of a lease for three years. The Vice-Chairman is not satisfied with a lease for less than three years. I find that in this matter the law of 1876 is opposed to the amendment of my Hon'ble friend, and, as I said before, I pin my faith on the law of 1876.

"This view of the matter is supported by the Corporation. They pin their faith on the law of 1876, and I am sure that there will be serious practical difficulties in carrying out this amendment. It will be attended with abuse, it might lead to loss of revenue, and it will tend to demoralise the people. I therefore support that view."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"One point in the remarks of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has received no reply. He referred to the case of a three years' lease granted on payment of a premium. No tenant, however, enters into a lease for a house without taking into account the municipal taxes for which he accepts liability, and, whether a premium is paid or not, the contract with the landlord will cover that liability and no more."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I was surprised to hear that the Council has not discarded the principle of the hypothetical tenant, but has accepted it and has engrafted on it another fiction, namely, that the rent which such a tenant might be assumed to pay was 5 *per cent.* on the estimated present structural cost of the building *plus* the value of the land; so that it is the blending of two fictions. At any rate, that is not what I understood to be the drift of the discussion which took place yesterday. It has been pointed out by several Hon'ble Members that, if my amendment is accepted, it will open the way to fraud and might lead to difficulties. I thought the language of my amendment made ample provision for that difficulty, and that,

at any rate, difficulties which might arise would not be more serious than those which now exist. My amendment says 'actually let.' I premise that there has been an actual letting. If the Chairman is convinced that there has not been an actual letting, but only a paper transaction, he would have to apply the principle of a hypothetical tenant. The section further says that the annual value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent. I take it that that means the actual rent, not merely any nominal amount which may be stated in the lease. But, if the investigation of these questions leads to serious practical difficulties, I venture to think that they will not be half so serious as the difficulties to which the present mode of assessment inevitably leads us."

The motion was then put and lost.

The last motion having been lost, Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 148A (*now* 151), proviso (*i*), line 3, after the word "land" the words "is actually let or" be inserted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), line 5, the word "present" be omitted.

He said:—"As the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill assures me that the Council has not abandoned the principle of the hypothetical tenant, I hope this amendment will be carried, inasmuch as it follows as a necessary corollary from that principle. When a man has invested capital in constructing a building for residential purposes, you assume that he is willing to pay to the contractor reasonable remuneration, arbitrarily fixed at 5 *per cent.* on the actual outlay. In other words, the contractor's theory is based on the assumption that, because a person has spent a certain sum upon the creation of a property and occupies it himself, such occupying owner must be presumed to be equally willing to pay adequate remuneration to a contractor for land and capital invested therein. Assuming this theory to be well founded, as the Council has already signified its adherence to it, I desire to point out that the introduction of the word 'present' makes the fiction even more mythical, and absolutely inconsistent with the facts. Let me illustrate the position by a concrete case. In 1890 *A* builds a house for Rs. 10,000 for residential purposes. In order to assess the rateable value you introduce the fiction that, because he has sunk so much capital, he must be presumed to be willing to pay 5 *per cent.* to a contractor who might have built it for him; upon this fiction you assess the annual value at Rs. 500. Suppose you have to re-assess it in 1900; you find that, on account of the rise in prices of the materials and the difficulty in procuring labour, the *present cost* of re-building the house would be fifteen thousand rupees, and you assess the annual value of the house at 5 *per cent.* upon the fifteen thousand rupees. Here you assume in fact the absolutely baseless fiction that the owner is able and willing to invest fifteen thousand rupees and to pay a reasonable remuneration to a contractor who might have built a house for him at an outlay of that sum. The owner protests that you cannot impute any such intention to him; he protests that he has not invested fifteen thousand rupees, is unwilling to invest so much, is possibly unable to do so. It seems to me, Sir, that having introduced a fiction which has no foundation in fact, you are overlaying it with another fiction which is absolutely contradictory to the facts. The absurdity of the position is so manifest that it only requires to be stated to be rightly appreciated."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble mover of the amendment says that if he sunk Rs. 10,000 in building a house in 1890, then he may be assumed to have expected a return of 5 *per cent.* upon Rs. 10,000, and he thinks it unjust to assume that he expects to have a return of 5 *per cent.* on Rs. 15,000 in 1900. The answer to that is that he has actually got a return of 5 *per cent.* on Rs. 15,000, because the value of the building has increased. If the value of the building has increased, why should he not be assessed on the increased value? The effect of the amendment would be to fix the annual value of the house for all time once for all. Apart from the

question of depreciation, the value would be determined once and for ever by the original cost of construction. That, I submit, conflicts with the English principle of *rebus sic stantibus*. The rule is this:—

'Property must be assessed at the value it possesses at the time the assessment is made; if it increases or diminishes in value from time to time, there will be a corresponding increase or diminution in the rate, for that must be always proportionate to the then existing value, and the value of the property in the past or the future is immaterial.'*

"It is quite clear that the proposal of the Hon'ble Member is in conflict with that principle. Moreover, the principle for which the Hon'ble Member contends will make it a matter of considerable difficulty to determine the annual value of a house built, it may be, half a century ago; whereas it would not be difficult for the assessor to form an estimate of the cost of erecting the building at the present moment. How could you ascertain the cost of erecting that building forty or fifty years ago? We don't know what the value of materials then was, nor what was the cost of labour. It would make it absolutely impossible to ascertain what sum should be taken as the value of the building."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I support the amendment. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill says that, if this amendment is accepted, the annual value will be fixed once for all, and no increase whatever can take place. I respectfully beg to traverse that statement, and I think the Hon'ble Member will be convinced that he is wrong. The annual value of a house is the resultant of two factors. It depends upon the present estimated cost of erecting the building *plus* the value of the land. The value of land is steadily increasing; it always must increase in a progressive city. Therefore, if one factor is to remain constant, the other factor will be always increasing; and therefore there will not be that permanent fixture of the annual value which the Hon'ble Member says will result from the acceptance of this amendment. Then the Hon'ble Member says it will be difficult to estimate the cost of erecting a house built long ago. I think it is an equally difficult matter to estimate the present cost of the building, and we have a statement from the executive of the Municipality, and which I read to the Council yesterday, which entirely corroborates that view. I know that the effect of adopting this amendment will lead to a diminution in the receipts, and the question is whether we should be justified in legislating in such a way as to reduce the municipal revenues. I think that is the real crux of the whole matter; but it seems to me, as I said yesterday, that the operation of this principle of ascertaining the annual value of a building is very oppressive in respect of a particular class of the community, and that in justice to them we are bound to take the earliest opportunity to revise this provision of the Act of 1888. I do not think the loss of municipal revenue will be very great, for there will be a progressive increase derived from the steady increase in the value of the land which is taking place, though I admit the increase will not be so great as it would be if the law was allowed to remain as it is at present. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I think the Council would be justified in accepting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I entirely support the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in opposing this amendment. Objection has been taken to the Hon'ble Member's remark that the value of property would remain at a constant figure; but what the Hon'ble Member said was that the value of the building, and not of the land, would remain fixed under the amendment. That statement was correct. The Hon'ble Member has used a very forcible argument in pointing out that, if this amendment is passed, great difficulty would arise in estimating the value of a building which might have been constructed forty or fifty years ago. It is a further argument in favour of the present provision that, in claiming compensation for houses under the Land Acquisition Act, the owners themselves base their claims on the estimated *present* cost of erecting the buildings subject to deduction for depreciation. To the sum so calculated is added the 15 *per cent.* compensation for dispossession.

* *See* Rosher on the Principles of Rating.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"If this amendment is accepted, the latter portion of the clause will be harmonious with the previous portion 'less a reasonable amount deducted on account of depreciation'—depreciation of what?—on the original cost of construction, and that will be harmonious with the elimination of the qualification introduced by the word 'present' in the clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I have one or two remarks to make upon this amendment. What ground has the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment to suppose that the value of a building has increased by 50 *per cent.* within the last eight or ten years? That seems to me to be far beyond the fact. The second point to which I wish to refer is, what means have we of ascertaining the original cost of a building? If a building was constructed, say, from twenty to forty years ago, how is the present owner of the building, who might be a son or other successor of the original owner, to know what was the original cost of the building? I have known land acquisition cases where the present proprietors have made a claim for a certain sum, and it has been found impossible to ascertain what was the original cost of the building, though in some instances we have been able to unearth from the records of the Municipal Office what the original claim was; and in such cases it has been found that the compensation claimed has been double the sum originally claimed. I fear that the acceptance of this amendment will open a door to all manner of frauds, such as the fabrication of bills in the name of some builder. On both these points, therefore, I think this motion is open to the same objection as the last amendment.

"As regards the statement of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee as to the increase in the value of land, it is true that the value of land is increasing, but at the same time the value of the building would be depreciating, and I doubt whether the increase in the value of the land will be greater than the loss by depreciation in value of the building. I doubt whether the value of the land and the building together will in any way be increased by the lapse of time. I think the value of the building will depreciate more than the increase in the value of the land."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I desire to explain, with reference to what has been said by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that, when I said that the annual value would be fixed once for all by the operation of this amendment, I was referring to the building, not to the land. It is quite clear that any rise in the value of the land will affect the value of the house and land taken together; but I was referring to the building itself. If you are to determine the value of the building by taking five *per cent.* on the original cost, obviously it will be fixed once and for ever. There will be neither a rise nor a fall."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I thought the Hon'ble Member was referring to the whole cost of the building and the land. I withdraw my remark."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I was not surprised to hear the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill quoting the English law on this subject; for when my hon'ble friend is driven to defend a position which is absolutely unsustainable, he seeks for authorities and precedents in every quarter. I repeat that I shall not have the smallest objection if my hon'ble friend will agree to give us the English system in its pristine purity; but he will never be able to induce me to accept it in an adulterated form. I confess I find it difficult to understand how a valuation of Rs. 15,000 can in any way be beneficial to the owner who spent Rs. 10,000 ten years previous to the date of the assessment; but I can well understand his misfortune in having to pay a municipal rate on Rs. 15,000, when he actually invested only Rs. 10,000 on the building of the house. The strongest argument of the Hon'ble Member is that, if you accept my amendment, you fix the valuation for all time to come. But you must not forget that you fix a profit-rate of five *per cent.* for all time to come. Whatever the state of the market may be, a hypothetical tenant is assumed to be always willing to pay five *per cent.* on the structural cost. You accepted that position when you rejected my motion that the

annual value should be calculated according to the highest rate of interest payable on Government securities. If, then, you can assume a profit-rate of five *per cent.* for all time to come, there is no reason why you should not assess a building on the basis of the initial structural cost. As a serious practical difficulty, it has been asked how can you ascertain the actual structural cost of a building erected forty or fifty years ago? But, if you will consider the matter for a moment, you will see that the difficulty here is not greater than what you find in the system you propose to adopt. Take a building raised fifty years ago. What does the assessor do? He estimates the present cost of erecting the building, but this estimated amount must necessarily vary with a number of uncertain elements; for instance, a European architect will charge considerably more than a Native builder. Then, again, you have to deduct a reasonable amount on account of depreciation. Depreciation is a relative term, and must of necessity have reference to the condition of the building when it was originally built. You must compare the original and the present state of the building; so that, if you really give effect to the present law, you are bound to determine what the value of the building was when it was first erected."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), clause (*b*), for the words "present cost of erecting the building, less a reasonable amount to be deducted on account of depreciation, if any," the words "market value of the building" be substituted.

He said:—"In moving the last amendment I explained the hypothesis upon which the contractor's theory is based, and the object of the present amendment is to bring the law into harmony with that principle. The whole basis of the principle is that, when a person has invested a certain amount of capital in a building, he must be presumed to be willing to forego the interest derivable from that amount by any other mode of investment. Now, consider a case in which a person, instead of building a house for himself, purchases one which he considers suitable for residential purposes. Assume that he pays ten thousand rupees for it, and assume for a moment that, if he had to build it himself, it would have cost him fifteen thousand rupees. Now comes your municipal assessor and says that he must be assessed at five *per cent.* upon fifteen thousand rupees. The owner protests that he has not invested fifteen thousand rupees, and that you cannot impute to him any intention to forego the interest derivable from fifteen thousand rupees. He says, and rightly says, that whatever intention, by the stretch of your imagination, you can impute to him in respect of the ten thousand rupees he has actually invested, you have no right to indulge in your fancy in respect of the five thousand which he has not invested. He protests that this is not a legitimate assumption to make. This anomaly, at any rate, you will obviate, if you assume as the basis of your calculation the market value of the building, instead of the present cost of re-erecting it.

"But then, it is said, how can we apply the doctrine of market value to a thing for which there is no market; for it is assumed that there is no market for these residential buildings, which are not built to be let or sold. I challenge the correctness of this assumption, and absolutely deny its accuracy. The majority of the buildings used by the middle classes of the community in the city for purposes of residence frequently change hands, and, if you take statistics, you will find that, though there are thousands of people who live in their own houses, it is not correct to say that they live in houses which they have built for themselves. For these houses there is a market, and there cannot be the slightest difficulty in estimating their market value. There might, no doubt, be some few houses in the city—the residences of wealthy men—which have never changed hands and for which there is no market in the sense that if you were to put them up to auction you might not find a large number of competitors. But the difficulty of estimating the market value in these exceptional cases would not in the least approximate to the difficulty of ascertaining the amount of rent payable by a hypothetical tenant or the

amount of reasonable deduction on account of depreciation. I submit, therefore, that the acceptance of the market value as the basis of our calculation will remove a good deal of speculation, and enable us to do away with the anomalies I have pointed out."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"This same proposal was brought forward in 1888, and Sir Henry Harrison was at first disposed to accept it; but he was dissuaded from doing so by the representations which were made by Sir Charles Paul and Mr. Allen. Those two leaders of the legal profession expressed the opinion that the term 'market value' was fraught with far more embarrassment than the method of valuation proposed in the Bill, and Sir Henry Harrison and the Council considered they would be wise in allowing themselves to be guided by the opinion of their legal advisers. I think we had better follow that opinion on the present occasion. The hon'ble mover of the amendment has said that the adoption of his proposal would cause less difficulty than the assessment of a house according to the method laid down in the Bill by means of a percentage on the estimated present cost of constructing the building. The great objection to this proposal is that it will bring back the whole of the difficulty which we were dealing with yesterday on the question of the assessment of residential houses in a different form. The difficulty of ascertaining the rent in these cases is only greater than the difficulty of ascertaining their market value, because these houses have really no market, or at most only a very restricted market. It was said in 1888, on the authority of Babu Nilmoney Mitter, an eminent Indian engineer, that even if such a house was sold immediately after it was built, when it was brand new, it would not fetch the amount of money which was expended in its construction. It was also stated in 1888 that there would practically be only two classes of cases in which houses of this kind would come into the market, and those two classes gave very different results. The first is where a building of this class is taken possession of under the operation of the Land Acquisition Act. There is great opposition to this on the part of the owner, and he does all in his power to raise the value of the property, and the compensation awarded in such cases is exceedingly high. On the other hand, when a house of this kind comes into the market owing to the bankruptcy of the owner or the disappearance of his family or any such misfortune, the price obtained is usually very low. It was estimated in 1888 that in such cases the difference between the market value under the Land Acquisition Act and the market value in the case of these forced sales is often as great as 50 *per cent.* It will therefore be exceedingly difficult to take the market value as the standard of value."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said :—"I wish briefly to explain that the only difference which exists between the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and myself is as to a question of fact. But take even the Hon'ble Member's facts. He states with confidence that there are thousands of houses which have a market value. Still that leaves thousands of houses which have no market value."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I support this amendment. Yesterday I spoke on the lines of this amendment, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said in reply that it would be fraught with difficulty. But is there not such a principle in the Land Acquisition Act, and is not the market value daily settled in land acquisition cases? Did my Hon'ble friend the Legal Remembrancer, who was recently Judge of the 24-Parganas, find any difficulty in deciding such cases? There may be difficulties, but I cannot understand that there will be serious difficulties if the principle of the market value is accepted. The thing is done from day to day under the Land Acquisition Act."

The Hon'ble Mr Oldham said :—"We find immense difficulty in the Board of Revenue."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"That is because you proceed in the wrong way: if you proceed in the proper way, there will

be little or no difficulty. There may be a restricted market as regards such spacious buildings as the houses erected by Babu Nundo Lal Bose and Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore; but I venture to assert within my personal knowledge that there is a wide and open market for the sale of small houses in Calcutta. They are constantly changing hands, and I don't think there is any difficulty in ascertaining the market value of such houses. But, as I said yesterday, I desire to place the question of the market value on other than legal grounds. I say it is but equitable that you should proceed on the basis of the market value. A man purchases a house for Rs. 10,000; that is the value he has paid for the house. The assessor comes next day and assesses the house at Rs. 15,000 in accordance with the principle laid down for the valuation of such houses. So that practically the owner has to pay rates not on the amount of money for which he purchased the house, but on the fictitious and imaginary valuation arrived at in accordance with this provision of the law. I wish to brush aside all considerations connected with the legal bearings of the case and put it on the high considerations of justice and equity. Is it fair, I ask, that a man who purchases a house for Rs. 10,000 should have to pay rates assessed on a valuation of Rs. 15,000. That is not right and equitable. It does not commend itself to my notions of justice and equity; and I feel sure it would not commend itself to the judgment of Hon'ble Members if it were divested of the difficulties which are believed to surround the subject. I wish the Council to decide this question on the broad principles of equity, and, if it is looked at from that point of view, I am confident Hon'ble Members will be in favour of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has mentioned the case of a man who purchases a house for Rs. 10,000 and is assessed at Rs. 15,000. There is the obvious remedy in such a case of an appeal to the Vice-Chairman, and from the decision of the Vice-Chairman an appeal may be lodged before the Small Cause Court—a perfectly independent tribunal. It is impossible to provide absolutely against error or unfairness in valuation, but the appellate authorities are there to redress injustice."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I wish to say, by way of a personal explanation, that I was glad to hear the announcement which the Hon'ble Member made regarding the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, and, if the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation is examined before that Commission, I know what he will say. I know his views in this matter. I am also certain that he will say, having regard to the many cases which come before him and the inadequate information upon which he has to decide, that he is not able to do justice. The Hon'ble Member is aware that the Vice-Chairman wants to be allowed a horse allowance; he wants to go about and test the work of the amins. We have amins upon whom the Vice-Chairman is obliged to depend. A particular house was assessed in Ward No. 1. It was the ward of Babu Bhupendro Nath Bose. The assessment was doubled or trebled, but the most extraordinary part of the affair was that there was no such house, and that discovery was made subsequently. This is the way business is now done."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"It so happened that I was discussing this very question with the Vice-Chairman four days ago, and the views I gathered from him were exactly the contrary to those which have been expressed by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken, not as regards the particular house to which the Hon'ble Member has alluded, but as regards the statement that, if the Vice-Chairman was able to go about, the result would be different. The Vice-Chairman's opinion was that, if he was able to go about and examine these assessments, the results would be very considerable enhancements. Then, as regards the case of a house erected or purchased at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and valued for purposes of assessment at Rs. 15,000. Suppose a person got possession of a currency note of Rs. 100 for Rs. 50, would he be supposed to be the possessor of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100?"

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I consider it obvious that injustice will be done if a rate of 5 *per cent.* be taken upon the valuation of

a house made in the manner provided by this provision of the Bill, but such injustice will be obviated if the amendment to take a percentage upon the market value is adopted."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said :—"I find myself in a hopeless maze, from which I am unable to extricate myself. I was assured not long ago that we have adopted the doctrine of a hypothetical tenant. Relying upon this assurance, I endeavour fairly to carry out that doctrine to its legitimate conclusion; but, before I proceed an inch, I am stopped. My hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, quoted the high authority of Sir Charles Paul and Mr. Allen; I can assure him that I entertain a very high opinion of the learning and ability of those gentlemen, and if their advice to the Government had been on a legal question, I would have respected the authority of their opinion. But this is not a legal matter. In their opinion, it is a more difficult matter to ascertain the market value of a building than to ascertain the cost of rebuilding it and making a reasonable allowance for depreciation. I respectfully join issue upon that point. As my hon'ble friend has pointed out, in cases decided under the Land Acquisition Act the market value of buildings has to be ascertained. When the whole question was reopened in 1894 in connection with that Act, a strenuous effort was made to do away with the principle of market value; but the supporters of the doctrine of market value made good their position in the Imperial Legislative Council and succeeded in keeping the existing provisions of the law intact. If District Judges in hearing land acquisition cases do not find much difficulty in ascertaining the market value of buildings, I cannot see why the municipal assessor should find greater difficulty. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham says that, if there are thousands of houses for which there is a market value, there are also thousands of houses for which there is no market value; but in England, where the principle of market value is followed, there occur cases in which there is strictly no market value, and yet the Courts have found no difficulty in dealing with them; and I hope that, if my amendment is carried, there will be no difficulty in carrying out that principle here also."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 148A (*now* 151), after proviso (*iv*), the following be added :—

"(*v*) In calculating the value of land under this section, where such land is held by the owner as an estate or part of an estate subject to the payment of revenue to the Government, the amount of revenue so payable shall be deducted from the gross annual rent."

He said:—"I was in hopes that the minute relief which I sought by this amendment might escape the observation of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but I regret to find that application for relief, however minute or inconsiderable, is bound to meet with opposition. The principle of this

amendment may be very briefly explained. Under our municipal law, one-half of the consolidated rate is to be paid by the occupier and the other half by the owner. This term 'owner' does not necessarily include one single individual. It will include everybody above the occupier. As a matter of practice the owner's share is levied from the person who stands immediately above the actual occupier, and there is no unfairness in that, because it is only a matter of contribution as between himself and his superior landlord. It is a matter of contract between them; but, when this superior landlord happens to be the Government, he cannot call on the Government to contribute, and therefore he cannot get any relief at all, but has to bear the whole burden. Let us, therefore, in all fairness exclude from the amount of gross rental the amount of revenue paid to the Government. I am assured by high authority that this will not materially affect the municipal revenues, because in most cases the amount of the Government revenue is so small that it will not afford any appreciable relief to any one. But, though this may be the case in the town of Calcutta proper, it will not be so in the added area, where there are some holdings for which the amount of revenue is considerable; and, if a deduction is made, some relief may be afforded. I feel sure that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will say that this is such a small matter that we may leave it alone; such a contention would be tenable if it was a matter which would seriously affect the municipal revenues; but, as it will afford some relief, though small, to occupiers, I hope the Hon'ble Member will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It is quite true that this is a small matter. The total amount of the ground rent and revenue payable to the Government in Calcutta and the Suburbs is only Rs. 65,400. The whole of the soil in the town of Calcutta is formed of holdings, which pay ground rent to the Government of Bengal amounting to Rs. 18,400 a year; and, as regards the Suburbs, there is only one portion in which there is any revenue payable at all. I will read to the Council a letter from the Collector of the 24-Parganas, which states the facts. He says:—

'The added area of Calcutta consists, for revenue purposes, of two portions, *viz.*, (1) the area west of Tolly's Nala, comprising Alipore, Chetla, Kidderpore and a portion of Garden Reach, and (2) the tract east of Tolly's Nala and the Lower Circular Road, which comprises Bhawanipur, Ballygunge and Entally. The whole of the latter tract is in Panchannogram Government estate, but I cannot tell you what the revenue is, because Panchannogram includes also Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola Municipalities, as well as portions of South Dum-Dum and the South Suburban Municipality The rent-rate of the holdings in Panchannogram varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per bigha. The latter rate, or Rs. 9 per acre, is the usual rate The average rate is, however, only Rs. 5 per acre, and applying this rate to the area of this tract, which I estimate to be 9¼ square miles, the rental may be reckoned at Rs. 31,100.

'The portion of the added area west of Tolly's Nala is ordinary permanently-settled land belonging to private owners. The revenue rate of the permanently-settled estate in this district is about 8 annas a bigha. A considerable area is, however, included in Government estate Saheban Bagicha, where the rent-rate is Rs. 3 per bigha. For the whole area of this tract, which may be 6½ square miles, I estimate the revenue, at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre, at Rs. 12,500. For round figures the revenue and rental paid to Government in the added area may be estimated at Rs. 47,000. This does not include the rental of the Orphanganj market, which is about Rs. 60,000. I think that the amendment you write of will occasion practical difficulties. Strictly speaking, no *revenue* is paid for lands in the town of Calcutta, for in 1758 the East India Company obtained a *sanad* from the Nawab for the *lakhiraj* tenure of the villages comprising Calcutta, the revenue of these villages, amounting to Rs. 8,836, being remitted. The rents collected in Calcutta are in fact *ground-rents*, and not revenue.

'Panchannogram is held under a similar tenure, *viz.*, a revenue-free or lakhiraj grant renewed by the Nawab Mir Jaffer in 1758. The holdings in this estate pay *rent*, and not revenue, and are liable to sale for arrears of rent as tenures under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

'The Government estate Saheban Bagicha consisted of country houses of Europeans originally. These formerly belonged to private estates, but the proprietors having represented to the Company, at some date before the decennial settlement, that they could not recover their rents, the Company remitted their revenue *pro tanto*, and undertook the collection of the rents of these lands. The holders are therefore tenants, and they pay *rent*, not revenue.'

"It is only in that part of the added area which forms a portion of the permanently-settled tract that any revenue is paid at all. Therefore, the

first objection to this amendment is that it will exclude the greater part of the town from coming under its operation at all. People living in the metropolis of Calcutta and in the Suburbs who pay a sum which is not strictly revenue will get no relief, while other people living within permanently-settled estates will receive relief, and, as I have said before, the total amount is absolutely insignificant."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said :—"I agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this amendment will give only very small relief to a few persons, but, if some slight alteration is made in the amendment, the object of the hon'ble mover might be met by omitting the words 'as an estate and part of an estate' and inserting the words 'or rent' after 'revenue'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"This is a substantial alteration which cannot be moved without notice, but I do not press the objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said :—"I do not understand the proposal made by my old Chittagong friend, the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen. Does he understand that the Panchannogram estate on which Calcutta is built, is precisely in the same position as the Noabad estate in Chittagong with which he is so familiar? The effect of the amendment will be that where people pay rent to Government the rent is to be deducted; but where they pay rent to a zamindar no deduction is to be made."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said :—"After the explanation given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I will not press the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

Section 152.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that proviso (*e*) to section 148B (*now* 152) be omitted.

He said :—"This proviso has somewhat puzzled me. I have not been able to make out what cases are intended to be included in it: I suggest that it be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I agree. There is nothing on record to show how this proviso was inserted, and the Assistant Secretary is not aware how it came in."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 148B, proviso (*g*) [*now* section 152, proviso (*e*)], line 12, after the word "force" be added "from the date of the application."

He said:—"I wish to have it made quite clear from what time the alteration is to take effect. My original idea was that the re-valuation should be enforced from the date of the depreciation. I have been in consultation with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and he has pointed out that this would not be fair, for, if there was depreciation and the owner did not make any application, he could not very well blame the Municipality for not reducing the assessment. On the other hand, if he made an application and it was not disposed of for months, he ought not to be made to suffer; it would therefore be fair to put in these words."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Suppose the application is made in the middle of a quarter, there would be a difficulty. I was going to make a suggestion: it is that the new valuation should take effect 'from the quarter following the date of the application.' That is the present law in the mufassal. We could not allow the benefit of half the rate from the

date of the application, because it would introduce complications into the accounts. If it is provided that the application is to be given effect to from the quarter subsequent to the date of the application, I think, Sir, that would do away with the complications which might otherwise arise."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection to that."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should say 'from the beginning of the quarter following the date of the application'."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I accept that."

The motion was then put in the amended form and carried.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 148B, proviso (*j*) [*now* section 152, proviso (*g*)], after the words "the Chairman may" be inserted "if he thinks fit," and that for the words "all the sharers" be substituted "any of the share-holders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards."

He said:—"The section as I propose to amend it will read:—

'If, during the currency of any period mentioned in sub-section (*1*), the ownership of any building or land or portion thereof be subdivided into separate shares, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, on the application of any of the shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, apportion the assessment on such building, land or portion among such sharers according to the value of their respective shares; and such apportionment shall be in force, and the consolidated rate shall be levied according to it, until the expiration of the said period.'

"I confess, Sir, that this question is not free from difficulties, but I hope that by the insertion of the words 'if he thinks fit' after the word 'may' all practical difficulty will be removed. The section, as it stands, authorizes the Chairman to apportion the assessment of any building or land upon the application of all the shareholders. My amendment is to the effect that he should be in a position to do so upon the application of any shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, and my object is this: the case which the section contemplates is the case of all the shareholders being willing to have the rates divided amongst themselves. That is a contingency not very likely to happen. The question would ordinarily arise only when some of the owners are willing to pay the rates and the others are not willing to do so. Suppose there are two shareholders—one of them owns 14 annas and the other owns 2 annas; the 2 annas' shareholder is dishonest enough to think that he need not pay the rates; the 14 annas' shareholder has to pay the whole, and his only remedy is to seek relief by the tedious process of a contribution suit. In such a case as that, the 14 annas' shareholder should obviously have some speedy remedy. He owns a large share of the property, and his co-sharer confessedly is not willing to pay. In such a case, I venture to think, the 14 annas' shareholder ought to be in a position to make an application to the Chairman, and, if the Chairman thinks fit, he may apportion the rates. The practical difficulties to which I allude are two—first, it may be said that there may be a dispute as to the shares. I think that is quite possible. If so, there would be ample discretion in the Chairman to withhold his hands. I would here invite your attention to section 364 (*now* 365), where you will find a similar provision. The first clause of section 364 (*now* 365) is as follows:—

'(*1*) When two or more adjoining plots of land are, by reason of their shape, situation or size, individually unsuitable for the construction of buildings in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws made hereunder, and the owners of such plots cannot agree to amalgamate and re-divide the plots in order to admit of the construction of buildings as aforesaid, the General Committee may, on the written request of the owners of not less than three-fourths of the area of such plots, take possession of the land and form it into suitable building sites.'

"You do not here provide that action can be taken only upon the representation of the entire body of owners. If another illustration is necessary, I may refer to the Partition Act of 1893, section 2, where also you will find a similar provision. I am ready to admit that, if it was made compulsory upon the Chairman to apportion the rates upon the application of some only of the co-sharers, practical difficulties might arise. He might be called upon to decide questions which ought properly in the first instance to be discussed in a Civil Court.

"Then, in the second place, it might be urged that, if the application is made by some only of the shareholders or by the majority of them, the others might remain in complete ignorance of the proceedings. But, I take it, the Chairman would ordinarily decline to make any orders under this clause unless he had before him all the shareholders, or, at any rate, unless he was satisfied that due notice had been served upon all of them. I, therefore, venture to think that with the limitations proposed, the section as amended will be workable and can lead to no practical difficulties."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"This is a matter of some difficulty, but I have had an opportunity of discussing it with the hon'ble mover and the Chairman, and I think, with the addition of the words which have been proposed to-day, the section will be free from objection. I am therefore prepared to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 161.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 148L (*now* 161), sub-section (2), after the word "appears" be added "or of any person duly authorised on his behalf."

He said:—"Sub-section (2) of section 148L (*now* 161) reads as follows:—

'At the said time and place the Chairman shall hear the objection, in the presence of the objector if he appears, or may, for reasonable cause, adjourn the investigation.'

"I confess, Sir, that I was somewhat upset by the word 'presence.' Take, for instance, the case of an infant or of a *pardanashin* lady; surely it is not intended that the infant or *pardanashin* lady should be present before the Chairman. It would be quite enough if they were represented, not necessarily by a lawyer, but by any authorised agent. I feel sure it is not intended that they should appear in person."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The present practice is for the person to appear himself or by an authorised agent. So that there is absolutely no objection in accepting my friend's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The rule which the Select Committee followed was not to put in any words which would give a statutory right to appear by an authorised agent, but simply to leave it to the practice of the Corporation or the General Committee. Is it worth while to make any change? I admit that these words in themselves are absolutely free from objection, but is it worth while to insert them in the Bill? The words are the same in the present law: 'at the said time and place the Chairman shall hear the objection in the presence of the objector if he appears, or may for reasonable cause adjourn the investigation.' How would it be to leave out those words 'in the presence of the objector if he appears'?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Suppose he was to dispose of the case in the absence of the objector?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If the Hon'ble Member will accept that modification, I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya then said:—"I would be quite satisfied with this amended form. My only objection was to the words 'in the presence of the objector,' which are absolutely misleading."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Then, instead of adding, the Hon'ble Member subtracts, and I understand the motion is that in section 148L (*now* 161), clause (2), the words 'in the presence of the objector if he appears' be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I would oppose that amendment. I do not like the appearance of the section with that omission. I should like to adhere to the existing law, that is, the law in section 136 of the present Act and in this Bill, and I would adhere to the present practice."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"It is rather an important thing to have a clause in the section that it is expected that the objector shall be present and the disposal of the objection shall be in his presence."

The motion in the amended form was then put and lost.

Section 162.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that after sub-section (2) of section 148M (*now* 162) the following be inserted:—

"(2a) The provisions of Parts II and III of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to every such appeal."

He said:—"My object, Sir, in moving this amendment is to avoid as far as possible the discussion of difficult questions of law. Section 148M (*now* 162) says:—

'Any person dissatisfied with the orders passed on his objection may appeal to the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction in the place where the building or land is situated.

'(2) Such appeal must be presented to the Court of Small Causes within thirty days of the decision of the objection under section 148L (*now* 161), and must be accompanied by an extract from the register of objections containing the orders objected to.

'(3) No appeal shall be admitted under this section unless an objection has first been taken under section 148L (*now* 161).'

"A question which may be raised, and often has been raised, is whether in preferring such an appeal as this it would be open to the appellant to deduct the time which must necessarily elapse for taking a copy of the order made against him. If he were appealing against an order of a Civil Court, he would be entitled to the deduction as a matter of right. I want to have the matter cleared up, and I simply say that the provisions of the Limitation Act which apply to ordinary appeals shall also apply here."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"No such difficulty has ever been brought to my notice. It is a matter of law, and I do not propose to say much about it. I should have thought that, as the Indian Limitation Act is a general Act, the provisions of Parts II and III apply to all India."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"My impression is that the general provisions of the Limitation Act do apply, but at the same time it would be safe to have this proviso."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I am addressing myself to the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer. This section provides a period of limitation for an appeal of thirty days. Now, let it be supposed that the Indian Limitation Act in similar cases prescribes sixty days. Of course a special provision in this Act

would over-ride the Indian Limitation Act as regards the period of limitation; but would the fact that we had inserted a period of limitation of thirty days exclude the Indian Limitation Act as regards Parts II and III?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I do not think so, Sir. Section 12 of the Limitation Act provides as follows:—

'In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

'In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

'Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

'In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.'

I should think that would apply also to this section, even though it is a special law."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"This discussion illustrates precisely what I want to avoid. In this room we have lawyers who do not agree, and I am quite sure that, if two of them were to sit down to argue this question, they would satisfactorily argue it both ways. Uncertainty in the law is the chief thing I want to avoid."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"No doubt there is considerable force in what the hon'ble mover of the amendment has observed. It is much better to be on the safe side. The applicability of the general law of limitation with regard to special Acts is a matter which admits of argument on both sides. It is not a point which has been very conclusively settled. There is a difference of opinion as regards the applicability of the general law of limitation to control special Acts. It is a doubtful point therefore, and it is only to be on the safe side that this amendment might be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think, having regard to what has fallen from the various legal Members, it would be wiser to accept the amendment. The intention is that proceedings before the Small Cause Court should be governed by those parts of the Limitation Act, and my only doubt was whether that effect would not be produced without the insertion of those words. As there seems to be some doubt on the point, I think the Council would do well to accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 163.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 148N (*now* 163), sub-section (*3*), after the word "shall" the following words be inserted:—

"subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as the case may be."

He said:—"I may mention at the outset that this does not stand on the same footing as a similar amendment of mine, which I had the honour to move on a previous occasion. What I intend to do by this section is to confer on the High Court power which it does not possess under its charter, but power, which it derives under certain special Acts, of revising the proceedings of the Small Cause Court upon questions of law. Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act provides that, if a case has been decided by a Court of Small Causes, the High Court may send for the record, and, if there has been an error of law, may make such order as it deems necessary. Subject to this superintendence of the High Court, the decision of a Small Cause Court is final. Appeals in assessment cases will lie to the Court of Small Causes, and the

question is whether, after a case has been decided by a Court of Small Causes, it is desirable that its decision should be absolutely final or should be open to revision upon a question of law only—not upon a question of fact—by the High Court? I think it is desirable that the High Court should have such power. I shall illustrate the position by a recent case in point which the Corporation will not speedily forget. Last year under the existing Act there was a case of assessment in which the rate-payer said that the whole process of valuation adopted by the Municipality was wrong. There was an appeal to the Court of Small Causes; the Judge of the Small Cause Court decided in favour of the rate-payer; the Corporation moved the High Court and obtained a rule under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. There could not possibly be any doubt that the question of law which was raised was a very important and difficult one, because, I find from this Bill, the provisions of the old Act relating to that matter have been changed; but although the question of law raised was a very important one—of importance not only in that case, but of importance in all similar cases—the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere. And why? The Small Cause Courts Act says:—'Nothing in this Act shall affect any of the provisions of a local Act.' The Calcutta Municipal Act is a local Act, and therefore the Judges held that section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act had no application whatsoever: in other words, if this had been a case decided by a Judge of the Small Cause Court under the Small Cause Courts Act, the High Court would have been entitled to interfere; but as he decided it under the Calcutta Municipal Act, and not under the Small Cause Cour's Act, the High Court was powerless. The only way it could interfere would be under its charter, but it never interferes under its charter unless the subordinate Court has acted without jurisdiction, and confessedly the Small Cause Court had ample jurisdiction, even the jurisdiction to decide erroneously, in the matter. Therefore, although the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge was a very doubtful one, the High Court could not interfere; and it was fortunate for the Corporation that this Bill, at the time, was before the Select Committee, otherwise the consequence would have been that an erroneous decision of the Small Cause Court would have been binding upon the Municipality, the whole system of assessment would have been upset, and the mischief would have remained without remedy probably for years.

"I hope I have amply made out my position that the High Court should have the power of interference upon questions of law. I should add that, when the High Court interferes under section 25, it does not interfere simply because the party who moves the Court wants the Court to do so. The High Court will interfere only if a case is made out of absolute injustice; that is to say, it is not sufficient to say to the High Court that there has been an error of law; you must satisfy the Court that there has been an error of law which has caused grievous injustice to one party or another. I will give an instance: a creditor sued his debtor for money; the debtor was honest enough to take the defence of limitation and pleaded that the claim was barred; the Small Cause Court decided in favour of the creditor and overruled the plea of limitation, upon clearly erroneous grounds. The debtor moved the High Court, but the High Court said:—'We are not going to interfere; it may be that the Small Cause Court Judge has erroneously decided the question of limitation, but the consequence has been that it has directed the debtor to pay his debt; we do not assist dishonest people.' So that, if you confer this power upon the High Court, there will be no interference except for the sake of justice. We ought not to find ourselves absolutely helpless when a Small Cause Court Judge erroneously decides a novel or difficult question of law which, you may be sure, will frequently arise upon the construction of an Act which will be, perhaps, the longest on the statute book. Besides, there is no imaginable reason why the decisions of a Small Cause Court Judge under the Municipal Act should enjoy an absolute finality, while his other decisions, under the ordinary law, have only a qualified finality, and may be challenged any moment before the High Court."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has discussed this matter with myself and the Chairman, and he has convinced us that it will be to the advantage of the Corporation to allow an

appeal to the High Court on questions of law from the decisions of the Small Cause Court. I therefore propose to accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 165.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 148P (*now* 165), sub-section (*1*), line 5, before the word "which" the words "the reason for" be inserted.

He said:—"This is a small matter, and I believe my amendment gives effect to what was really intended. The amended section will read as follows:—

'Any owner or occupier may at any time apply to the Chairman to have his name entered as owner or occupier in the assessment-book; and the Chairman shall, unless there is sufficient reason to refuse such application (the reason for which refusal shall be recorded in writing), cause such name to be entered in the assessment-book'"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 169.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 148SS (*now* 169), line 4, after "148M" (*now* 162) the words "or under section 148N (*now* 163), sub-section (*3*)," be inserted.

He said:—"There must have been some mistake in this, because it does not make sense. The section is as follows:—

'When the valuation of any building or land is revised in consequence of an objection made under section 148K (*now* 160) or an appeal preferred under section 148M (*now* 162), the revised valuation shall continue in force for the unexpired portion of the period for which the first-mentioned valuation was made, and no longer.'

"It ought to be 'or an application made under section 148N (*now* 163).' We have just amended section 148N (*now* 163), clause (3), so as to make it read 'Every decision made by the Court of Small Causes under section 148M (*now* 162) shall be final, subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as the case may be.' Of course, if the High Court interferes upon a question of law and sets aside the valuation, that will have to be given effect to."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There is no application made under section 148N (*now* 163), even as amended."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"In that case I would not alter the section, but leave it as it is."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 148SS (*now* 169), line 5, the words "till the end" be substituted for the words "for the unexpired portion."

He said:—"The decision referred to in section 148SS (*now* 169) is meant to be prospective and retrospective. I do not know whether the words I have proposed to substitute here would commend themselves to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. If they do not, I do not press the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not see any object in making the change."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that the following proviso be added to section 148SS (*now* 169), namely:—

"Provided that no question decided under section 148K (*now* 160) or section 148M (*now* 162) shall be re-opened at the re-valuation on the expiration of the period for which the previous re-valuation was made, if the facts and circumstances on which the decision was arrived at continue to exist on the expiration of the said period."

He said:—"If for instance a house or building is exempt for assessment under the law, but was assessed by the municipal authority, and the assessment was set aside by the Calcutta Small Cause Court under the provisions of this chapter, it would not be admissible to re-open the proceedings at the re-valuation. It would be incurring useless expense. The Municipality will have to incur expense if the matter is re-opened, and the party also would be harassed if he has to go again to the Small Cause Court to establish his point. To guard against such an injustice I have thought fit to put in this proviso."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"If this amendment has any effect at all, it can only be to throw purely technical difficulties in the way of a re-valuation. If that is not the effect of it, it has no effect; for if, as a matter of fact, the circumstances and the facts did remain unchanged, then there would be no ground for altering a valuation and no re-valuation would be made. I myself regard the amendment as unpractical, and I hope it will not be accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am in strong sympathy with the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, because the effect would be no enhancement of the valuation at all. It would, no doubt, be undoing the work which we have been doing for the last couple of days, but, if the Council is prepared to accept it, I certainly will not stand in the way. I certainly would welcome it, because it would be exactly in form with some of the amendments which I myself have moved and which have been rejected. I have not the smallest objection, but the only difficulty is that it is at variance with the decision of the Council in regard to three amendments running on the same lines."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I desire to point out that the amendment completely defeats its own object. It says:—

"Provided that no question decided under section 148K (*now* 160) or section 148M (*now* 162) shall be re-opened at the re-valuation on the expiration of the period for which the previous re-valuation was made, if the facts and circumstances on which the decision was arrived at continue to exist on the expiration of the said period."

"But those facts and circumstances are precisely what we have to investigate for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is to be any alteration in the re-valuation or not. In order to give effect to the amendment you must make out whether the facts and circumstances continue to exist. I do not see what is to be gained by it."

The Hon'ble Babu JATRA MOHAN SEN, in reply, said:—"It seems to me that there is no contradiction whatever in this amendment. Of course, the authority deciding as to whether it should revise or not would have to see as to whether the facts and circumstances do continue to exist as before."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 150.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Before I proceed to move my next amendment on the paper, I want to remind the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he has entrusted me with an amendment which I may call the 'poor man's' amendment, and, if he would allow me, I would move it now."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That is a matter in which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and myself have been in communication, and I am

prepared to accept the amendment if he moves it. It ought to have been introduced a little sooner; but the Secretary will no doubt insert it in its right place."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the President, moved that the following sub-section be inserted in section 148 (*now* 150), namely:—

"With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Corporation may, by resolution, exempt from the consolidated rate all buildings and lands the annual valuation of which, as determined under this Chapter, does not exceed twenty rupees or such smaller sum as may be specified in such resolution:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to claim the benefit of such exemption if he owns or occupies more than one building or piece of land and the aggregate annual valuation of all the buildings or lands owned or occupied by him exceeds twenty rupees or the smaller sum specified in the said resolution."

He said:—"I raised this point at the meeting of the Select Committee. I suggested to the Select Committee that it would be only right and proper that very small houses should be exempted from the assessment, and the figure that I ventured to suggest was Rs. 25 or Rs. 20. This is altogether an enabling section, that is to say, it gives the Corporation power by resolution, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to exempt from the consolidated rate all buildings of a certain assessment and below a certain assessment. The figure is taken very low. It is all buildings assessed at Rs. 20 or under which may be so exempted, and there is this safeguard that, if they are to be exempted, the exemption must take place subject to a resolution of the Corporation, and further this resolution must be confirmed by the Local Government. Therefore you have guarantees which make it impossible for the Corporation to abuse the power which it is proposed to confer on it. It is important to know what the financial effect of an exemption like this would be, and here I may say that I placed myself in communication with the Municipal Executive. I had an opportunity of talking this matter over with the Vice-Chairman. He thought the exemption might be estimated at about Rs. 10,000 annually, but in estimating this loss of Rs. 10,000 we should bear in mind that you dispense with the necessity of writing out a large number of small bills. That means a saving of expenditure, and that expenditure may be set down at Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, and then, what is more important, you do not let loose the municipal underlings upon a helpless class of the community. The rate which would be paid by huts assessed at Rs. 20 would be at 20 *per cent.*, about one rupee per quarter, and you exempt all houses which contribute to the consolidated rates to the extent of Re. 1 per quarter. These people constitute the poorest section of the community, and you have to incur considerable expenditure in writing out these bills and in providing machinery for collection; and there is the further fact that you send your underlings to these people to realise the amount, and there is that demoralization consequent on the underlings being brought in contact with them. Having regard to the fact that the Corporation loses little, if anything, and that relief is given to a class of the community who deserve this relief, I trust, Sir, that this amendment will be accepted by the Council. Yesterday I ventured to call attention to the principle of John Stuart Mill with regard to the assessment of residential houses. John Stuart Mill laid down the principle that the annual valuation should be 5 *per cent.* or 4 *per cent.*, according to the prevailing rate of Government securities, of the present estimated cost of buildings plus the value of the land upon which these buildings stand, and he supplemented this principle by another principle, *viz.*, that the house-tax being in the nature of an income-tax, houses below a certain assessment ought to be exempted from the house-tax. This amendment, if accepted, would go some way to give effect to this principle. You have accepted the principle of John Stuart Mill in one part of the Bill; it is right and proper you should accept it in another. And having regard to the relief to the poor owners, the very slight loss which the Corporation would incur; and the avoidance of the demoralization which also would be the necessary result, I trust that there will be a unanimous vote with regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I am sorry I must oppose this amendment. In the Select Committee a note of discord was raised as to this matter. Ever since I have been in the Corporation I have had to play the part of the stony-hearted Commissioner and to remonstrate again and again against other people's money being given away for private charitable institutions. I remember this question being discussed in Select Committee, and the proposal was strongly opposed not only by myself, but by Babu Narendra Nath Sen, on the ground that if people choose to live under this Corporation, and to obtain certain services from the city, they should pay for them, and if they do not wish to pay for these services they should go elsewhere. Although I fully appreciate the argument on which the hon'ble mover of the amendment lays most stress, that the striking off of these people's names will greatly simplify the work of the Corporation, and also relieve them from the Municipal underlings, I would also point out that such a section of the community would be stamped as paupers and as people who receive charity, and that the effect of the amendment would be an invitation to people of this class to come to Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think, Sir, the exemption from house-tax of buildings assessed below a certain sum stands on exactly the same footing as the exemption of incomes below a certain figure from income-tax, and I never heard that people who are exempt from income-tax are regarded as being pauperised by that exemption. I am in entire sympathy with the mover of the amendment. I think there is a very large class of poor people in Calcutta who have great difficulty in paying their rates, and it would be a great relief to these people if some measure of this kind should be accepted. We have provided in this amendment ample safeguards against the possible abuse of the power. The Corporation has to fix a limit, and they have to pass a resolution; the resolution has to be confirmed by Government, and there is also a proviso, that the exemption is not to apply to people who own more than one piece of land or more than one building, and in whose case the aggregate value of such buildings exceeds the particular limit. I think with those safeguards there is very little danger of such a provision being abused."

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar said:—"I also support this amendment. As it now has worked, many are exempt by special order, and they are not compelled to pay because of their poverty, and as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said, there are ample safeguards, which would be sufficient to obviate any abuse of the power that is here given. Those poor who happen to live here in Calcutta are here under circumstances which made it necessary for them, I suppose, to live within the jurisdiction of the Corporation. In the Suburbs before the amalgamation they were only paying 7½ per cent. Now they have to pay 19½ per cent., and it may be they will yet have to pay 23 per cent. I think it is a very hard measure to regard it in such a stern light as the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has, and to compel these poor people to strike their tents and move away. Where are they to go? They are living here among their relations and people and earning their livelihood. Are we to deprive them of their means of existence? I think I would leave them here to enable them to earn their living here. This measure is one which I think can be very well afforded in all circumstances by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I should like to say a word or two in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. I fully appreciate his motives, namely, to safeguard the financial interests of the Corporation, and of course those motives must be exceedingly strong now, having regard to the fact that he stands alone as the champion of the financial interest of the Corporation, having been deserted by a large number of his colleagues, and I strongly sympathise with him. I desire to point out that in the mufassal we have exactly the same law, namely, that although there the people receive the services which it is in the power of the Municipality to render, the Municipality has got the power under the Act to exempt persons entirely from the payment of the rate—a benefit which is enjoyed by the poor in the mufassal towns."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"As individuals, not as a class."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I think it should be as a class rather than as individuals. As regards an individual, personal feeling may come into operation. I think, Sir, ours is a better system than the law which prevails in the mufassal, and I hope and trust, when the mufassal law comes to be revised, it will be revised upon the lines of the amendment which I have just laid before the Council. I trust that even the note of discord which the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has raised in this matter will be withdrawn when the final vote upon this matter is taken."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I was under the impression that the mufassal municipalities did authorise 'general exemption,' but I find on referring to the law that the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham is right, and that power is only given to Commissioners to exempt in individual cases. However, I am very pleased to express my entire concurrence in the proposal of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I speak here personally. I do not wish to influence in any way the votes of the Council."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 171.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "or before" after the words "payable on" in line 4 of section 149 (*now* 171) be omitted.

He said:—"The section as I propose to amend it, will read as follows:—

'One-half of the consolidated rate shall be payable by the owners of the buildings and lands, and the other half by the occupiers thereof; and each such instalment shall be payable on the fifteenth day of April, the fifteenth day of July, the fifteenth day of October, and the fifteenth day of January for the quarters respectively commencing on the first day of each of those months.'

"The words as they stand in the section are 'shall be payable on or before the 15th April.' I think you ought to give a precise date. You ought to say payable on such a date, and not 'on or before.' It seems to me that that is a more precise form of expression, and then I am to point out to the Council that that is the present law. In the existing law we have not got the words 'payable on or before,' but 'payable on 15th day of April.' I confess it is a very small matter, but, as we are legislating, it is as well that we should be precise."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In the present Act the words are 'payable on the first day of each quarter,' not 'on the 15th day of each quarter.' I am very much surprised at this amendment. In the original Bill the words were 'shall be paid on the 15th day of April,' and I think it was at the instance of the Hon'ble Member himself that it was changed to 'payable on or before.'"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"But it is a precise date."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Yes; on the first day of each quarter."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The date is immaterial, but it must be a precise date."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It is quite precise. You could not have it payable on or before the first day of the quarter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I think if a person is willing to pay before the 15th day of April, he ought to be encouraged."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has any serious objection, I do not want to press this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 172.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that section 150 (*now* 172) be omitted.

He said:—"I have explained my position with reference to this section in the course of my speech upon the first amendment* which I had the honour to move this morning in connection with section 148A (*now* 151). I do not think it necessary to repeat those arguments. My contention is that it would be better to leave this matter to be settled by the contracting parties. The section says:—

'If the annual value of any building or land, as determined under this Chapter, exceed in any case the amount of rent payable to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the person who pays him rent the difference between the sum assessed upon him as the owner's share of the consolidated rate and the sum at which he would have been assessed had the building or land been valued only at the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent and shall be recoverable by the owner from the person liable for the payment of the rent.'

"The Council could not have failed to observe that the assessment to which this section is applied is based upon the fictitious principle that the tenant holds under a lease from year to year. As a matter of fact we have often to deal with landlords and tenants when there is not a lease from year to year but a lease for a longer period; this necessarily affects the rent, which may, further, be affected by the amount of the premium paid. If so, it is not necessary, I venture to think, that the Legislature should interfere between them and lay it down as an absolute and inflexible rule of law that, whenever an arbitrary assessment, made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, does not agree with the actual rental, the owner should be placed in a position of advantage to which he may not always be entitled. Section 150 (*now* 172) is based upon the presumption that whenever the assessment for municipal purposes exceeds the actual rent, the rent assessed is the fair rent. As I have already explained, there is no foundation for this assumption. I venture to think that, whatever we may do for the purposes of municipal assessment, we need not trouble ourselves about the relation between landlords and tenants. They may well be left to settle that matter between themselves."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I need not say very much in reply to the remarks that have been made by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. The principle of the assessment clauses of the Bill is that we are to have regard to the annual value of the holding as determined under the Bill. If the actual rental differs by being either above or below the determined annual value, it is ignored altogether. This section gives effect to that principle. I think, as we have accepted that principle in the main sections of the Bill, we are bound to follow it now. The Hon'ble Member in speaking on the original amendment instanced the case of a man who leased a house, and received a large premium and a very small rental. That is clearly the case in which this section would apply, and I think it ought to apply. There is no reason in a case like that why the owner should be saddled with the whole of the rates which would have been payable by him had he received the consideration for the house in the form of a rent only, and not rent *plus* premium."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The present section is the existing law, and I do not know that any complaint has ever been made as to the operation of this law, and it seems to me, whatever might be the view a lawyer might take, the law is perfectly fair and equitable. The principle laid down is a principle which commends itself to me as fair and legitimate. The existing law has not been attended with any hardship; it has worked well, and I have the Vice-Chairman's authority for it. In these circumstances it seems to me that the section ought to be allowed to remain as it is."

* Printed *supra*, p. 264.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I think the present section ought to be maintained. The particular shares of the cesses payable by tenure-holders and raiyats to zamindars are all clearly defined. It has not been left to the law of contract being applied for a rateable contribution. By analogy, therefore, I think the section ought to be allowed to stand as it is."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I think the section ought not to be disturbed. In cases of excess assessment, power has been given to the owner to realize it from the tenant, but in case of under assessment no corresponding power seems to have been given to the tenant to have this tax reduced. I would urge, therefore, that the contractual relations between landlord and tenant should not be disturbed."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"I oppose this amendment. If this section be omitted, it will be hard upon owners, as they will have to pay the extra tax from their own pockets, which is not fair."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 150 (*now* 172), line 11, after "recoverable" the words "as rent" be inserted.

He said:—"This is a very small matter. My object is to place this section on the same footing as section 162 (*now* 183), which provides as follows:—

"Every owner who is entitled under section 158 (*now* 179) or section 161 (*now* 182) to recover any sum from the occupier of any building or of any portion thereof, or from the owner of any hut or masonry building in a bustee, shall have, for the recovery of such sum, all remedies, powers, rights and authorities which he has for the recovery of rent."

"If the section is amended as I suggest, then no question can arise as to the Court which will have jurisdiction over suits for the recovery of the sums specified in this section."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I do not see any particular objection to this. At first I was disposed to think that if the owner had any other right of recovery, other than in the form of rent, it would be unreasonable to take it away; but on consideration I am disposed to think that is not the intention of the section. It was all along intended that he should recover it as rent, and not in any other form."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 175.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 152A (*now* 175) all the words from "and" in line 5 to the end be omitted.

He said:—"I suggest the omission of the following words from section 152A: 'and such period shall be calculated from the date on which such notice is delivered at the municipal office.'

"I wish to point out that, if these words are allowed to stand, section 152A (*now* 175) becomes inconsistent with section 151 (*now* 173), which provides as follows:—

"When any building or land whereon the consolidated rate is assessed has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent for a period of sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the person liable to pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate shall, if written notice of the facts be given to the Chairman, be liable to pay only one-fourth of the consolidated rate due on account of such period; and, if more than one-fourth of the consolidated rate has been paid in advance, the surplus shall, on demand, be refunded."

"This is followed by section 152A (*now* 175), which says that the owner would be entitled to the benefit of the section only from the date when he served a notice on the Corporation. To illustrate how this will work, let me put a concrete case. A house is vacant for 62 days; the owner is entitled to a reduction of the rates from the date of the vacancy, provided he serves a notice on the Corporation on that date. But, if the house had been vacant for

less than 60 days, he would not have been entitled to any reduction at all. In other words, you require the owner to give notice before the expiry of the 60 days, though he may never become entitled to the benefit of the section. This seems to me to be wholly unnecessary: for ordinary purposes, it ought to be sufficient if notice is given at any time during the vacancy."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This section reproduces the existing law. It was not an oversight. It was the intention of the framers of the original Bill and of the Select Committee to follow the existing practice, and the object of these words is to prevent an *ex post facto* application for remission."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I do not think that any case has been made out for a change in the law. It is the existing law, it has worked well, and I do not think there is any necessity for changing it."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I regret I cannot make myself intelligible either to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill or the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee; but sections 151 and 152A (*now* 173 and 175) seem to be absolutely inconsistent, because you say that, as soon as the house has been vacant for one day, the owner must give notice, although there may be a vacancy for less than 60 days, and he may never become entitled to the reduction with a view to which he admittedly gives notice. He notifies to the Corporation the fact of the vacancy, avowedly for the purpose of getting a reduction in the rates, but till there has been a vacancy for 60 days he himself does not know whether he is or is not entitled to such reduction. When an argument is unanswerable, the easiest way to escape is to pin one's faith to the existing law, which, I take it, is an emblem of perfection."

The motion was then put and lost.

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, moved that the following section be inserted after section 152A (*now* 175):—

"152B. For the purposes of sections 151 and 152 neither the presence of a caretaker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house."

He said:—"The section which I now propose to be inserted was in the original Bill. It was struck out by the Select Committee on the ground that it would involve a loss to the municipality. Sir, we should consider what is just and unjust. Calcutta is the metropolis of India, and so men living in different parts of the empire have to come here occasionally, and especially during the winter, when it becomes the seat of the Government, and many of them have to keep furnished houses here which are not occupied even for a month during the whole year. So the mere presence of a durwan or a caretaker or mere retention of some articles of furniture should not be deemed to constitute occupation when there is no occupation at all. I hope the Council will accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I desire to support this amendment. It was in the original Bill, as the Hon'ble Raja has pointed out. It is taken from section 64, clause (4), of the Punjab Municipal Act, and it seems to me entirely consistent with equity. It affects chiefly the case of the occupier. As the Hon'ble Raja has pointed out, when the occupier is absent from his house for any reason, it is impossible for him to get any benefit from the various services rendered by the Municipality. He can make no use of the water-supply; he can make no use of the lighting or of the roads. It seems to me to be entirely unjust that occupier's rates should be charged in a case like that, and the mere fact that he has a caretaker or a durwan, and that he leaves his furniture there, seems to me not to be any justification for levying these rates. The caretaker uses an inconsiderable quantity of water, and at all events he cannot utilise the municipal services to anything approaching the same degree as the occupier would utilise them if he was himself present."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I should have rejoiced if I could have found it possible to support the amendment of my hon'ble friend Raja Ranajit Sinha. I presume the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, in making the speech to which we have listened, has spoken on his own personal behalf and not on behalf of the Select Committee; because the Select Committee distinctly recommended that this clause, which found a place in the original Bill, should be withdrawn, and by a vote of the majority it was withdrawn. We gave the matter our anxious consideration, and we all came to the deliberate conclusion that the Simla people who come here and who are birds of passage—I do not mean to speak disrespectfully—ought to contribute their share to the municipal taxes of Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has remarked that when an occupier is away he cannot enjoy municipal benefits, and therefore it is not right that he should be called upon to make any contribution to the municipal funds. I am delighted to find the Hon'ble Member in such deep sympathy with occupiers. Hitherto his sympathy has been with the Municipality; now my friend sympathises with the occupiers of houses. I ask him to look at the matter from the Corporation's point of view. If the occupier was pleased to leave the house altogether, some other occupier would take it and the municipal rates would be paid. I think it is from that point of view that the Council ought to look at a matter like this. The question is not whether the occupier reaps the benefits of municipal services, but whether he ought to be permitted to deprive the Corporation of taxes which the Corporation might have received if he did not stand in the way. He stands in the way, he prevents another person from occupying that house, and surely he ought to make good to the Corporation the taxes which the Corporation would otherwise have received. This very question was discussed in this Council in connection with the mufassal Municipal Bill, and I am perfectly certain the authority of Mr. Herbert Reynolds would be regarded as of great weight by Members of this Council. I desire to read an extract from a speech which he made in this connection, and I want to point out to my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill this further fact that, as he is so fond of quoting English precedents in support of his views, he will find that English precedents entirely support my view. This is what Mr. Reynolds said:—

'He would take this opportunity of mentioning that a representation had been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling with reference to the necessity for a definition of a vacant holding. The Deputy Commissioner said it was a common thing for an unoccupied house in Darjeeling to be kept more or less furnished, and to be left in charge of a chaukidar or caretaker, and it was a question whether, as long as the owner received no rent, the holding should be treated as a vacant holding. Mr. Reynolds did not think that the holding should, under such circumstances, be considered a vacant holding, and he had not therefore brought forward any proposal for defining a vacant holding.'

"Then Mr. Collier, from whose book I quote, goes on to say:—

'The law is clear that a holding under the circumstances stated cannot be held to be vacant; and has been thus stated. Lush J., says (*Reg. v. St. Pancras*, 2 Q.B.D. 581): "The owner of a vacant house is in possession, and may maintain trespass against any one who invades it; but so long as he leaves it vacant, he is not rateable for it as an occupier. If, however, he furnishes it, and keeps it ready for habitation whenever he pleases to go to it, he is an occupier though he may not reside in it one day in the year." If the owner did not keep the furniture in the house he would have to keep it somewhere else, and he may, therefore, be regarded as making use of the house, at least as a warehouse for the furniture. Slight as such user may be, it is enough when added to legal possession to constitute occupation.'

"The provision which finds a place in this Bill is thus in entire conformity with the English law. It is in entire conformity with the mufassal law, and it seems to be in conformity with the principles of justice. It is only right and proper that the municipal funds should not in any way suffer. If the house was not furnished, although the person who furnished it might be away, somebody else would take the house. Somebody else is not permitted to contribute to the municipal funds by reason of the action of this occupier. Therefore I think, Sir, the person who has furnished the house ought to pay, and the municipal taxes ought not to suffer in consequence of his action in this matter. That seems to me to be the plain view of the matter."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to ask the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee a question on which he may be able to enlighten not only me but the rest of the Council. It seems to me that the practical question in this matter is whether, when an occupier leaves his house unoccupied by himself for a large part of the year, the number of such houses is sufficiently large to enable the Municipality to reduce its establishment in any kind of way. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said, that the occupier of the house, so long as he is not in personal occupation, does not use the municipal services as he would do if he were present, and it is also true that, if he let his house to somebody else, that person would use those services and would pay for them. What I should like to get from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's personal knowledge of the matter is whether the number of such unoccupied houses is sufficiently large to enable the Municipality at any season of the year to reduce the establishment which fulfils those services for these unoccupied houses."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"No, Sir, I do not think we can reduce the establishment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in opposing this amendment. A tenant who retains a house throughout the year in Calcutta, although ordinarily residing elsewhere, does so to suit his own purpose. He needs it for occupation during a portion of the year or occasional visits. If it were not in his possession, another tenant would occupy it and pay the municipal taxes. It is right, therefore, that no portion of the taxes for the year should be remitted. Moreover, the landlord receives the rent, and should pay his portion of the taxes; but the amendment would exempt him also."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I, too, like every member of the Corporation, am in complete accord with what my hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, has said; and, as regards the question asked by Your Honour, not only can there be no reduction of the Municipal establishment in the case of these houses, but there is a very great chance of the municipal water being wasted because of the absence of the proper occupant of the house, the house being left to the servants."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"I should like to ask whether it is not the fact that when a house is unoccupied the water-supply is actually cut off. I think I am right in saying it is cut off."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the rates are paid, it is not cut off."

The motion being then put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 4.	*Noes 13.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
	The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen did not vote.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 179.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that to section 158 (*now* 179) the following be added:—

"Where such occupiers pay rent to the owner, the amount of rent paid by each shall ordinarily be the measure of the value of the portion of the building in his occupation."

He said :—" Section 158 (*now* 179) says :—

'When the entire rate is paid by the owner of any building under section 157 (*now* 178), such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the building, recover from such occupier half of the rate so paid by him, and may, if there be more than one occupier, recover from each occupier half of such sum as bears to the entire amount of rate so paid by the owner the same proportion as the value of the portion of the building in the occupation of such occupier bears to the entire value of such building.'

"To illustrate this, let us take a case in which a landlord has a house which he lets to several tenants. There are four tenants, and the landlord pays the entire rate. He is entitled to get the occupier's share of the rate from these four tenants, and the question arises how this is to be apportioned amongst them. The law provides that the apportionment is to depend upon the value of the building in the occupation of each tenant. The calculation of the value of the portion of the building in the occupation of each tenant may sometimes give rise to difficult questions; we may avoid this by recourse to the presumption that, when such occupiers pay rent to the owner, the amount of rent paid by each shall ordinarily be the measure of the value of the portion of the building in his occupation. I do not think there can be any dispute that the amount of rent paid by a tenant is ordinarily the measure of the value of the portion of the holding in his occupation. A man may be in occupation of two rooms, paying Rs. 8 a month, and another tenant may have one room, paying Rs. 6 a month, there being a difference in the situation of the rooms. We might ordinarily say that the measure of the value of the rooms in the possession of the one is Rs. 8, and the measure of the value of the other is Rs. 6. No doubt it may so happen, to take an extreme case, that a landlord may have allowed a relation of his to be in occupation of a room at a merely nominal rent. In that case the amount paid may not perhaps be the measure of the value of the room in his occupation; but I take it that ordinarily, if there is an actual tenancy and rent is paid, the amount of rent paid by the tenant may be taken to represent the value of the holding in his possession; the insertion of the word 'ordinarily' will amply meet any exceptional cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It seems to me, Sir, that with the addition of the word 'ordinarily' this amendment becomes entirely superfluous, because it is quite true, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, that the rent paid by any one of these occupiers is ordinarily the measure of the value of the portion of the building which he occupies. Therefore, those words add nothing to the meaning of the section as it stands. But there are exceptional cases, and the Hon'ble Member has instanced one where the owner of a house may allow a poor relative to occupy part of the house paying either no rent or a pepper-corn rent, and in that case it is not equitable that the other tenants should pay higher rates on account of that private arrangement between the owner and his favoured tenant. In that special case the section is limited by the amendment and makes no provision for determining how the respective portions are to be ascertained. This section simply reproduces the existing law, and so far as I know it has never given rise to trouble, and I think it ought to be maintained. I would further point out that the whole of the assessment sections of the Bill proceed on the basis of the ascertained annual value, and not on the basis of actual rent. Therefore, I think in this case also we should adhere to that principle and not have regard to the actual rent."

The motion was then put and lost.

Sections 180 and 181.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 159 (*now* 180), sub-section (*2*), all the words beginning with "and" in line 6 be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that section 160 (*now* 181) be omitted.

He said:—"These two amendments are closely connected and may conveniently be discussed together.

"Section 159 (*now* 180) says:—

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 149 (*now* 171), the entire consolidated rate leviable upon—

(*a*) bustee land,

(*b*) huts situated on bustee land, and

(c) any masonry building situated in a bustee on land which is not held on a lease for a term exceeding ten years,

shall, after deducting therefrom a sum equal to one-eighth of such rate, be paid by the owner of such land.

(2) The sum so deducted shall be retained by the owner of the land as a set off against the expenses which may be incurred in collecting the portion of the rate recoverable under section 161 (*now* 182) from the owners of huts or such masonry buildings as aforesaid, and as a commutation of all refunds in respect of huts or such masonry buildings as aforesaid which are vacant or which may be removed or destroyed during the continuance of the period for which the rate is leviable.'

"Section 160 (*now* 181) provides as follows:—

'The consolidated rate shall not be payable on account of any new huts built or any huts enlarged on bustee land during the year for which the valuation remains in force under proviso (c) to section 148B [*now* proviso (b) to section 152]."

"You will readily observe that the last clause of section 159 (*now* 180) is intended in a manner to compensate section 160 (*now* 181) This would be strictly so if in a bustee belonging to one owner during a portion of the year there were some huts vacant and in another portion of the year new huts were built. But, suppose that one bustee owner gets the advantage of sub-section (2) of section 159 (*now* 180) and another gets the benefit of section 160 (*now* 181), where is the compensation? Because one person builds some huts for which he has not to pay, there is no justification whatever why another man whose huts are vacant should be made to pay. To use a homely expression, I would say it was robbing Peter to pay Paul. I venture to think that in the last clause of section 159 (*now* 180), sub-section (2) all the words beginning with 'and' in line 6 and section 160 (*now* 181) should both be omitted. If huts are vacant, and if a bustee owner applies for a reduction, or if new huts are built, and it comes to the knowledge of the Municipality, the Municipality would be entitled to re-assess in either case.

"The strongest argument against my amendments is an appeal to the existing law. I know, Sir, this is the existing law, but we have destroyed the existing law in so many particulars that I do not think I should hesitate to change it in this respect also."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member will have to show, I think, that the existing law has worked badly in this particular before the Council can be expected to alter it, and I have never heard of any complaint as to this particular provision. The effect of the amendments would be that the Municipality would be obliged to assess all new huts as soon as they were built in a bustee, and that would be a matter of extreme inconvenience. These huts are temporary structures. They are the property of the tenants and not of the bustee owner, and they are able to be put up quickly, and they may be removed within a month. It would be a matter of extreme difficulty to get all these assessed at once, and it is a much more convenient arrangement that the assessment should be for a whole year, leaving any changes that may take place within the year unadjusted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said. The practical difficulty will be serious in the way of giving effect to my hon'ble friend's amendments. There are constant changes in these huts; people are coming and going, and all those applications would be have to be submitted to the Corporation. I do not think it would be possible to carry out my Hon'ble friend's suggestion. And then, Sir, we have got this safeguard: huts are assessed once a year, so that whatever vacancies occurred they would come to light in the course of the year, and it strikes me that the practical difficulties are so serious that it would be impossible to carry out my friend's suggestion."

The motions were then put and lost.

Section 180.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for section 159 (*now* 180) the following be substituted:—

"One-half of the entire consolidated rate imposed upon bustee land and the huts built thereon shall be paid by the occupiers thereof, and the other half by the owners; and the other provisions of this Act as to the payment and recovery of the consolidated rate shall apply to such bustee land and huts;"

and that sections 160 to 162A be omitted.

He said:—"My object is to restore the law such as the law was in 1876. If I can show that the anticipations formed under the law of 1888 have not been fulfilled, and that the law as amended by the Act of 1888 has been attended with serious financial loss to the Corporation, I think, Sir, I shall be entitled to ask this Council to reconsider the judgment which it passed upon this matter in 1888. The two grounds which were urged on that occasion in justification of this change of the law are these. In the first place, the ground of administrative convenience was urged. In the second place, it was stated that it was desirable to keep away the municipal underlings from the poor people who inhabited bustees. Both those grounds deserve consideration.

"I desire to state, in the first place, that administrative convenience is not to be confounded with administrative efficiency. I am free to admit that it is certainly more convenient to draw up 7,000 bills in place of the 70,000 bills which had to be made under the law of 1876. Under the law of 1888 you make only 7,000 bills addressed to the bustee-owners. Under the law of 1876 you had to make 70,000 bills, not addressed to bustee-owners, but to the occupants of those bustees. I am free to admit, as I have already remarked, that, as far as the ground of administrative convenience is concerned, there is much to be said in support of the law of 1888; but, Sir, I hold that administrative convenience in this matter has been attended with serious loss to municipal revenue, and, if I make good that ground, I think I shall have established my case.

"After all, Sir, finance is the touchstone of all administration. If we find that in consequence of any law the receipts in respect of any matter have fallen off, we are bound to change that law; and I think I shall be able to demonstrate almost with mathematical precision that, in consequence of the enactment of this provision in the law of 1888, there has been serious financial loss—a serious diminution of the revenue, unrealizable from bustees. I beg to refer you to a discussion which took place at a meeting of the Bill Committee. The Bill Committee say in a report which they have addressed to this Government:—

'The Corporation has on an average paid to the owners of bustee lands about ⅞ths of a lakh of rupees every year for the last nine years by way of compensation.'

"That is to say, the landlords collect the rates from the hut-owners, and they get 12 per cent. as a charge for such collection, and this part of the statement refers to that collection. At the same time, the collection of the rate which, before the Act of 1888, was upwards of 90 per cent. of the gross annual demand, without the employment of any coercion, has since then never reached 85 per cent. That this falling off is to a great extent due to the change of law in regard to the payment of bustee-rate bills will be amply borne out by the statement of collections set forth in the Proceedings of the 14th Meeting of this Committee. That statement shows that while owners of house-property have, since 1890-91, paid on an average nearly 90 per cent. of their due without any coercion, the average collection of bustee consolidated rate has not exceeded 72·55 per cent., and that while the percentage in the former case, shown by the Joint-Collector, was never less than 90·97 during the last six years, and in one of these years was so high as 93·3, the percentage in the latter case within the same period was never higher than 74·72, and in the year just expired was so low as only 61·85. Before the Act of 1888 the collection of bustee rates was 90 per cent. of the gross annual demand without recourse to my process of coercion. Since the enactment of the law of 1888 it has fallen below 90 per cent., and has never reached 85 per cent.

"I was a member of the Bill Committee, and I attended every meeting of the Committee. We called the Joint-Collector and the Collector to be present at a

meeting of the Committee when this matter was discussed, and we recorded what they said, and we placed on the record also a very important statement which was submitted by the Joint-Collector. I will read an extract from the proceedings of the Committee. Mr. O. C. Dutt said:—

'He could give no information as to the falling off since the passing of Act II of 1888 in the collections from bustee tenants, because separate accounts were not kept of rates paid by tenants and owners prior to 1889, respectively. They were all included under the head of "house-rate." The percentage of collections before the amalgamation was higher than after it. There were no separate figures, and, therefore, it was impossible for him to give details. Before the amalgamation the highest percentage of collections of the house-rate was 92 per cent.; after the amalgamation it fell to 85, and that was principally due to the non-realisation of bustee bills. The Act of 1876 afforded greater facilities for the realization of bustee rates.'

"That is the evidence of the Collector, but the evidence of the Joint-Collector, who, I believe, has to deal with a larger number of bustees, is even more conclusive. Let me read to you the evidence and the figures which were adduced by the Joint-Collector. The Joint-Collector (Babu Aughore Nath Mukerjee) said that the collections from bustees had fallen off very much from what it used to be under the old system. Under the former law he collected from 88 to 90 per cent. of bustee bills. I shall ask the indulgence of the Council to allow me to read some of these figures, because they forcibly illustrate the point which I am endeavouring to lay before the Council, namely, that the municipal revenue has suffered distinctly by reason of the change of the law of 1876 and the substitution of the provisions which I beg to challenge. In 1890-91 the owner's share as collected by the Collector was 87·54 of the entire collections and the occupier's share was 83·81 per cent. What was the share realized from the bustee people? Eighty-seven per cent. is the percentage of the owner's share, 83 the percentage of the occupier's share; the percentage represented by the realization of the bustee bills came up to 74 per cent. And, Sir, you find this all along year after year. Let me read the figures in the statement:—

Percentage of collections, owner's and occupier's share and bustee land, from the year 1890-91 to 1897-98.

Year.	Nature of rate.	Collector.	Joint-Collector.
1	2	3	4
1890-91 ...	Owner's share ...	87·54	76·96
	Occupier's share ...	83·81	77·20
	Bustee land ...	74·38	62·65
1891-92 ...	Owner's share ...	89·25	79·38
	Occupier's share ...	86·37	80·53
	Bustee land ...	78·40	64·62
1892-93 ...	Owner's share ...	91·60	90·97
	Occupier's share ...	89·83	89·61
	Bustee land ...	79·56	74·72
1893-94 ...	Owner's share ...	91·58	92·79
	Occupier's share ...	89·50	77·42
	Bustee land ...	77·71	70·83
1894-95 ...	Owner's share ...	91·58	92·65
	Occupier's share ...	89·83	86·61
	Bustee land ...	77·82	68·55
1895-96 ...	Owner's share ..	91·58	93·30
	Occupier's share ...	89·56	88·12
	Bustee land ...	79·30	68·58
1896-97 ...	Owner's share ...	92·36	92·99
	Occupier's share ...	90·48	87·99
	Bustee land ...	80·78	63·95
1897-98 ...	Owner's share ...	91·06	91·80
	Occupier's share ...	88·41	91·69
	Bustee land ...	77·15	61·85

"I find Babu Preo Nath Mullick making the following observations in the course of the discussion which took place, and I think it is as well that I should lay them before the Council—

'Babu Preo Nath Mullick remarked that when the new procedure was instituted a memorial was submitted to Government for its reconsideration, and praying that the Bill might be vetoed. That prayer was not acceded to on the ground that the result of the working of the law should be seen. Another application was made four years subsequently, and the reply was that it would be considered with any future proposals for the amendment of the law.'

"Your Honour was pleased to intimate yesterday your approval of the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the question of the assessment of residential houses. I think, Sir, it would not be out of place to extend that enquiry somewhat and include this particular matter to which I have called Your Honour's attention. The people feel a grievance in this respect, the landlords feel a grievance, the tenants feel a grievance; and as I go on, Sir, I hope to be able to point out that the present law is unjust to the landlord and the tenant alike. That being the case, it is right and proper that the Commission should extend its investigation to this particular matter in regard to which there is a serious grievance.

"Let me now approach the consideration of the second ground on which the change of the law was justified in 1888. It was then said that it was desirable to keep the municipal underlings away from the poor people who inhabit the bustees. As a matter of fact, have you succeeded in completely keeping away the municipal underlings from the poor residents of bustees? Even in regard to bustee rate bills, when you are not able to realize them, as you are not able to realize them in the case of minors or of zanana ladies, or of landlords who do not live in town but in the mufassal—in the case of these persons you send your peons with a distress warrant to realize your dues from the inhabitants of these bustees. Therefore you have not been able completely to keep out the municipal underlings from the poor people who inhabit these bustees. Nay, more, you have substituted a worse class of people than the municipal underlings, who are at any rate responsible to somebody. You have substituted unscrupulous agents, in some cases the unscrupulous agents of the unscrupulous zamindar in the place of the responsible agents of the Municipality. The License Officer's peons visit the poor people in the bustees; the Health Officer's peons, the conservancy peons—they all pay their daily visits and pocket their daily perquisites. Do you seriously aggravate the situation if you send one more peon to pay his visit? I have already observed that the law involves injustice to the tenant, injustice to the landlord; and I may say—and it is one of the strongest grounds upon which I put my case—that it involves injustice to the tenants in this way: that unscrupulous landlords and their still more unscrupulous agents sometimes realize from the tenants a great deal more than the dues of the tenants. The tenants do not know what they have to pay. They have little conception of their liabilities, and the result is that these unscrupulous agents approach them and extort from them as much money as they can. Therefore, looking at the matter from this point of view, the Council is bound to hold that the law involves a great injustice to a class of people who ought to be protected by the Government against all acts of injustice and oppression.

"I venture to think it also involves a grave injustice to the landlord. In many cases the tenants will not pay their dues. The landlords have to pay their dues in advance, and these dues are not all realized from the tenants.

"Therefore, Sir, looking at the matter from the point of view of the great injustice that is done to the landlords and tenants alike, looking at the matter from the point of view of the loss to the municipal revenues, it seems to me that a strong case has been made out for the modification of the law upon the lines of the old law of 1876. I await with some anxiety the decision of the Council on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I wish to ask the Hon'ble Member what his meaning is. Does he mean that the owner shall pay on the valuation of the hut as well as of the land? As the amendment runs it seems to me that what is asked for is that half of the entire consolidated rate imposed on bustee land and on the hut shall be paid by the owner. The hut does not belong to the owner of the land."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Under the Bill half the consolidated rate has to be paid by the owner and the other half by the occupier."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am opposed to this amendment, and I hope to be able to convince the Council, and perhaps even the Hon'ble Member, that the course followed by the Select Committee was an eminently fair, safe and reasonable one.

"To show the grounds on which the arrangement in the present Act was supported, I will read the Council the following extract of paragraphs 46—50 from a memorandum recorded by Sir Henry Harrison in 1890 on this subject:—

Former bustee system explained.

'46. The bustee tenure is one in which the landlord allows the tenant to build at his own expense a tiled hut on his land, and to pay him ground-rent for the use thereof. The tenant has no security of tenure, and can be turned out at a month's, if not a moment's notice. Under the old law in Calcutta the landlord had to pay the owner's rates on the land, which was assessed under one number. Each hut on it was separately assessed, the hut-owner paying the occupier's rate on the bit of land occupied by him and the owner's and occupier's rates on his hut. Thus, if a bustee had 20 huts on it and its number was 50, Beadon Street, the huts would be 50H. 1, 50H. 2 ....50 H. 20, there being in all 21 separate assessments. If in the middle of the year another hut was added, it would become 50H. 21, and the rental of the original number must be modified also. Thus the municipal staff had for this one plot of land this one number to collect 61 separate bills from 21 different persons, 60 of which were recovered direct from the hut-owners. In the Suburbs the case was worse, because there the hut-owners were compelled to pay for the ground-landlord as well, with a right of recovery of the amount from him! I have made careful enquiries, and cannot hear of a single case of such recovery.

'47. Under the new law a single assessment is made of the plot of land belonging to each landlord. To this is attached a schedule of all the huts on the land and of the valuation of each, that both landlord and tenant may know the precise sum recoverable by the former. From these valuations a deduction of 10 per cent. is allowed for repairs, and the landlord is allowed 2 annas in the rupee for collection expenses and other losses. The assessment now made holds good for the year, the landlord getting the benefit of new huts and having to pay the rates of any that are removed. At the end of the year either he or the Municipality may insist on a re-valuation, but, if neither do so, the old valuation may continue from year to year. A single bill is made out against the ground-landlord for each quarter.

New measure justified as a matter of public policy.

'48. The main object of this provision is administrative efficiency and the putting a restraint on the ill-treatment of a class little capable of defending themselves; and it is on this ground that I would most earnestly deprecate any reversion to the old system. At the same time I am quite prepared to defend it on the ground of equity also. It is well known that it has been introduced into England for the very same reason, where it has been the law since 1869. All rates in England, with very rare exceptions, are payable by the occupiers; but by 32 & 33 Vict., cap. 41, it was prescribed that whenever a holding was valued at less than £20 in the Metropolis, £13 in Liverpool, £10 in Birmingham or Manchester, or £8 in any other parish, the parish authorities might rate the *owners instead of the occupiers*, giving them an allowance of 15 per cent. The object of this is precisely the same as that of the present Act, *viz.*, to keep the collecting establishment of the Municipality away from the very poor and defenceless. If needed in England, it is needed ten times more in Calcutta, where this is the class habitually most oppressed and most silent under oppression. Under the old law the number of warrants issued in Calcutta annually was between 30,000 and 40,000, the great bulk of course in connection with these poorer rate-payers,—100 warrants a day, yet who heard anything of them! Under the new system a single warrant has been issued against a wealthy ground-landlord, who, with ample means, was openly defying the law, and the whole of Calcutta rings with the event, and a suit in the High Court is the result. Is any comment necessary on such a contrast?

'49. It may be said, however, that as the hut-owners will have to deal with the landlords' agents, they will be worse off than if they had to deal with the municipal

underlings; but this is an untenable objection. The hut-owners must, under any circumstances, be brought into contact with the ground-landlord's collecting sarkar. If he is unprincipled, he can worry the tenants in the collection of rent quite as much as in the collection of rates. Moreover, if the new law is retained, it may be anticipated with confidence that in a very short time the rates *will be included in the rent*. The landlord will say: "I will pay your rates; you pay me Re. 1-12 instead of Re. 1-8 a cottah ground-rent," as they frequently already do in the matter of tenanted houses. When this is brought about, the object of the new legislation will be fully attained. I have no doubt that, if the Government will only support this provision of the new Act, the benefits resulting from it, in a few years, will be most conspicuous. As a very experienced officer of the Corporation said to me the other day, you may almost close the Warrant Department.

'50. But it is urged that the provision is essentially unjust to the ground-landlord, and therefore, however beneficial the results may be, justice ought not to be sacrificed to them. And the distinction pointed out by Sir Charles Paul is approvingly quoted, that in England the owner is made liable for his own property, but in Calcutta he is made liable for the rates of the huts of which he is not the owner. I have the greatest possible respect for Sir Charles Paul's opinion, and he rendered most valuable assistance in carrying through the assessment clauses of the new Act; but in this instance I must be allowed to adhere to my own judgment. The bustee-owner is the sole and only proprietor of the holding. He has surrendered nothing of his proprietary rights—not even a six months' tenancy. To call the hut-owner who can be expelled at a moment's notice an owner, is surely a euphemism. He owns nothing but the bamboos and tiles of his hut. The ground-landlord invests no capital in the bustee (except perhaps for drainage), he risks nothing, he ventures nothing, and he appropriates all the profits of the municipal improvements! The value of bustee land since the bustees have been improved by the Corporation have had roads made through them, bathing-platforms erected in them, and their conservancy attended to, has gone up from 50 to 300 per cent. At a most moderate computation the ground-rents of bustees in Calcutta have increased by five lakhs annually during the last six or seven years. The landlords have literally grown rich in their sleep. And can they, forsooth, complain of injustice at the hands of the Corporation, because for the well-being of the community they are required, as in England, to advance the rates for poor tenants?'

But also perfectly equitable.

"Now, Sir, in so far as the reduction in clerical labour is concerned, Sir Henry Harrison's arguments are as valid and powerful to-day as they were ten years ago. The collector of municipal taxes reported to the Corporation last year that, if bustee rates were to be collected direct from the tenants, the number of quarterly bustee bills would be multiplied by 10. Instead of issuing 7,000 bills each quarter, they would have to issue 70,000! All this enormous labour and expense are being saved to the Corporation. And, again, the bustee tenants themselves have gained the full advantage anticipated by Sir Henry Harrison in being freed from the visits of the municipal tax-gatherers and underlings. This was a matter on which Sir Henry Harrison laid great stress, and the importance of which will be readily appreciated by any one who knows much of the *bustee-wallahs,* how poor they are, how illiterate, and how little able to protect themselves. These great and unquestioned benefits—benefits alike to the Corporation and to the tenants—ought on no account to be surrendered lightly or without convincing proof that we are paying too high a price for them.

"But in another respect it must be admitted that Sir Henry Harrison's anticipations have not been realized. He hoped that by making the bustee-owner responsible for the bustee-rates the collection of these rates would be greatly facilitated; that payments would be recovered from the landlords with ease, and that it might almost become possible to close the Warrant Department. Now, whatever the cause may be, it is clear that these fair promises have not been fulfilled. I will not go over again the figures which the Hon'ble Member has laid before the Council. To some extent they do not give quite an accurate description of what has happened. But, without scrutinising them too closely, I am prepared to admit that, at all events in the suburban bustees, the percentage of collections is very poor: it is lower than it was under the former law, and is not perceptibly improving.

"This state of things is, I admit, a reason for considering our position, and the next step would naturally be to enquire what are the causes of the disappointing collections. And it is just at this point that the arguments for the amendment are defective. I have read carefully the remarks of the Bill Committee on this matter, and I have listened attentively to what the Hon'ble

Member has said to-day. But in neither the one nor the other can I find any kind of attempt to show that the bad collections are due to the change in the law. Both the Corporation and the Hon'ble Member content themselves with showing that the collections have been poor; and they both assume that this is due to the change in the law. It is a case with them of *post hoc propter hoc*. But, Sir, it is quite unsafe to make any such assumption. We must have some definite evidence to go upon before we abandon the present system as a failure, and revert to the older law. There are other causes, besides the change in the law, which have been in operation since 1888. It is notorious that the Warrant Department, till recently, has been utterly inefficient and most probably corrupt, and it is the opinion of the Vice-Chairman, a very competent officer, that this is one of the main causes of the bad collections. Again, it frequently happens that the owner of a bustee does not live within it, but has his residence elsewhere. The effect of this is that the Chairman has no power to cut off the water-supply from the bustee-owner's own house for failure to pay rates. This power is one of the most efficacious modes of enforcing payment of rates that the Chairman possesses, and it is obvious that the want of such a power in the case of most bustees must have affected the collection of bustee-rates.

"I am not prepared to say positively that the bad collections are wholly due to these two causes. The truth is that there is something wrong in the collection of bustee bills, and neither the Corporation nor any one else has yet succeeded in getting to the bottom of it.

"In these circumstances, it seemed that the safest course was to provide an alternative procedure for bustees, and to this the Hon'ble Member has made no allusion whatever. What we have done is to retain the system of the Act of 1888, and simultaneously to provide that the Chairman and the General Committee should have power to withdraw any bustee from it and place it under the operation of the old system which is advocated by the Hon'ble Member. This course commended itself to the Select Committee, who made the necessary provision by inserting section 162A in the Bill. I venture to think that this course is eminently wise, safe and judicious, and I trust that it will commend itself to the Council, if the Hon'ble Mover elects to press his amendment.

"Once the dual system is given a trial, and both systems are worked side by side for some years, we shall be in a position to see whether the falling off in the collection of bustee rates is due to the alteration made by the law of 1898. Until that is established by experience it will be most unsafe to assume that the law of 1888 is in fault."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"While my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment read out his long list of figures for eight years, I could not help reflecting how seriously they took away from the declaration which I made in this Council, that I did not join in the indictment against the Corporation, because I think those figures in themselves form a formidable indictment against the Commissioners. There is scarcely a Member of this Council who has not had practical experience of the collection of rents, and who cannot realize what those figures mean. Bustee-owners are rich: bustee-inhabitants are poor. Your bustee law is changed and the procedure is converted from collecting from 70,000 bustee-inhabitants, who are poor, into collecting from 7,000 bustee-owners, who are well to do. Nevertheless the collections become less, and in one year sank so low as 60 per cent. There can be only one reason for this."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"It occurred to me during the speech of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that a compromise might be effected by allowing for bustees the special procedure of collecting the rates to which objection has been taken, or the ordinary procedure applicable to the rest of the town, the option of using either being left to the Chairman. I am glad to

find that provision has been made for this alternative procedure in the Bill. It seems to me, therefore, that the Bill meets adequately the object of the amendment. After experience of the working of the two procedures, it will be possible to decide finally which procedure is the more suitable for bustees, and should be generally or exclusively followed."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, said:—"I support the amendment on the ground that it is a matter of great injustice to the owners of bustees to be called upon to pay also the occupier's share of the municipal rates. There will be no loss to the Municipality if the rates are levied directly from bustee-tenants. The Municipality has ample power to realise its dues, whereas it is very difficult for private parties to do so, for they must have recourse to law, and the owners therefore are losers by having to pay their tenants' rates and recover them afterwards by process of law, as all the expenses incurred in litigation cannot be recovered."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I must admit that it was an omission on my part not to refer to the provision in this Bill which empowers the Chairman, with the sanction of the General Committee, to exempt any bustee from the provisions for the recovery of bustee-rates. I acknowledge that that is a distinct improvement in the Bill, and its introduction very clearly shows that the Select Committee felt that the bustee provisions of the Act of 1888 have not worked well. I have only to express the hope that the Chairman of the Corporation will see fit to freely make use of this alternative procedure. I can only wish that the initiative in the exemption of bustee-owners from the ordinary bustee procedure was given to the Corporation; for, as the Corporation represents the people and comes freely into contact with them, the Corporation would be in a position to administer this part of the law with much greater success than the Chairman and the General Committee; and I appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider this point. The new provision to which my hon'ble friend has referred, I thankfully admit, is a distinct improvement. In the course of the observations which the Hon'ble Member made he was pleased to remark that there had been deterioration in the collection of bustee-rates, but that it was difficult to ascertain the cause, and that it was possibly due to the inefficiency of the Warrant Department and possibly to the defect in the law which did not empower the Corporation to cut off water-connections. But with equal justice and show of reason I might assume that it was possibly due to a defect in the law, and I believe that is the opinion of all experienced Commissioners. It is their deliberate opinion that it is the defect in the law which is responsible for the deterioration in bustee-collections. My hon'ble friend observed—and here again the observation supports my contention—that the landlords under the operation of this law will be disposed to exact higher rates from their tenants than they pay to the Corporation on their account. Is not that a grave injustice to the tenants? The poor people don't know what rates they have to pay; they are absolutely at the mercy of their landlords. I certainly think that involves very great hardship upon the poor."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"We made provision for that in the Select Committee; notices are to be posted within the bustee of the valuations which have been made."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The rates payable by each tenant must be calculated upon the valuations which have been made: will these poor people be able to make the calculations? I say they will be completely at the mercy of their landlords. The most simple and most effective way would be to go straight to these poor people and present a bill to them, instead of leaving the landlord to collect the rates from them. It is obvious that the present law does involve injustice, and, notwithstanding what Sir Henry Harrison has said, I ask the Council to reverse his judgment and to re-enact the law of 1876."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the word "five" be substituted for the word "ten" in line 3 of clause (*c*) of section 159 (*now* 180).

He said:—"I am not aware that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has any serious objection to this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member has treated this amendment as an alternative to his previous motion, which has just been negatived."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It is not an alternative."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Ten years is the term in the present Act, and I don't think it ought to be reduced without any special reason. I have consulted the Chairman of the Corporation, and he thinks it would be dangerous to accept this amendment. If you exclude from the operation of the bustee law any masonry building in a bustee built on land let for a term of five years, there would be a risk of excluding many more buildings than we anticipate. Landlords may object to give leases of ten years, but they might give leases of five years and one day. For this reason I am not in favour of this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"Mr. Bright's opinion ought to carry great weight, but I think the opinion of experienced Commissioners is entitled to some little consideration also. Bustee-owners seriously object to allow people to build masonry buildings in their bustees, and if they allow them to construct masonry buildings and give them leases for five years for the erection of such buildings, such buildings ought to be considered as being exempt from the operation of the bustee law. I understand the *raison d'être* to be this, that the bustee procedure is to be retained where the landlord can be found and you can realize the rates from him. Tenants remove from place to place, but, if a tenant has built a house in any particular bustee on a lease of five years, he ought to be treated as a sort of permanent resident; he has not the same sort of fleeting interest as a bustee-tenant has, and therefore a person building a pucka house on bustee-land having a lease of five years ought to be exempt from the operation of the bustee procedure.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill referred to Mr. Bright's opinion; but has Mr. Bright given any facts to show that there will be any loss of revenue or any administrative difficulty? It is his mere *obiter dictum*, but I think that the opinions of experienced Commissioners whom we have consulted should also be entitled to some weight. And further there is that ground which I have submitted, namely, that a person having a lease for five years who builds a masonry house on the bustee-land should be considered a permanent resident."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am not prepared with any facts or figures, because I had not the smallest idea that anybody would question Mr. Bright's statement, and there is nothing in support of this amendment in the report of the Corporation or in any of the papers on the Bill."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I raised the question in the Select Committee."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 187.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 164A (*now* 187), sub-section (2), lines 4 and 5, the words "shall be repaid or refunded to the objector or allowed to be set off against any present or future demand of the Corporation against him under the provisions of this Act" be substituted for the words "shall be repaid or allowed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTION 189.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 184 (*now* 189), the words "in advance" be omitted.

He said:—"This is merely a verbal change, and I was not a little surprised to hear from one of my Hon'ble friends this morning that he had taken it to be a very substantial change. It is really nothing of the kind. Section 184 (*now* 189) provides that 'the tax shall be payable half-yearly in advance.' Section 185 (*now* 191) fixes the date on which the sum is to be paid, and it seems to me that, if the amount due for the half-year commencing on the first day of April may be paid on the 30th of April, it is not a very correct description to say that the tax is payable half-yearly in advance. It will be quite open for the rate-payer to pay the tax at least thirty days after the half-year has begun, and therefore I think the words 'in advance' may be omitted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want to say just one word in reference to my hon'ble friend's amendment. You have got those words in the law, and, if you omit them, people will come to the conclusion that the taxes are not to be paid in advance. They will say: 'The Legislature has not insisted upon our paying in advance, and why should we do so?' I think it is most essential that the words should be retained. When people are called upon to pay in advance, they pay during the half-year or during the quarter. When they are called upon to pay in arrears, they pay very much later and sometimes don't pay at all; and, having regard to the fact that the omission of these words is likely to lead to misapprehension—my friend shakes his head; he is a sound and an able lawyer, but we are not all lawyers, and people will take a common-sense view of the law and will say that they are not required to pay in advance; they therefore will not do so, but pay in arrears. Taking a common-sense view of the matter, I decidedly think that the words ought to be retained."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's view. I think that to omit these words would cause misapprehension in the minds of the public. There is no doubt this tax ought to be paid in advance, and that intention is made perfectly clear by the use of these words."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"From a lawyer's point of view section 184 (*now* 189) is the substantive law, and section 185 (*now* 191) is only the adjective law; therefore, in my opinion, the words should be allowed to remain."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"It seems to me, Sir, that we are not very consistent. If under section 149 (*now* 171) there is no misapprehension, I do not see that there can be any possible misapprehension here. I think that, by omitting the words 'in advance,' we might bring the two sections into harmony."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 198.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that, for the words "in his discretion" in lines 1 and 2 of the proviso to section 206 (*now* 198), the words "with the previous sanction of the General Committee" be substituted.

He said:—"Sir, I will explain what I mean. The proviso gives to the Chairman the power of refunding licenses under certain conditions. I suggest that the power should be exercised subject to the approval of the General Committee. If my hon'ble friend objects to that, I would say that the power

The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

should be exercised subject to an appeal to the General Committee. These are delicate matters, and all of us have our likes and dislikes, and the personal element ought to be eliminated as far as possible. It seems to me that it would be wiser in a matter like this that there should be some sort of control exercised by the General Committee. Of course we know that the Chairman will do his duty. I have not the slightest desire to suggest that he would do anything else but his duty. It is, however, advisable that there should be a safeguard against the play of personal feelings, and it was this idea which suggested to me the idea of recommending this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If the Hon'ble Member will omit the word 'previous,' I am quite ready to accept his amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Yes, I am quite ready to omit the word 'previous'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"I should be against this on the ground that applications might be made to the Chairman individually by persons who might not care to make applications to the General Committee. That is to say, disclosures might be made about business in a private way to the Chairman, which the applicant would prefer not to make to the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I think that objection is met by the omission of the word 'previous'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I was going to say the same thing. The matter in that case would be subject to the control of the General Committee. The General Committee will have power, under the amendment I moved the other day, to insert a new section, section 24A (*now* 16), to look into and revise the Chairman's orders upon any particular case. But they may, and doubtless will, authorize the Chairman to anticipate their approval, and in that case a mere subsequent report will be sufficient. In that case I think it will probably be found that, in the class of cases to which the Hon'ble Member refers, it will not be necessary for the General Committee to have all the facts before them; a mere report will be sufficient."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"Yes, I accept that."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I don't quite follow how this section would be worked. Is it intended that there shall be an appeal to the General Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"No; the action would be subject to their sanction."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I understand there will be something like three or four thousand cases coming up in regard to this matter, and, if these are all to come up before the General Committee, they will constitute an enormous burden in addition to the other work of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think, Sir, it is desirable to give some power to the General Committee in this matter. If the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will look at clause (*c*), he will see it is there provided that the Chairman may, *in any other case*, exempt any person from liability to take out a license, or may authorize him to take out a license in a lower class. That is rather a large power of discretion to give to the Chairman alone. Therefore, I welcome this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"It must not be understood that I am opposed to an appeal to the General Committee. I only wish to draw attention to the actual facts, in order that they may be before the Council in the discussion on this matter. That these cases should come up to the General Committee I think is a very necessary provision. I would not like to give absolute

powers in any such matters to any one individual. But, if they all are to be brought up before the General Committee in the ordinary routine of work, I would draw attention to the very heavy additional burden which would, in that case, devolve upon the General Committee."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"They are subject to the control of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Under my amendment carried the other day, the General Committee will have the power to authorise the Chairman to anticipate their sanction in any class of cases they think proper. These matters, although very numerous, will simply come up, I think, in a routine way as a matter of report. It will not materially add to the work of the General Committee, and I think the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar himself will bear me out in tnis with their experience of the working of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I am disposed to think, Sir, that the best course would be to provide that the Chairman shall furnish brief particulars of all the cases to the General Committee, with the reasons for his action. The General Committee then might or might not, as they think proper, call on him for an explanation in particular cases. To subject all these cases to the orders of the General Committee seems to me to be very unnecessary."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That, Sir, is really met by the amendment carried the other day. The effect of that amendment would be to permit the General Committee to lay down rules that in cases of this kind or in similar classes of cases the matter has only to be reported to them afterwards. That was the express object with which that amendment was brought forward. It meets the whole point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton."

The motion was then put and the amendment was agreed to in the altered form.

SECTION 203.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "rates" in line 8 of section 211 (*now* 203) the following words be inserted:—

"or, where no rates are mentioned, at such rates."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to provide that the municipal revenue does not suffer any loss, and I think my hon'ble friend will agree with me when I have stated the facts of the case. May I ask the Council kindly to turn to Schedule VIA (*now* IX). The Council will find that this is a schedule which deals with the 'scavenging tax,' and, Sir, the amendment of which I have given notice deals with the rectification of an omission in connection with this schedule. Owners of bazars and markets pay this scavenging tax at the present moment, and a very considerable share of the tax is derived from them. I have ascertained from the Municipal Office that the amount of the tax to be paid by the owners of markets and bazars cannot be laid down in any workable and practical shape. I think it would be best settled by bye-laws. Therefore, Sir, I say that the rates are to be the rates such as are fixed in the schedule or, where no rates are fixed in the schedule, such rates as have been prescribed by bye-laws made under this Act. The object is to improve the municipal revenue, or at any rate to see that the municipal revenue now obtained is not lessened by any law which we may now pass. I think my hon'ble friend has himself given notice of a similar amendment. Owners of markets and bazars pay the scavenging tax, and there is no reason why they should not continue to pay it. If you cannot lay it down in the schedule, it must be determined by bye-laws or by private arrangement. The present practice is for these rates to be determined by private arrangement."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The intention of the section is exactly the intention of my hon'ble friend. In the first instance, the rates to be paid by those people are to be the rates specified in the schedule; if there are no

rates specified in the schedule against any particular case, then they come under the operation of rates to be prescribed by bye-laws. The addition of these words will make no difference either way. I have asked the Secretary of the Council, and he says the addition of these words will have no effect on the meaning of the section as it stands at present."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have consulted some friends, and they are of opinion that there has been an omission."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Does the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya think the words ought to be inserted?"

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The proposed addition is wholly unnecessary. The section is quite clear as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The learned Doctor agrees with the Secretary."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The lawyers of the Council think it is not necessary, and I defer to their opinion. I am not entitled to hold my opinion against theirs in matters of this description, and I therefore withdraw my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of Council, withdrawn.

New chapter.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"With reference to a new amendment of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, although I do not wish to enter in any way into the merits of the proposition or to offer any comments upon it at the present moment, I think the Hon'ble Member will himself see that the Council cannot adopt a proposal of the kind without reference to the commercial bodies which are interested in it. He must be aware also that a system of taxation like this cannot be enforced without penalties, for which we must get the approval of the Government of India, and therefore, without any expression of opinion as to the merits or the demerits of a system of town-dues, I regret I cannot admit this amendment at this stage."

The Hon'ble the President ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

That the following sections be inserted in the Bill:—

Chapter XVIA.—Town-duty.

Imposition of town-duty.

"216A. (1) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Corporation may, by resolution adopted at a special meeting, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, impose a town-duty and make rules for the levying of such town-duty on such articles as the Corporation may from year to year determine, when the said articles are imported from any place into Calcutta. [Bom. Act, s. 192.]

(2) The said duty shall not exceed 2½ per cent. of the market value of each article.

Table of rates of town-duties.

"216B. The General Committee shall cause tables of the town-duties for the time being leviable, specifying the rates at which and the articles on which the same are leviable, to be printed in the English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu languages, and to be affixed in a conspicuous position at every place at which the said town-duties are levied. [Bom. Act, s. 193.]

Exemption of articles belonging to Government from town-duty.

"216C. (1) No town-duty shall be leviable on any article which, at the time of its importation, is certified by an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf to be the property of the Government. [Bom. Act, s. 194.]

(2) If any article on which town-duty is paid is imported under a written declaration, signed by the importer, that such article is being imported for the purpose of fulfilling a specified contract with the Government or otherwise for the use of the Government, the full amount of the duty paid thereon shall be refunded, on production at any time within six months after importation, of a certificate signed by an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf and certifying that the article so imported has become the property of the Government.

Duty "216D. (1) When any article upon which town-duty has been paid is exported from Calcutta, the full amount of the duty so paid shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be refunded. [Bom. s. 195.]

(2) Such refunds shall be made under such rules as the General Committee, with the approval of the Corporation, may make in this behalf.

(3) Provided as follows:—

(a) no refund shall be made unless the same is applied for within one month from the date of exportation;

(b) no refund shall be made of any amount less than five rupees;

(c) no rule framed by the General Committee under this section shall have effect unless and until it is approved by the Corporation and confirmed by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I bow to that decision, Sir. May I be permitted to say just one word by way of explanation. I found on going through the report of the Building Commission that they made a strong recommendation in favour of a system of town-duties. They say that the 'imposition of an octroi-duty ought to be taken into serious consideration.' In Bombay, Madras and the North-West Provinces octrois are in force, and it struck me that if we had an octroi here it would be an excellent means of raising revenue. The mercantile community who are going to have a predominant share in the municipal system of the future would also, as I think they justly should, in a system of octroi-duties, have to pay a predominant share of the rates and taxes. That was my reason for making the proposal."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"That may be so, but we cannot go into the matter now."

SECTION 211.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 220 (*now* 211), sub-section (2), before the word "Magistrate," the words "Presidency or Municipal" be inserted.

He said:—"The sub-section says 'if any cart or animals so seized be not claimed within ten days, it or they may be sold at auction by order of a Magistrate.' The Magistrate of what place? Take the city of Calcutta. We have the Presidency Magistrates in the city proper, in the suburbs we have the Suburban Magistrates, and the Bill contemplates that we should create another class of Magistrates to be called Municipal Magistrates. The question may arise which of these Magistrates has jurisdiction in this matter; to this my amendment affords a simple solution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think there is some misapprehension about this. The intention of course is that these carts shall be sold under the order of any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed. It might be in Howrah. If the Hon'ble Member looks at section 217 (*now* 208), he will find that this applies to Howrah as well as to Calcutta. It also applies to the Suburbs and the added area, which are within the magisterial jurisdiction of the Police Courts at Alipore and Sealdah. The word 'Magistrate' cannot be qualified as proposed in the amendment."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Then I would suggest that the following words should be put in, 'the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If the learned Legal Remembrancer thinks that an improvement, I have no objection; but I would rather have no change."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If you look at the present law you will find the word 'Magistrate,' and I don't know if any inconvenience has resulted or any harm has been occasioned by it. I think it is unnecessary to make any change."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said :—"It seems to me quite unnecessary to make any change in the section. The Magistrate would obviously be one having jurisdiction within the town."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said :—"I think, Sir, as the Assistant Secretary has said, that if you make a change here you will have to make changes in about thirty or forty other places in the Bill. If the words were put in, it would make it clear, but if the Magistrate has no jurisdiction he cannot do anything."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 220 (*now* 211), sub-section (3), for "twenty days" be substituted "three months."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 220 (*now* 211), sub-section (3), for the words "paid to the credit of the Municipal Funds" be substituted "the property of the Corporation."

He said :—"I think, Sir, it will be convenient if I take these two amendments together. The intention of the amendments is to bring this section into harmony with section 220K (*now* 221). I cannot persuade myself to believe that it was ever intended that the Corporation should keep a separate account of the proceeds of these sales for ever, and that it should be open to a man to come in after the lapse of any length of time and demand his money. I suggest that, if he does not come within three months to claim the money, it should lapse to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"As regards the first amendment the Hon'ble Member proposes to extend the term of twenty days to three months. I would point out that 'twetny days' is the existing law, and that there is no good reason for the change. I have never heard that any inconvenience has resulted from its operation.

"As regards the second amendment, I would point out that there is a difference between sections 220 (*now* 211) and 220K (*now* 221). Under section 220 (*now* 211), the sale is made by order of the Magistrate, and the sale proceeds in the first instance remain in his hands. At the end of twenty days, if they are not claimed, the Magistrate must pay them over to credit of the Municipal Fund. But in section 220K (*now* 221), the position in different. There, the sale is made by the Chairman, and the sale proceeds are in his hands. They are credited at once to the proper Municipal Fund, and if there is no claim within three years they become the property of the Corporation. But no actual payment has to be made; it is only a book transaction."

The motions were severally put and lost.

Section 213.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in section 220B (*now* 213), sub-section (3), line 1, the word "one" be omitted.

He said :—"Sir, the amendment that I beg to propose is merely a verbal one. Sub-section (3) of section 220B (*now* 213) runs thus :—

'If any one person is liable for the consolidated rate on account of more properties than one, the Chairman may charge to him in one or several bills as the Chairman may think fit the several sums payable by him on account of such properties.'

"I propose we should omit the word 'one' and make the section read 'If any person is liable,' &c. The reason why I propose this amendment is that in the General Clauses Act the words signifying a singular number include the plural number, unless the text signifies something different. If this word were left in here, there would be confusion, and it might be contended that this word 'person' does not include several persons in cases where several persons are jointly assessed with the consolidated rate. I therefore thought that the omission of the word 'one' would make the section clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 217.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 220F (*now* 217) after the word "Chairman" be added "to be recorded in writing."

He said:—"I take it, the intention is that the order made by the Chairman should be in writing."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"I have no objection to this, Sir. I would only suggest that the word 'written' be substituted for 'special'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want the word 'special,' Sir, and I may tell you why I want it. In a serious matter like this, the order ought to be a 'special' order. I was always under the impression that the word 'special' covered the proposal of my hon'ble friend. You cannot give a 'special' order surely, except in writing. I have had to administer matters of this description in connection with a mufassal Municipality over which I have the honour to preside. We record a written order, and we put down the name of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the order. That is the rule. The mere passing of that order suffices: the people know of the existence of the order, and they at once pay up the money. That is the mufussal practice, and it works very well. If you have a 'special' order and then accept my Hon'ble friend's modification, I have nothing to say, but I think the word 'special' covers what my Hon'ble friend proposes. I should certainly be exceedingly unwilling to dispense with the safeguard which the word 'special' provides."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"If the Hon'ble Member attaches any importance to it I have no objection."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 220F (*now* 217), after the word "building" in line 6, be added "on the holding in respect of which default has been made."

He said:—"This, Sir, I must confess, is not a simple matter like my last amendment. It is a substantial thing, and I would respectfully ask the Council to consider it carefully. Under the section as it stands in the Bill, it would be quite open to the Chairman to order that the doors of the house of any person be broken open for purposes of distraint, if the Chairman is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that the building contains property belonging to a person who has defaulted. That this is so is clear from section 220D (*now* 215). That section provides that the moveable property of the defaulter may be distrained wherever it may be found, that is to say, if the property of *A*, who has defaulted, is in my house, it may be distrained. The law goes to that extent in section 220D (*now* 215) and so far it has my entire approval. What I object to is that the law should be carried further so as to authorize the Chairman to break open, for purposes of such distraint, the doors of a house which does not belong to the defaulter. I am not sure that this is intended to be the law; but, if it is, I must say that a provision like this may lead to grave abuses, and enable irresponsible municipal underlings to oppress innocent people. I can well anticipate the objection that a similar provision finds a place in the Bengal Municipal Act. That I cannot admit to be a valid defence; at any rate, I hope that such an argument will carry no weight with my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who on a former occasion, when I referred to the Bengal Municipal Act, entered a vigorous protest against what he described as dragging down the Calcutta Corporation to the level of the mufussal municipalities."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"May I say one word as to the danger of accepting my hon'ble friend's amendment? The danger is this. Property belonging to a defaulter may be secreted in the house of somebody else, and would be so secreted, because he would know that it would be perfectly safe. The section as it stands is the mufassal law, and I may also

add that the mufassal law in its practical operation has not been attended with any difficulties at all. We are an exceedingly law-abiding people in the mufassal, and, the moment we find our doors are likely to be broken open, we pay up. I think we ought to have this power of moral coercion which is provided for in the section."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"This section was added at the express instance of the Corporation. The amendment as it stands would not only prevent the Corporation from breaking open the houses of any person not a defaulter, but it would also prevent them breaking open a house belonging to the defaulter into which he had removed and secreted property from the holding in default. It would tend entirely to defeat the object of the section."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said :—"This amendment may involve the abuse of authority by the officer charged with the execution of the warrant. On the one hand, a man can safely remove his property and thus avoid the execution of the warrant. There is no fear of prosecution against him. On the other hand, the officer would be liable to prosecution. He would certainly be liable to civil damages, but he might be under certain circumstances liable to criminal prosecution; so this is a safeguard against that. I had the honour to preside over a municipality for about nine years, and I never had a complaint against an officer entrusted with warrants for execution."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 221.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 220K (*now* 221), sub-section (3), after the word "shall" be inserted "directly or indirectly."

He said :—"I take this to be the real intention of the law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member and accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 222.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 220L (*now* 222), sub-section (4), for the words "next and following payments of his rent" be substituted "rent for the period for which the arrear of consolidated rate was due or the rent of any subsequent period."

He said :—"This is, to some extent, a paraphrase of the language used in the section, and intended to exclude one case in which a dishonest tenant may take advantage of its beneficent provisions. I will illustrate what I mean by a concrete case. A landlord pays regularly the rates due to the Corporation (say) for the years 1896, 1897, 1898. The tenant has been withholding his rent for these years, and as a consequence the landlord breaks down and fails to pay the rates for 1899. The Corporation then issues notices on the tenant, who is thus obliged to pay the rates for 1899. Now, when the tenant pays the landlord the arrears of rent for 1896, he would be entitled to deduct, under the section as it stands in the Bill, the amount of rates he has paid for 1899. This is obviously unjust. He ought not to have this right of set-off till he comes to pay the rents for 1899. If he is himself in arrears, he is not entitled to any consideration; this is the simple equitable principle upon which my amendment is based."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 225.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that, in the last line of section 220-O (*now* 225), the words "damage that they may be legally entitled to" be substituted for "special damage sustained by them."

He said:—"This section gives protection to municipal servants. The general law says that if material irregularities are committed in respect of any warrants or other processes the party thwarting the warrant is not punishable under the criminal law. Here in this Municipal Bill we have given power to municipal officers to enter buildings and premises from sunset to sunrise, whereas in ordinary cases the Court officers are not entitled to enter premises during those hours. In the discussion on section 220F (*new* 217), it was suggested as a safeguard that if an officer entered the house of a third person for the purpose of distress during unauthorised hours he is liable for damages. I think if the word 'special' be allowed to remain in this section it may be contended that actual damage occasioned by the entry of the officer is meant. For instance, if a particular building is trespassed upon by an officer under an illegal order or no order whatsoever from any municipal authority, there is no doubt he is liable for damages, even on sentimental grounds; but if the man has suffered by reason of the breaking open of a lock or of a door he can only sue for actual damages, and not for the loss of honour or other feelings under the present wording of the section. So I think the words I have proposed, *viz.*, 'any damage that they may be legally entitled to,' cover all cases. I therefore suggest that they be added."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am altogether opposed to this amendment, Sir. In the first place, the wording is not such as could be accepted. The section would run thus:—

'All persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, full satisfaction for any damage they may be legally entitled to.'

"What the Hon'ble Member means by 'damage they may be legally entitled to' I don't know. But, putting that on one side, I object to the amendment. The section as it stands follows the existing law. The object is to exclude claims for sentimental damage, alleged injury to feelings, and matters of that kind. When municipal officers commit a trespass, if the municipal officers do actual damage they ought to be made to suffer. If a municipal servant acts in bad faith, if bad faith can be proved against him, he can be criminally prosecuted and punished; but it is quite unreasonable in ordinary cases to grant compensation merely for sentimental damages."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I regret I cannot support this amendment. It seems to me that the language used in the second part of the section is a necessary consequence of what is stated in the first part. The officer is declared to be under no circumstances a trespasser; therefore, nothing but special damage can be recoverable from him. Even if the amendment of my hon'ble friend were adopted, the Court would have to say that the damage to which the man was legally entitled was special damage. The amendment would not improve matters in the least."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Apart from the law, I don't think the Council ought to accept the amendment. I think no case has been made out for a change of the law in this respect, and I am also of opinion that municipal servants should be protected. Having regard to the fact that municipal servants need protection, and that there has been no abuse of the existing law which is identical with this section in the Bill, I do not think that any case has been made out for making the section more stringent than it is at the present moment. I am afraid I must oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I would only add one word. 'Damage that they may be legally entitled to' would be, according to the existing law, the special damage sustained by them. The provision, therefore as it stands is quite correct."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN, in reply, said:—"I should like to make one observation, *viz.*, when the first portion of the section declares that the action of the officer does not amount to trespass because he contravenes a rule, it only goes to show that he is not liable to criminal prosecution. If the

definition of 'special damage' is, as some Hon'ble Members seem to think, that it includes damages touching injury to the feelings, I would not like to press the amendment; but if that is not so, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill indicates, I think this amendment ought to be carried."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 228.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 220R (*now* 228) the words "for a period of six years after the rate became due" be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, I confess I have been somewhat puzzled by this section. It seems to be taken from the Bombay Act, section 212; the words which I suggest should be taken out are not to be found there, and I have not been able to discover any special reason why they should be put in here. The Indian Limitation Act prescribes a period of twelve years within which a charge on immoveable property may be enforced, and I cannot make out why, in the present instance, that period should be shortened to six years. Further, it is by no means difficult to conceive cases in which this departure from the ordinary law may lead to anomalies, for instance, the case of an occupier who is compelled to pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate. I would venture to suggest that the words 'for a period of six years after the rate becoming due' should be omitted and the law allowed to take its ordinary course."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"These words are not in the Bombay Act, and they were not in the Bill when it came up before the Select Committee. They were inserted in Select Committee at the instance of the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"At the instance of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am personally in favour of the amendment, and I think the words are liable, as the Hon'ble Mover has pointed out, to cause confusion. I hope the Council will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think my hon'ble friend is somewhat in error in thinking the objection was made by the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen. It was made by the Corporation as a reference to the proceedings of the Bill Committee will show.

"I quite agree that it would be to the interest of the Corporation that these words should be omitted. But we have not only to deal with the Corporation, we have also to deal with the rate-payers; and I don't think, Sir, the words that are put in here are words put in for the benefit of the rate-payers as against the Corporation. I don't think a debt against a particular rate-payer ought to be allowed to hang on for twelve years, and therefore it was on that account that the words were put in. In the original Bill the words did not occur, and then after much care and consideration the Select Committee came to the conclusion that they ought to be inserted, and I don't think they should be eliminated now. I admit that it would be better for the Corporation if the words were omitted, but we have to look at it from the point of view of the rate-payers. The members of the Select Committee representing the Corporation having taken the view that these words should be there, and having regard to the fact that the Select Committee after careful thought put in these words, they ought not now to be taken out. I venture to think, Sir, that we ought not to depart from a recommendation of the Select Committee in matters of detail of this kind unless very strong reasons have been shown to the contrary. Further, the Select Committee were unanimous in inserting these words, and they were inserted at the instance of the Members representing the Corporation. Having regard to these facts, I think the words ought to be retained."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I think, if it be considered that when the consolidated rate is not paid by the owner a demand would be made on the occupier, these words should be omitted. It is true that in the Limitation Act the period is six years for moveable property and twelve years for immoveable property; but I think the words be better omitted for the reason I have stated."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Sir, in the Select Committee I agreed to this section. I had not then had the advantage of hearing the exposition of the general law on the subject, which we have had from the Hon'ble Member for the University. If I had understood the case, I do not think I should have agreed to the insertion of these words."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I see no objection to the retention of the words of the Bill. They have been recommended by the Select Committee unanimously, and it is desirable that these liabilities should not be kept on the books for so long a period as twelve years. A fixed and comparatively short period will impress on the collecting establishment the necessity of activity in realizing arrears and conduce to better collections. If the period of limitation is undefined, slackness would ensue."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"I don't think it has been suggested by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that it should be twelve years, but merely that the law should take its course whatever the period may be."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I have patiently listened to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, but I see absolutely no reason why this Council should be so tender to the dishonest rate-payer who thinks it his duty to evade the ordinary law. If *A* has a charge on the property of *B*, the law of the land entitles *A* to enforce the same within a prescribed period of limitation. If *B* happens to be a rate payer and *A* happens to be the Calcutta Municipality, there is no imaginable reason why a shorter period of limitation should be prescribed. In the absence of very special and cogent reasons, no departure should be made from the ordinary law to the injury of the Corporation."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 11.	*Noes 7.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmad.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	

So the amendment was carried.

SECTIONS 230 AND 232.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 220T, clause (*a*) [*now* section 230, clause (*b*)], the words "and enclosing the sum demanded" be omitted.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 220T, clause (*b*) [*now* section 230, clause (*c*)], after the word "and" be inserted "after depositing the amount demanded."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that to section 220T (*now* 230) the following be added :—

"(c) or pay the sum demanded, together with any costs incurred under section 220C (*now* 214)."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 220V (*now* 232), line 3, for the word "either" the word "any" be substituted, and that the words "and has not paid the whole amount of the demand" be omitted.

He said:—"These amendments, Sir, have been suggested principally because it was not without considerable difficulty that I could make out the object of the section as it stands. It seems to be a new section, and I merely try to give effect to what appears to be the possible intention of its framers. Section 220T (*now* 230) contemplates two alternatives, namely, the defaulter may either elect to be prosecuted or contest the demand; but section 220V (*now* 232) shows by implication that there may be a third alternative, namely, the defaulter may pay up the demand. If so, all the three alternatives ought to appear in proper order in the earlier section. In the next place, it seems to me somewhat anomalous that, if a man elects to be prosecuted, he must, as a condition precedent, enclose the full amount demanded; for, whether he pays or not, he has rendered himself liable to prosecution. On the other hand, it seems desirable to insist on a deposit where the defaulter chooses to contest the demand; this would discourage frivolous objections, and would render a prosecution unnecessary when the objections are over-ruled."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It is rather awkward that these three amendments have been taken together, because the first two, to my mind, stand on an entirely different footing from the third. I will deal with the first two to begin with; and I object to these for this reason: I think that they will encourage people to elect to be prosecuted rather than to appear before the Chairman and contest the demand. We know that in the past, when prosecutions have been the only means of recovering these municipal dues, the whole of the work connected with the license-tax and the horse and carriage tax has got into very great confusion. It has been the law hitherto that these taxes could only be collected through the agency of the Criminal Courts. I must say that the Criminal Courts are a most inappropriate agency for collecting municipal dues, and how that law came into existence I cannot understand. We have endeavoured in this section to make criminal prosecutions as unpopular as possible. Therefore we provide that, if the defaulter elects to go before a Magistrate, he must have in the first instance deposited the amount. That applies to both the first two amendments. We only provide that money must be deposited in the event of a man electing to be prosecuted. The Hon'ble Member wishes to do exactly the reverse, that is, he would not require a deposit if the defaulter elected to be prosecuted, and he would require a deposit if the defaulter elected to go before the Chairman. Then, as regards the third amendment, the Hon'ble Member is quite right in saying that this provides a third alternative, but the intention of the section is that this third alternative shall exist all the time. My own feeling is that the Hon'ble Member is right and that it is desirable expressly to include this third alternative in the section. The three alternatives would therefore be that a man may elect to be prosecuted, or he may appear before the Chairman and contest the demand, or he may pay up the demand. That is what is intended, and that is what the Secretary says is the effect of this section. My opinion is that it would be better to express the third alternative more clearly, but as it is a matter of drafting I do not feel justified in opposing the expert opinion of the Secretary."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I would point out that the words 'elect to be prosecuted' are very unusual. The law cannot consistently declare a man liable to prosecution and at the same time permit him to 'elect' whether he shall be prosecuted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"We give him the power to elect to be prosecuted. Under the provisions of section 220S (*now* 229) the Chairman has the power to prosecute in any case."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"Yes, but 'intimate that he will await a prosecution' would be an improvement."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I have consulted the Secretary; and he says that there will be no objection to place a third alternative in the manner suggested, and I think it is desirable to put that alternative as much in the forefront as possible and to alter the sections accordingly."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"That will, to some extent, meet my views. There is one point which I am bound to say has been completely overlooked. In one respect clause (*a*) [*now* (*b*)] is really inconsistent with section 606 (*now* 578), sub-section (2) of which provides that 'such fine when levied shall be taken in full satisfaction of the demand on account of such license.' Surely it is not intended that a man should pay up the money under this clause, then elect to be prosecuted, get himself fined and pay the fine in satisfaction of the demand. You cannot make him pay twice, once in the shape of a deposit and a second time in the shape of a fine."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The fine must be more than the tax."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Why do you make him deposit the amount of demand?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"To discourage prosecutions."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"The deposit will be taken as part of the fine."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"It ought surely to be, only it is not so stated. I cannot believe that it was ever intended that he should be made to pay twice."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no objection to that being made clear, that the amount paid in is to be taken as part of the fine."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The deposit should be set-off against any fine levied under section 606 (*now* 578)."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"It would be clearer as a clause to section 606 (*now* 578), I think."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I will consult the Hon'ble Member after Council, and we can settle the matter then."

The further consideration of these amendments was then postponed.

New section.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following be inserted after section 225B (*now* 242):—

"It shall be the duty of the Chairman to test the purity of the supply of filtered water once every week and to lay the result before the General Committee."

He said:—"I am perfectly certain my hon'ble friend will sympathise with this amendment. It is a question which affects the purity of the water-supply. The water-supply ought to be tested and the result ought to be laid before the General Committee, and the people of Calcutta ought to know the character of the water they have to drink."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It is already provided for in section 590, clause (5) [*now* section 559, clause (6)], which enacts that the General Committee may make bye-laws for directing and regulating the purity of filtered water."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said :—" I do not think it is provided for. The General Committee may order that the water should be tested once month. It is too important a matter to be left to the discretion of the General Committee. I cannot see what possible objection my hon'ble friend can have to the water being tested once a week. I remember perfectly well, Sir, that there was a time when the water was tested every week by the analyst to the Corporation, and the results were laid before the General Committee. That practice has unfortunately been discontinued, I am sory to say, and it ought to be revived as a matter of statutory obligation. It ought not to be left to rules and bye-laws."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—" I may remind the Hon'ble Member that bye-laws are submitted to the Corporation for sanction."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said :—" I think it is desirable that the water-supply should be tested once a week."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said :—" Sir, if there is a feeling that it is advisable to have this test once a week, surely we ought to have a provision to that effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said :—" As regards the testing itself, Sir, I would be prepared to go even further than the amendment and say that the test ought to be made every day. It is, however, in my opinion a matter that ought to be left to the discretion of the General Committee."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 10.	*Noes 8.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.	

So the amendment was carried.

Section 246.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur moved that the words "and watering roads and gardens" be inserted after the word "drains" in line 1 of clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 225E (*now* 246).

He said :—" There are many houses, especially in the southern part of the town, with small compounds attached to them. In the said compounds there are small roads for the entrance and exit of carriages, and small gardens attached to them. I don't think that it is reasonable for us to tax the owners or occupiers for the small quantity of unfiltered water required for watering these roads and gardens, especially where the occupiers or owners do not consume the full quantity of water allowed to them under the law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—" The question in regard to this matter is whether people should be allowed to use the unfiltered water for their gardens and compounds without paying for it. The present practice is that they pay for it, and, if the amendment were adopted, the Corporation would lose some revenue. I do not think the Hon'ble Member has made out any case for this change."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 248.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the word "five" be substituted for "four" in line 4 of section 226 (*now* 248).

He said:—"Instead of 4,000 gallons per day, I beg to recommend that every person paying the water-rate should be permitted to have 5,000 gallons of filtered water for every rupee of the water-rate. I may say—and it is my duty to put it on record—that in the original Bill the amount to be supplied was not 4,000 gallons but 3,000 gallons; and, as a result of the discussion we had in Select Committee, the quantity was raised to 4,000 gallons. I thankfully accepted that, but, Sir, it is not enough, and there is no reason why the rate-payers should not get water at the rate of 5,000 gallons per rupee. I have been making enquiries, and I find that the cost price of 1,000 gallons is about 10 pice, so that for a rupee you would get more than 6,000 gallons of water. I do not want to put it so high as that. I wish to give to the rate-payers, whose money has made the water-works, only 5,000 gallons of water, and not 6,000 gallons, to which indeed they are entitled at the cost price. Then, Sir, there is this consideration. You treat the rate-payers, even after the concession you have made, exactly in the same way as you treat outsiders. We supply water to the Barrackpore Cantonment at the rate of 4 annas for 1,000 gallons, that is, 4,000 gallons to the rupee, and you propose to supply the rate-payers of Calcutta at the same rate. I don't think, Sir, the rate-payers of Calcutta ought to be treated in exactly the same way as the people of Barrackpore. I think a larger supply ought to be given to them. If we can sell water to the people of Barrackpore at the rate of 4,000 gallons per rupee, I am not making an exorbitant demand when I ask that the rate-payers of Calcutta should receive 5,000 gallons for the rupee. They would be entitled to 6,000 gallons, but I do not want to put it so high. I would be content with a rate cheaper than the rate at which water is supplied to the Barrackpore Cantonment, but below what the rate-payers would be entitled according to the cost price. I am perfectly certain the Council will be in strong sympathy with my proposal. I may say, Sir, that there is a very strong feeling about this amendment. I think, if my hon'ble friend refers to the numerous representations made to him, he will find that in the opinion of the rate-payers generally the question of water-supply is the most important question raised in this Bill next to that of the constitutional clauses. As Your Honour's Government has not been able to meet the wishes of the people in regard to the constitutional clauses, I ask that, as a small concession, they may be allowed this increased supply of filtered water."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR said:—"I have an amendment on the paper, Sir, which is identical with that which has just been moved by my hon'ble friend, and so I beg that they may be considered together. From what has fallen from my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, there remains very little for me to add. In one Hindu family there live several distantly related dependents, and the Hindus cannot move an inch in their daily household business without water; so they will feel much if water-supply is so restricted."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"I am in entire sympathy with the Hon'ble Members in their desire to get the largest possible supply of filtered water for the people of Calcutta. The filtered water-supply is one of the greatest boons which have ever been conferred upon the city. But this matter has to be looked at from two points of view. It must be looked at not only from the point of view of the rate-payers who receive the water, but also from the point of view of the Corporation who have to supply it; and I am afraid, Sir, my Hon'ble friend has looked at the matter solely from the point of view of the public, and left the point of view of the Corporation out of sight. I think, Sir, we are all agreed that the object to be aimed at is to fix the statutory supply of water at the highest possible figure consistent with a reasonable margin of safety. Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Member said that the actual cost is

about 6,000 gallons to the rupee. It is, as a matter of fact, about 6,300 gallons to the rupee. These figures we obtain in this way. The daily supply is $20\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons; the total amount of water-rate is about $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Dividing one figure by the other, you get about 6,300 gallons for every rupee. At first sight then, it looks as if the Hon'ble Member is right, and that it would be possible to give the rate-payers a statutory supply of 6,000 gallons for every rupee; but there are two reasons which make it impossible to do so consistently with safety. When we say that the daily supply is $20\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, it means that that is the quantity of water registered at the pumping stations. The way in which the water is registered there is this: We know exactly the capacity of the pumps; we know exactly the amount of water raised by each stroke of the engines; and we obtain the total quantity of water raised by multiplying that capacity by the number of strokes. Now, Sir, if our whole system of mains and pipes and fittings were absolutely perfect, then the total quantity of water registered in one day would accurately represent the quantity of water which passes into consumption in the houses of the people. But, unfortunately, our system of mains and reservoirs and pipes and fittings is very far indeed from being perfect; in fact, it is very faulty. What the amount of the leakage is will, I fear, never be known until some system like that which they have in Liverpool, or Deacon's waste-water meter system, or some other system of that description, is introduced into Calcutta. A puncture in a pipe, about the size of a pin's head, will allow 100 gallons of water to run to waste in 24 hours. Mr. Hughes told Mr. Buckley and myself, in one of the numerous conferences we had with him on this subject, that he would not be surprised to hear that one-third of the whole amount of water never reached the houses of the people at all. It runs away to waste at the innumerable leaks all over the system. I don't wish to overstate the case; so I would take the leakage at one-fifth of the whole. I understand Mr. Buckley will bear me out in this. If you therefore take one-fifth from 6,300 gallons, it leaves you only 5,040 gallons. That is a very small margin in excess of what the Hon'ble Member wants, and for this reason alone it would not be safe to allow 5,000 gallons per rupee.

"But there is another reason also. The statutory supply which we propose to make in this section is a general all-round average rate. It represents the quantity of water we can supply throughout the town if everybody were to receive his proper quantity of water, neither more nor less. But there are a number of houses which receive far more than their statutory supply. Taking the average of the town and the suburbs together, I think the average supply is about 31 gallons per head per day. In the town proper it is about 38 gallons and in the suburbs it is between 11 and 12 gallons. In some parts of the northern quarter of the city the consumption in some of the houses rises as high as 70 gallons a day. Now, so long as that is the case, so long as it is impossible to put an end to this state of affairs, it is evident that many of the people in other parts of the town must be content with a smaller quantity than the supply allotted to them under the Act. Therefore, it is impossible for us to stipulate that every person shall receive the full all-round average rate. On account of this we propose to deduct 1,000 gallons per rupee, in order to allow a margin of safety, and this brings us from the 5,040 gallons to 4,000 gallons which we provide for in the Bill.

"I will only add, Sir, that the Hon'ble Members may rest assured that the rate-payers will not receive one single pint of water less under this enactment than they would if the amendments of the Hon'ble Members were accepted. It is the strongest wish of everyone connected with the Corporation to extend and improve the supply of filtered water throughout the town, and we shall gradually work up, I hope, to a continuous and unlimited supply in the future."

The Honble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"Sir, I should be very glad if I could support the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I entirely sympathise with his wish to give as much water as possible to the people. Mr. Hughes went very fully into this question and made out a case even stronger in some respects than that of my hon'ble friend himself. Mr. Hughes,

by a calculation which he made, came to the conclusion that the water could be delivered in the town at cost price at the rate of about 8,000 gallons to the rupee, provided that the profits made by sale of water were deducted from its cost price. Mr. Hughes thought the really equitable and proper way was to have a sliding scale which he worked out with considerable care and trouble. This sliding scale provided for only 1,500 gallons to each rupee of water-rate in some cases of large houses and for as much as 5,000 gallons for the value in small ones; but this would not be a workable arrangement. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has put this case so excellently that he leaves me but little to say, but I would support the main reason he put forward why it is impossible to give these 5,000 gallons per rupee. It is in consequence of the great loss of water between the pumps and the houses. I do not suppose that the Municipality of Calcutta have the slightest idea of the amount of waste which goes on. We hear a great deal of the waste of water in Calcutta, and no doubt the waste is gross. When we speak of that waste we generally have in mind the many leaking taps which probably every gentleman in this room has in his own house. I know I have them in mine. But the amount of leakage which goes on between the pumping stations and the houses is also, most probably, enormous. As the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has said, the water-works in Calcutta, are old and in some cases are defective. I have here a report laid before the Institution of Civil Engineers within the last few years. Speaking of the water-works in England, it says that the waste of water in the main and connections before the water is drawn off at the taps amounts in many water-works to one-half of the original supply. Now, I don't think that is true in Calcutta. I don't think the loss here is as great as that; but it is very large. Sir Frederick Bramwell, who made investigations into this matter, arrived at the conclusion that in many cases of large water-works the amount of water actually drawn off at the taps for consumption was not more than one-third of the entire original supply. There is no question whatever that the loss between the pumps and the houses is very great, and it is not possible to deliver water in the houses at the price which it may be proved to cost at the pumping stations. Now, Sir, this Bill introduces a great change in the water-works of Calcutta, and when that change has been fully established, and the enormous improvement which it must undoubtedly effect has been carried out, it may be possible that the Hon'ble Member will get his 5,000 gallons to the rupee. But if Hon'ble Members will study this Bill, they will see that great care has been taken to lay down a stipulation that these alterations are to be introduced gradually during a long series of years—seven years I think it is. I won't detain the Council by stating what the reason for this stipulation is. I will only say that it is a very good reason. I am perfectly certain that if this amendment is carried now, and the 5,000 gallons per rupee is made a statutory allowance which everybody may have a right to demand, there will be some people in the town who will not get half what they are entitled to, and I believe there are many now who will not get 3,000 gallons for each rupee of water-rate paid by them. If the statutory allowance be raised to 5,000, I believe the Municipality would find great difficulties in meeting demands for water. There are other reasons, and one is that this new system of continuous supply will cost more money, and there is also one other reason that there is no question whatever (looking to the experience of the many towns in England which have gone through the change now going to be introduced in Calcutta) that the quantity which may be consumed in Calcutta itself, without detracting in the least from the needs of the people, will, be very largely reduced indeed, and consequently the cost per 1,000 gallons may be increased. I strongly advise the Council to reject the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and to my hon'ble friend opposite. Mr. Buckley, for the sympathy they have expressed with my amendment, I can assure the Council that there is a very strong body of public sentiment behind the amendment I have laid before the Council. My hon'ble friend has observed that I have approached the question not from the point of view of the Corporation, but from the point of view of the rate-payer. Sir, I do approach the question from that standpoint. I am first a citizen and then a

member of the Corporation. Whatever impulses I may have as a member of the Corporation, they are nothing as compared to my impulses as a citizen of the great Indian community to which I have the honour to belong. And, Sir, while I have listened with the greatest possible respect to the statements made by the two Hon'ble Members who preceded me, those statements have not convinced me that I was wrong and that they are right. The great difficulty, so far as I can gather, is that we lose a great quantity of water by leakage, and that people in some parts of the town use much larger quantities of water than they are entitled to use. Then, Sir, Mr. Hughes comes upon the scene, and he says that at the cost price the people of Calcutta would be entitled to 8,000 gallons of water to the rupee. Can anybody approximately tell us what the leakage is? Can anybody tell us what the amount of water is that is wasted by people in the town? No definite statements are put forward, but vague allegations are made; and upon those vague allegations we are called upon to withhold from the people of Calcutta the great boon for which they cry at the hands of this Council, namely, that they should be supplied with water at the rate of 5,000 gallons a day. I say you have not been able to make accurate calculations; you have not got the data for making accurate calculations; and yet, upon vague calculations, you are prepared to refuse to the people of Calcutta the great boon which they are entitled to receive at your hands, *viz.*, a larger quantity of water than what they now receive. If you had facts and figures which could be scrutinized, I would accept your conclusions, and I would ask my constituents to accept those conclusions. I could tell them that we cannot grant their prayers in this matter; it is perfectly impossible for the Government to grant them. But, Sir, you have not been able to give us any specific facts beyond these general statements. Sir, I desire to carry the point a little further. My hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley has said, and I think he has made the statement more than once at meetings of the Select Committee: 'Give the people of Calcutta a continuous supply of water, and then there will be less waste.' I think I am right in that statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill was good enough to lay a statement before the Select Committee, in which he proved that wherever a system of continuous supply has been introduced it has led to a considerable saving of water. That is the statement upon which I take my stand. Therefore, Sir, we have this principle of continuous supply and no waste. I think, Sir, I am right in inferring as a corollary to that principle that, if we have a larger supply, the waste will be less than at present. If a continuous supply means no waste, a larger supply means less waste. Therefore, if instead of 4,000 gallons we give 5,000 gallons, there will be less waste. I think I am entitled to that conclusion. Then, Sir, the people of Calcutta will find that the Government has made an effort to comply with their wishes in this respect. And I am perfectly certain the leaders of the community—if only as a recognition of this concession—would co-operate with the Corporation and the Government to see that there is no waste of water in Indian houses. Therefore, Sir, if it is proved that continuous supply means a saving of water, then I am entitled to hold that, if you give the people 5,000 gallons, there will be a saving in waste. I am bound to say that in my opinion there is considerable exaggeration with regard to the waste of water in Indian houses. That there is waste I do admit, but I am afraid there is a considerable measure of exaggeration with regard to what that waste is; and where you have no definite facts you are liable to be carried away by exaggerated statements. If that be so, we ought not to legislate, so to speak, in a panic upon the basis of exaggerated statements and withhold from the people of Calcutta the boon which I am perfectly sure Your Honour's Government is anxious to grant them. I wish my hon'ble friend would get rid of those apprehensions which he has derived from consultation with the municipal executive. People in their responsible positions are apt to be cautious, and I respect their caution; but we as legislators stand outside the particular grove and the particular sphere in which they are accustomed to move. We ought to take a wider view of the

situation, we ought to be able to sympathise with a public grievance, and not to tender our consciences to their keeping. We should rather exercise an independent judgment in regard to those conclusions which they desire us to accept. I ask the Council not to be led away by the exaggerated fears of the municipal executive. I ask the Council to take note of their apprehensions, but to judge the matter independently, having regard to their wider knowledge and their deeper sympathies. I trust, Sir, that Your Honour's Government will see its way to accept the amendment."

The motions being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 11.*
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 226, (*now* 248), line 4, the words "not more than" be omitted.

He said:—"I hope, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be reasonable enough to accept this amendment. I was listening with great attention to the debate on the last two amendments, and they seemed to me to be so absolutely harmless from every point of view, certainly from a practical point of view, that I thought the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would accept them. It would not matter in the least whether instead of 4,000 gallons you put in 5,000, or 10,000, or 20,000 in the section as it stands. Let us read the section:—

'Subject to the provisions of section 26?C (*now* 283), the occupier of every building connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, *not more than four* thousand gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Corporation as water-rate on account of such building, together with a sufficient supply of unfiltered water for flushing privies, urinals and drains, and for cleansing stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses occupied by animals which are not kept for profit or hire.'

"It is clear, therefore, that the Corporation is under a statutory obligation to supply not more than 4,000 gallons of filtered water. What difference would it make to the Corporation if we solemnly declared that their statutory obligation was to supply not more than ten thousand gallons? Manifestly none whatever, so long as a minimum is not fixed. It seems to me, therefore, that the fight so long was about a mere shadow. Now let us look to the existing law, which you will find embodied in section 155 of the Act of 1888. Curiously enough, the words 'not more than' are not to be found there, and the Corporation is under a statutory obligation to supply three thousand gallons, neither more nor less. Under the new law, the Corporation will be under no obligation whatsoever; even if a single gallon is supplied, there will be ample compliance with the letter of the law. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that there are two sides to this question—the Corporation's point of view and the rate-payers' point of view, and I can very well understand that the words 'not more than' have been inserted from the Corporation's point of view; but at the same time I urge that, from the rate-payers' point of view at least, a minimum ought to have been fixed; it would certainly have been far more satisfactory if the section had provided that 'not more than 4,000 and not less than 3,000 gallons of filtered water is to be supplied.' If it is intended that 4,000 gallons of water should be supplied, and if it is possible to supply

that quantity, the words 'not more than' are superfluous. If it is suggested that even so much as 4,000 gallons cannot practically be supplied, but only 3,000 gallons can be supplied, let us have the law as it now stands. I would without hesitation prefer 3,000 gallons to 'not more than 4,000 gallons,' which, in its beautiful vagueness, may mean anything from one to four thousand gallons.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think my reply to this will have been anticipated from what I said just now. These words are put in in order to protect the interests of the Corporation. We cannot undertake under the present defective system to give the full supply to everyone. We should be able to give everyone 4,000 gallons if everyone took what he was entitled to or approximately so; but, as I said just now, that is not the case. The actual supply obtained in different houses in different parts of the town varies very widely. In the suburbs many people get only 10 to 11 gallons per head, and the average in the suburbs is only 11¼ gallons per head per day. If we do not put in these words to safeguard the interests of the Corporation, there will be danger that the Corporation will be made liable for damages by disappointed rate-payers in the suburbs. That is the sole object with which these words were inserted."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I confess, Sir, that the attitude of my hon'ble friend has completely surprised me. Protect, if you like, the interests of the Corporation, but what possible justification have you for this total, absolute sacrifice of the interests of the rate-payer? Surely, if a maximum is fixed for the protection of the one, a minimum should be fixed for the protection of the other; if the rate-payer is not entitled to ask the Corporation to supply more than a fixed quantity, the Corporation, in its turn, should be bound to supply not less than a minimum quantity. Nothing can be more rational, and I venture to affirm that no sufficient reason has been suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill why the existing law should be changed in this arbitrary and quixotic fashion. My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, gratefully acknowledged that this was an advance upon the old law; but it seems to me to be a delusion. The existing law fixes a minimum of 3,000 gallons, and makes it obligatory upon the Corporation to furnish at least that quantity for every rupee of tax paid. The new law will lay the Corporation under no such obligation; the tax-payer continues to be under an obligation to pay the water-rate, but he has no longer any corresponding rights. I affirm without the least hesitation that the new law is distinctly retrograde in this particular, and those that have eyes to see will not be slow to perceive that it is a move in the wrong direction and entirely sacrifices the interests of the rate-payer."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am not prepared to accept that view of the matter at all. I should be glad if a minimum were fixed, and my hon'ble friend may not remember it, but 'not more than' was fixed as the result of a compromise. The Hon'ble Member would not on any account give us more than 3,000 gallons, and then he gave us 4,000 gallons, subject, however, to the condition referred to. I should welcome a minimum of 3,000 and not more than 4,000, but I am under no delusion with regard to the matter. I am in the full possession of my senses at any rate so far as this particular section of the law is concerned."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Four thousand gallons is a maximum to be steadily worked up to. That is how the 3,000 gallons has been treated under the existing law. As a matter of fact, many people have not received 3,000 gallons under the present Act."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that the following proviso be added to section 226 (*now* 248), namely:—

"Provided that no occupier or occupiers of any building shall be liable to any further charge unless the supply exceeds fifteen gallons *per* head *per diem*."

He said:—"I should like, with Your Honour's permission, to add these words: namely, 'of the inmates of such building,' after the words 'per head' in my proposed amendment, the amendment running as follows:—

'Provided that no occupier or occupiers of any building shall be liable to any further charge unless the supply exceeds fifteen gallons per head of the inmates of such building per diem.'

"The reason why I have proposed this amendment is that it is difficult to sell water at so many gallons per rupee to the people, although, according to the calculation of expenses of supplying water and the taxes, a minimum of 4,000 gallons has been fixed; but it would be difficult to carry this out practically. We are all aware that the middle class of people pay moderate water-rates, but their demand for water-supply is great. They live in small houses with large families, and they require more water. The richer people probably pay larger rates and do not require so much water, because they can afford to live in comfortable houses and pay larger rates, and their families may not be so large as to require the maximum quantity of water that they are entitled to under this section. Therefore, when a further charge is going to be made for larger supply, I think it would be very hard upon the poorer classes, and I think I express the feelings of the richer class if I say that they would not object to their poorer neighbours getting more water than they are entitled to at their cost because they do not require as much water as they pay rates for. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that the least quantity of water consumed by an individual is 11 or 12 gallons. Therefore, when I fix 15 gallons per head, it is, I think, a clearly moderate demand. I am sure this proviso will not in any degree tend to bring any loss upon the Municipality in this matter. It is well known, Sir, that in India, and especially in Calcutta, the demand for water is very great, and the Hindus require a large supply of water, and it is not unknown that there are many members of a family who bathe twice daily. Therefore, 15 gallons of water, which will be a little over three *kulsees* of water per head, is not, I think, very large. With these observations I would recommend this proviso for acceptance by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The modification which the Hon'ble Member has now made in his amendment makes it a little more definite than it was before. As it originally stood, I was unable to make out what the actual meaning of it was. Now I understand that the occupier is not to be liable for any further charge unless the supply exceeds 15 gallons per head of the inmates of the house. The Hon'ble Member, in the first place, spoke about poor people living with large families in small houses and requiring a great deal of water, and he said it would be a hardship to them if they had to pay more for the excess water which they use. The Hon'ble Member seems to think that water is given to them as a charity, or that it should be so given them. That is not the position at all. People are entitled to the water they pay for, neither more nor less; and no man has any sort of right to expect a larger supply of water merely because he is poor, or, least of all, merely because his family is large. Has the Hon'ble Member really considered what the effect of the amendment would be? I will give an instance. Take the case of a man with his wife and three children living in a house and using exactly their 15 gallons of water per head per day. They would not be bound to pay any additional penal rate. Now suppose one of those children dies and the family goes on using the same quantity of water as before? Does the Hon'ble Member intend that thereupon that family should become liable to pay an additional rate? I can hardly think that that was his intention, but that is the direct effect of his amendment. Take another case. Suppose that this man, his wife and three children are living in a house, and they are using more water than they are entitled to and were being charged for it. Suppose a baby was born in the house, and the addition of that child, which used no water at all, raised the supply to which the occupier was entitled under this clause to more than he was actually using. Would therefore the family cease to be liable to pay that additional rate? I am quite certain no such system could possibly be worked by which the supply of water to which people are entitled shall be made to depend upon accidents of this kind—accidents which happen from day to day,

and of which the municipal authorities can never possibly get information. The whole amendment is absolutely impracticable to my mind, and I cannot imagine any means by which it could be worked."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:— "I quite agree with the remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this amendment is absolutely impracticable. It could not possibly be worked in practice. But I do not think any gentleman need be afraid. I have not the slightest doubt that when the system of continuous supply is established in town, everybody will be able to get easily all the water they want. There is no necessity whatever to include this stipulation in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, in reply, said:— "I beg to offer one observation in answer to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The illustration which he gave of a member being born in a family or a member dying does not, I submit, affect my amendment. My amendment says that the water-supply is provided in the section itself, and, if further charge is going to be made, in that case only a calculation will have to be made as to whether a member has not consumed more water than 15 gallons per head. That is all. He will not be deprived of the water that he is entitled to under the section, but a further charge should be made if he has consumed more water than 15 gallons per head."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 251.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 248 (*now* 251), line 7, after the word "owner" the words "but not recover from him otherwise" be inserted.

He said:—" Section 248 (*now* 251) provides as follows:—

'If any owner upon whom a notice has been served under section 247 (*now* 250) does not, within one month from such service, cause such necessary works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier who gave the notice may cause the works to be provided or completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him to such owner the expenses incurred by him in respect of such works, except so much of such expenses as may have been incurred under the circumstances mentioned in clause (*b*) of the said section 247 (*now* 250).'

"Section 247 (*now* 250) entitles the occupier of a masonry building to call upon the owner to provide all necessary works for bringing into the premises a supply of filtered water. If such requisition is not complied with, the occupier is himself entitled to have all the necessary works executed under section 248 (*now* 251), which further provides that he is entitled to deduct from the rent payable by him to such owner the expenses so incurred. I venture to suggest that this should be the only mode of recovery left to him; in other words, that he should be in a position to set it off as against the rent payable by him to such owner, but should not recover the amount from him otherwise. The object I have in view is the protection of the landlord. When such an occupier has called upon the owner to provide all necessary works for bringing into the premises a supply of filtered water and upon failure of the owner to carry out such requisition has himself incurred the expense, he should remain on the premises long enough to enable him to set off the expenses incurred against the rent, otherwise it might so happen that to suit his convenience he might leave the house shortly after, and then sue the owner to recover these expenses. I do not think that would be at all fair. Section 248 (*now* 251) gives a distinct advantage to the occupier; it enables him to execute the work himself and to deduct the expenses from the rent payable; it would be only fair to the owner to fence this in by a limitation in his favour, for he is justly entitled to claim that the tenant should remain long enough in the house to enable him to realize the amount he has spent."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:— "I have no strong opinion about this amendment one way or the other, but it seems to me a little doubtful whether we should act rightly in withdrawing the legal power which the occupier

would have to recover this money in the ordinary course of law from the owner. It might happen that his tenancy came to an end not through any bad faith on his part, but owing to a cause over which he had no control, and for which he could not be responsible; and in that case I think it might be really hard upon him if he was not allowed to recover the money which he spent in making the house-connection. In that case it seems to me that the owner would get the benefit of the money spent by the occupier for nothing, and I am not sure that that result would be equitable. Still, as I have said, I have no strong opinion on the subject one way or the other."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said :—"I oppose this amendment, because the presumption is that the occupier will, in his own interest, continue to occupy the house for the period requisite for the full recovery from the rent of the amount chargeable to the landlord for this improvement. If, on the other hand, the occupier is compelled to leave the house by circumstances over which he has no control, the landlord would benefit at his expense through his inability to recover the amount still due to him by recourse to a suit. Any improvement made in consequence of a requisition of the occupier under this section is a permanent improvement of the tenancy, and a permanent addition to its value, which benefits the landlord. The provision is, finally, one of conservancy, and specially desirable on that ground. It is clearly advisable for the general health of the town that house-connections with the filtered water system should be as numerous as possible."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said :—"I agree with the amendment, and I think the only argument against it is that suggested by Mr. Baker, but I also think that the occupant in such a case should take into account the precariousness of his position before he subjects the owner to what may be considerable expense."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said :—"I cannot support the amendment for reasons which I beg to state. In the first place, it would be taking away the general right of a person to recover his money by resort to the ordinary course. This provides simply a summary remedy, as it were, by withholding payment. In the next place, it may be that the work which would have to be done may be for a large amount, and he may have to wait for a long time to get himself recouped by withholding payment of the rent. Why should he be deprived of getting the amount spent as speedily as can be done? No interest can be charged for the amount, and that is another consideration. For these reasons I am sorry I am unable to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHAYAYA, in reply, said :—"There seems to be some misapprehension in this matter: section 248 (*now* 251) gives an exceptional right to the tenant which he does not possess under the common law. If a tenant who is in occupation makes any improvement for his own benefit, under the common law, he is not entitled to charge his landlord with the expenses. I was, therefore, very much surprised to hear the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen remark that my amendment puts a restriction upon the common law right. There is absolutely no such common law right; if there had been, section 248 (*now* 251) would have been wholly superfluous. We are not legislating here upon the law of contracts. As the law stands, a tenant is not entitled, simply because he has made improvements, to recover the expenses from the landlord; here an exceptional advantage is given to him; he has a special remedy, to enforce which a special procedure is prescribed. I wish to have it made clear that this is the only procedure which may be followed. I think it is only fair that, if a tenant chooses to incur so much expense, he ought also to take the risk. If he does not intend to stay on the premises long enough, he ought not heedlessly to take action under these special provisions."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"May I ask the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya a question? If I have understood him correctly as to the state of the law, is not his amendment superfluous?"

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"That is what I thought, and I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen say that it is not so, and that there is a common law right which my amendment seeks to take away. The object of my amendment is not to change the law, but to make it absolutely clear."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikantia Nath Sen said:—"I would beg to add a word by way of explanation with regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. The amendment is either superfluous or it is taking away the general right under the law. I do not accept his proposition that the tenant has got no such right."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 253.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that section 252 (*now* 253) be omitted.

He said:—"I am happy to be able to say that my amendment involves no legal considerations. It is a matter of common sense, and I hope to be able to convince the Council that the amendment is one which ought to be accepted. Section 252 (*now* 253) provides:—

'Whenever it appears to the Chairman that any building is without a proper supply of water, and that such a supply of water can be furnished from a main not more than one hundred feet distant from any part of such building, the Chairman may, by written notice, require the owner to obtain such supply and to execute all such works as may be necessary for that purpose.'

"Sir, we may be perfectly certain that in an oriental country, where a person does not bring the water into his own house by means of a connection, there must be very strong reasons why he does not do so. The main may be only 100 feet from his house, and, if he does not take advantage of that circumstance and establish a connection and bring the water into his own house, there must be very strong reasons for it, and the strongest of all reasons is his poverty. The man is too poor to do it. He has not got the means. His instincts are in favour of it, but he has not got the means, and he cannot bring the water in. He goes every day himself to the hydrant or sends his son or relative to fetch the water. He is put to a lot of trouble to bring the water to his house. Therefore, Sir, there are the strongest motives operating on the mind of that man to bring the water into his own house, only if he had the means. And, Sir, is it not hard if he has not got the means that the Chairman should compel him to bring the water into his house and have a connection? I do not find the counterpart of this section in any Indian law. It is not in the mufassal law, not in the Bombay law, not in the Madras law. But there is a similar section in the English Public Health Act. But here people use much more water than in England. In England people fight shy of water; here people gladly use water. The precedent of England cannot possibly apply. Compulsion has to be used in England to oblige people to bring water into their houses. No such compulsion is necessary here. In a hot country we need no compulsion to bring water into our houses. Therefore, it seems to me to be rather hard, when the natural impulses of a man are so strongly in favour of a connection with his house for the purpose of the water, that the Chairman should have it in his power to compel him to bring water into his house. People may be left to their own impulses in the matter, and you may be perfectly certain that their strongest impulses would be in favour of bringing in the water, and, if they are not able to do so, the only reason that would stand in their way would be their poverty, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and the Council will sympathise with my amendment which is put forward distinctly on behalf of the poor."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I hope the Council will adhere to the section as it stands. It is taken from the provisions of the English Public Health Act, and, if such a provision has been found necessary in England, where the appreciation of the benefits of good water is of much older date than in this country, *à fortiori*, it is necessary here."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I strongly protest against that expression of opinion. The appreciation by the people of India of good water is to be traced as far back as 3,000 years before the English were a nation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It is notorious that when the proposal was first made to introduce the system of filtered water in Calcutta, it was strongly opposed. Raja Degumbur Mitter proposed as an amendment that, instead of introducing filtered water, they should elaborate a scheme for the digging of tanks in Calcutta. I say if this provision is necessary in England, where people have been accustomed to appreciate the advantages of good water for many years, *à fortiori* it is necessary in Calcutta. I admit, Sir, that during the last 30 years since the water-supply has been introduced, the advantages of the system have been appreciated. The people have learnt the great benefits which flow from this system, and I admit much of what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said, that every one who can afford it will probably endeavour to have his house connected. But, Sir, I think we must not leave out of sight the fact that a good and efficient system of water-supply is one of the most potent factors making for sanitary improvement. It is one of the most important elements in connection with public health. Why should the Chairman be deprived of the power to extend this system to the house of anybody merely because, as the Hon'ble Member has rightly said, the occasion for the exercise of that power is not likely to happen very often?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"Speaking on the last amendment, I observed that the provision which enables an occupier to force his landlord to establish water-connection with his house is one of conservancy. The provision which the Council is now discussing is supplementary to that. In the one case the occupier can force his landlord to connect the house with the water-supply; in the present case a similar power of compulsion is given to the Chairman. It would doubtless be hard in some cases that this power should be exercised, but the Chairman may be trusted to use his discretion reasonably. A limitation is, moreover, imposed for the protection of the people from too heavy an expenditure, and it is found in the words: 'that such water supply can be furnished from a main not more than one hundred feet distant.' The distance must then be taken into account, and by limiting it to one hundred feet or less, the expense is kept low. It is not left to the Chairman to require the connection whatever the distance may be between the building and the main."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I think there is a distinction between the two cases. In the former case it is the occupier who wants the water. The owner is not so much concerned with the immediate use of the water, though he may be forced to pay for it. Here it is wholly different, because it is the occupier who may be so poor that he is unable to pay for the extension of the water-supply to his own premises, and I confess, although I listened very attentively to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I have wholly failed to ascertain that he has made out a case for the application of this law to Calcutta. Whatever objection there may have been to the manner or method of the supply of water taken by the Hindus in days gone by, we must not forget that it was the way in which the water was to be conveyed to them was the chief ground of objection. There is no doubt that there was the strongest appreciation, and always has been, on the part of the Hindus, for water. They worship water, and if they do not get the water-connection into their houses it is for some real cause, and if for some real serious cause, I should be reluctant to give anyone the power to force them to the expenditure that they would have to incur under this section, which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee seeks to have omitted from the Bill; and I support the mover in his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I confess I do not quite understand how the poorness and poverty of the occupier applies here. The occupier has to pay the water-rate when his house is connected or if his house stands within a certain

distance of the water-mains, and the water-rate on his poor house will be a comparatively small amount. To a certain extent the occupier gains if this section is put in force, because, as I understand it,—and the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya I have no doubt will be able to put me right if I am wrong,—under section 247 (*now* 251) of the Bill the occupier can compel the owner to make the connection; but in that case the occupier has got to pay 12 *per cent.* on the cost of making that connection. But under this section, if the Chairman orders the owner to make the connection, as I read it, the occupier does not have to pay 12 *per cent.* on the cost of making it, so that the occupier gains to that extent at least that he only pays the water-rate, which he probably pays in any case, and not the 12 *per cent.* on the cost of making the connection. It is my intention to vote against this amendment, because I think that the Chairman will undoubtedly exercise a wise discretion in enforcing it. But I must admit that there is a great deal of force in what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said. This section is taken bodily from the Public Health Act, but I think there is this great difference between Calcutta and England—that in England there are hardly any stand-posts and the people cannot, as they can do here, readily get good water by fetching it from a short distance. It is very difficult in an English town to get good water otherwise than by a house-connection; but here in Calcutta a man has not got to go far from his house to get water, and he can get such quantity of water as is reasonably necessary for his requirements. I have no doubt there may be circumstances where a man has got a bad well or some insanitary water where it may be desirable to enforce this section, but my belief is that to a very large extent indeed it would be a dead-letter."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I should be prepared to support this amendment unless the section is slightly modified in the way suggested in my amendment. My proposition is that in section 252 (*now* 253), line 2, after the word 'building,' the words 'to which the provisions of section 247 (*now* 250) are not applicable' be inserted; in other words, that the provisions of sections 247 and 252 (*now* 250 and 253) be mutually exclusive in their application."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"May I rise to a point of order? We are considering amendment No. 161, and my friend the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya may vote in favour of or against it. He is now considering another amendment which refers to a totally different matter."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"If it is inconvenient to take my amendment now, it will wait its turn; but I thought it would be more convenient to discuss the two together."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My amendment will take care of itself."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"If my hon'ble friend is so deeply attached to his own amendment that he is unable to listen to any suggestion however reasonable, I must confess with regret that I cannot at this stage support his motion as framed. My hon'ble friend has pleaded on behalf of the poor with his usual earnestness and eloquence. I can assure him that I yield to none, not even to my hon'ble friend, in my anxiety to afford all possible protection to the poor and the helpless. But at the same time I resolutely decline to be guided by sentiment or to be misled by rhetoric; and I prefer to examine the facts, to scrutinise them with care and caution. In the first place, let us not forget that under section 145 (*now* 147) every ratepayer is liable to pay the maximum water rate if his house is situated within 450 feet of the nearest stand post or other supply of filtered water available to the public. Now the present section, to which such vigorous objection has been taken, authorises the Chairman to enforce compulsory supply of water from the main, only if the building is situated at a distance of not more than 100 feet from the nearest water main. It is manifest therefore that, if action is

taken by the Chairman under section 252 (*now* 253), there is no addition to the recurring charge under section 145 (*now* 147); the only expenses we have to take into consideration will be the cost of fitting up, once for all, the pipes and other appliances, for a distance which can in no case exceed 100 feet. This cannot be under any circumstances a considerable sum, but I am free to admit that there may be poor people in the city upon whom it may tell heavily. At the same time, you must remember that if the owner or occupier is unable to carry out the orders of the Chairman under section 252 (*now* 253), the necessary works will be executed at the cost of the Corporation under section 622 (*now* 599), and the actual expenses may under section 629 (*now* 605) be recovered in instalments spread over a period of five years. Let us take one concrete illustration; if the owner is unable by reason of poverty to execute the necessary works under section 252 (*now* 253) and they are carried out at the instance of the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 50, such amount with interest at 6 per cent. may be recovered from him in instalments spread over five years; so that in such a case each annual instalment cannot exceed Rs. 13, which would be at the rate of a little over one rupee a month. It seems to me, Sir, that these safeguards will be found ample for the protection of the poor, and that there is some tendency to exaggerate the possibility of actual oppression. But even if we concede that these are not sufficient to protect the poor from any possible oppression which may result from a desire on the part of the Chairman to annoy all the poor people in the city by the strict enforcement of the provisions of section 252 (*now* 253); even if we make this assumption, it does not follow in the least that the section should altogether be omitted; the only reasonable inference is that the section should be so modified as to make the oppression of the poor impossible. Do this by every means that can be suggested; restrict if necessary the scope of this section; make it inapplicable to people who are absolutely indigent; but do not omit it altogether. I cannot conceal from myself the fact that this salutary provision is taken from the English Public Health Act, section 62, and that the corresponding rule in England which applies exclusively to the poor has worked satisfactorily. I cannot further disguise the fact that many of my countrymen who are by no means poor are, either by reason of ignorance or negligence, somewhat slow to appreciate sanitary measures; they will often lavishly spend their money in unnecessary comforts, but hesitate to take sanitary precautions; some of them at any rate have to be educated in this respect, and gentle pressure from without is sometimes necessary to protect and improve their health, safety and convenience, and may often lead to a substantial reduction of their doctor's bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"May I be permitted to explain with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley? One of the circumstances I had in my mind was this, that it is possible the Corporation do not carry out the laying of the water-pipes to the extent that they ought to do, and that they have failed in bringing the pipes as near to tenements as they ought to have done; and if in these circumstances the connection would have to be so long as 100 feet, I do not think it is fair to impose on the householder, who desires connection, to make the connection in such circumstances at his expense. I have in mind that the branch sewers, in the drainage scheme that is now being carried out, have been begun by the executive by a considerable length short of the summit in each street, contrary to the scheme actually sanctioned and then it will come to this that those who are living at the summit will have to connect, at their own cost perhaps, with the drainage system. This is one of the circumstances why I have thought that it would be hard on owners to be compelled to connect when they will have to pay for the connection."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"My only observation is that the amendment has been moved on the assumption that Calcutta is exclusively a Hindu city. On the contrary, it is a very colonial and cosmopolitan city, and it is notoriously the fact that some of the occupants and some of the owners belong to races who do fight shy of water, and the provision is wanted for them at all events."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said :—"I support this amendment. This is a provision simply authorising the Chairman to compel certain classes to have the water-connection. The question is whether this authority should be given to him in this way. As has been observed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, people would only be too glad to get the water-connection. The old ideas about the unholiness of pure water have now been abandoned. The question is simply about their capacity to pay for it, and, as has been put forward by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that is the only ground which stands in their way, and the question is whether they should be compelled to make the water-connection. There arises a difficulty—the question of the occupier. The section contemplates the case of the owner being required to do the work. In the case in which the owner is the occupier and is poor, the argument of my friend applies in its full vigour and strength; but difficulty may arise, and the force of the argument is considerably taken away when the owner is a rich man and the occupier is not. Questionable then would be the justice of the requisition in that case. The occupier may leave the house, but the connection would improve the value of the house. I submit, Sir, that this provision, which gives an unlimited power to the Chairman to compel a man against his will, should not find a place in our statute."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"I cannot but express my surprise—a surprise to which I have already given utterance—at the opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that we Hindus do not appreciate water."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"That is not what I said. I said people in England had appreciated the advantages of good and filtered water for many generations before the people of this country."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"I think, Sir, we have learnt to appreciate the advantages of good water for the last 3,000 years. Filtered water we never had. The best water that we can find is the water of the Ganges; and the Ganges an object of reverence and worship with us, because, so to speak, it is an emblem of purity. I think that very fact—the devotion that the Hindus pay to the Ganges—is emblematic of the feeling which they entertain with regard to the importance of good water. I will not, after the explanation which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has offered, dwell upon that part of his statement.

"But the Hon'ble Member has made an admission, and it is in support of my amendment, that everyone who can afford it will have a house-connection. Therefore it is only the poor who will not have house-connection, and, if so, is it right and proper to force them to make this connection when they adopt the necessary means of taking water from the hydrant? The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has pointed out that the analogy of the English law is not applicable to this case. But the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill professes to base this section upon the English Public Health Act. The circumstances are different, and we have the high authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley in support of this view. So far as this particular matter is concerned, there is absolutely no justification of any kind—not even the apology of a precedent—upon which it can be based. It is not English law—at least the analogy of the English law does not hold good—and yet the Hon'ble Member wants to arm the Chairman with the power of compelling a poor man to have house-connection established.

"Something has been said about the charge not being a recurring charge. I admit that, but, Sir, it will cost the poor man about Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 to have the connection between the main situate at a distance of nearly 100 feet and his house. Am I to understand that Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 is of no consequence to the poor man? Possibly he has never seen Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 in his life. He has never been able to amass that amount. It is a substantial consideration to the poor man, and I must say it is a great hardship to compel him to spend this money when there is no necessity for it. He undergoes the trouble of taking the water from the hydrant. If he had the means, would he undergo this labour and trouble? Here we have considerations based upon the natural impulses of the man which tell against this section. It is because he has not got the means that he has not got the water-connection, and is it right and proper

that he should be forced to have the water-connection when he is able to get water from the hydrant by taking the trouble for it? I do not think that is a right procedure to follow.

"My friend the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya was good enough to say that, unless we had a section like this, probably the doctor's bill would swell. The poor of Calcutta for the last 50 years have gone on without a section like this. I do not know that the doctor's bill is at all relevant to the matter, but I will say this that if this section were placed before representatives, say, 50 or 100 or 200, of the Hindu community noted for their habits of cleanliness, intimately conversant with the ways and the feelings of the people, they would say 'no' to this section, and we, as the representatives of the people, echo their sentiments. I desire to record my strong protest against a section of this kind, which is likely to operate with hardship upon a class of people who deserve the special protection of the Government."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We will take a vote on this amendment on 22nd instant."

The further consideration of the motion was then postponed.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 252 (*now* 253), line 2, after the word "building" the words "to which the provisions of section 247 (*now* 250) are not applicable" be inserted.

He said:—"My suggestion is that the provisions of section 252 (*now* 253) should not be applicable to buildings to which the provisions of section 247 (*now* 250) are applicable. The provisions of section 247 (*now* 250) apply to a building in the occupation of a tenant. I venture to think that when a tenant is in occupation we may leave him to his remedy under sections 247 and 248 (*now* 250 and 251), and when the owner is in occupation we may apply the provisions of section 252 (*now* 253); otherwise there might be some inconsistency. Section 247 (*now* 250) provides that—

"(1) Any occupier of a masonry building who holds the same direct from the owner may, by written notice signed by him, require the owner to provide all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into the premises a supply of filtered water for domestic purposes and a supply of unfiltered water for the purposes specified in section 225E (*now* 246), sub-section (*2*).

(2) Every such notice shall contain an undertaking on the part of the occupier—

(*a*) to pay, during the residue of his term of occupation, interest at the rate of one *per cent. per mensem*, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of all works so provided by such owner, and,

(*b*) if the premises do not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, to pay the cost of connecting the premises with the nearest supply-main."

"It is clear, therefore, that, if the occupier wants to have the benefit of the water-supply, he can have it only on certain terms. Under section 252 (*now* 253), on the other hand, he would be entitled to have the same benefit without the same liabilities. I do not think that is either just or could have been intended. Section 247 (*now* 250) is taken from the present law, whereas section 252 (*now* 253) is taken from the English Public Health Act; and this probably explains the anomaly I have just referred to, because I cannot find in the English Public Health Act any provision corresponding to our section 247 (*now* 250). If the occupier does not think that there is any necessity for water-supply, leave him in that position, for we may be quite sure that, when the occupier absolutely needs water and can get it in at the expense of the owner, he will not lightly miss the opportunity."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to ask the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya a question. What is to happen in the case in which neither the owner nor occupier proposes to make the house-connection? Under section 247 (*now* 250) the occupier may insist upon the house-connection being made, but if the occupier does not move, and the owner does not move, and it is a house in which the occupier is a person of ample means, and for sanitary reasons the Chairman wishes to insist upon house-connection. What is to be done if we make this addition here?"

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I am afraid, Sir, I have not made myself clear. My contention is that, if the occupier under section 247 (*now* 250) is in a position to get the benefit of the water-supply at the cost of the owner, he is not likely to lose the benefit. We may take it practically that if he needs the thing and can get it at the expense of the owner he will at once have recourse to section 247 (*now* 250); the difficulty pointed out is not likely to arise in practice. I must admit, however, that, if the case does arise, the section, as I propose to restrict it, will not supply an adequate remedy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I am afraid difficulty will arise, because it may frequently not suit the occupier to press the landlord under section 247 (*now* 250). He may hold on such a tenure that the landlord may be able, if he is threatened with a heavy expenditure under this section, to eject him from the house, or to cause him to leave it subsequently. The occupier will not always be free, even when he needs the water, to take recourse to this section. It is advisable, therefore, that the power of the Chairman under section 252 (*now* 253) should not be restricted as proposed by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"As I understood this matter when I discussed it with the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, he was afraid that occupiers would try in some manner or other to get action taken under section 252 (*now* 253) instead of section 247 (*now* 250), because, if they act under section 247 (*now* 250), they have to pay for it, whereas if they take action under section 252 (*now* 253), they then escape payment because the owner has to pay in the first instance."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"It seems to me inconsistent that it should be open to the occupier to proceed either under section 247 (*now* 250) or under section 252 (*now* 253), and obtain the same relief in either case upon very different terms. If he proceeds under section 247 (*now* 250), he has to pay for the benefit he receives, whereas, if he has recourse to section 252 (*now* 253), he can compel the owner to execute the necessary work without ever paying anything for it. This is so manifestly unjust that, but for what has fallen from one Hon'ble Member, I should have thought the position absolutely unsustainable. If the Council is of opinion that the Chairman should be entitled to proceed under section 252 (*now* 253) whether the building is in the occupation of the owner or of the tenant, then I venture to think that section 252 (*now* 253) will have to be redrafted to make the provision harmonious with section 247 (*now* 250)."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I can suggest a way out of the difficulty, and that is to omit this section altogether."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"If the Hon'ble Member will look at the Public Health Act, he will see that the intention was that this power to have the water-connection is only to be exercised in the case of very poor people: special mention is made of persons who can only pay two pence a week."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 11.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhayaya.	The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that at the end of section 252 (*now* 253) be added "within a time, not less than thirty days, to be specified in such notice."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, also withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that to section 252 (*now* 253) the following paragraph be added:—

> "If such notice is not complied with within the time to be specified, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, execute such work and obtain such supply, and any expenses incurred by him in this behalf may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of consolidated rate due from him."

He said:—"Apparently these two amendments are substantially covered by the provisions of section 622 (*now* 597) of the Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"There are a number of amendments of the Hon'ble Member on later sections, all in the same terms."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"They will be withdrawn when we come to them."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We postponed amendment No. 161* just now, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has spoken to me about the matter and he will make a statement."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble the President has suggested that a proviso to the following effect be added to section 252 (*now* 253):—

> "Provided that no action shall be taken under this section in any case in which the owner satisfies the Chairman that he is too poor to bear the cost of the said works."

"The object of that proviso is to give effect to what must be the real fact in any case. If the owner of the premises is too poor to bear the cost of making the water-connection, it is quite certain that the Chairman cannot and ought not to enforce the provisions of the section. This amendment merely gives statutory effect to that limitation. Therefore, with Your Honour's permission, I move that this addition be made to the section."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I thankfully accept this, and I withdraw my amendment No. 161* in favour of the proviso to section 252 (*now* 253)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER's motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 262.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 253A (*now* 262), for the words from "he may replace them" to the end of the section, the following be substituted:—

> "he may, by written notice, require the owner of the premises to replace or improve them, and if the owner fails to make the necessary alterations within seven days."

He said:—"With reference to this motion, I have placed myself in communication with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; he accepts the principle, but suggests that the wording should be slightly modified; the section as re-drafted will read as follows:—

> 'If any pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the supply of unfiltered water for the flushing of privies or urinals in any premises be found, on examination by the Chairman, to be defective, he may, by written notice, require the owner of the premises to replace such fittings or to make such alterations therein as may be specified in the notice.'

"Section 253A (*now* 262) as it stands apparently authorises the Chairman, as soon as he discovers that pipes, taps, works or fittings are defective, to replace them at once without notice to the owner, and without even giving

* The section 252 (*now* 253) be omitted—*vide* page 317, *supra*.

him an opportunity to carry out the necessary works. That could not have been intended. If you look at other parts of the Bill, you will find that in similar cases a written notice is given in the first instance to the owner, requiring him to carry out the necessary alterations, and it is only when he fails to do so that the Chairman takes action; this is reasonable and my amendment in substance is to that effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment. It has been considered by Mr. Buckley and myself, and we think that in this form it is open to no exception"

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 269.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 254E (*now* 269), sub-section (*1*), the words "situated in a block in which the continuous system is in force" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that sub-section (*3*) of section 254E (*now* 269) be omitted.

He said:—"Section 254E (*now* 269) is a new section; I confess, Sir, that I was somewhat puzzled as to what the object was, and my only endeavour is to give effect to what seems to me to be the intention of the framers of the law. Section 254E (*now* 269) has for its object the prevention of waste of filtered water only under the continuous system. It says:—

"(*1*) Whenever the Chairman has reason to believe that filtered water supplied to any premises situated in a block in which the continuous system is in force is being wasted, he may, by written notice, require the owner and occupier of the premises, within a period of four days after service of the notice, to repair and make good any defects in the pipes, taps or fittings connected with the water-supply, so as to put a stop to such waste.

(*2*) If any notice issued under sub-section(*1*) is not complied with, and the Chairman has reason to believe that waste still continues, he shall cause to be served on the said owner and occupier a further notice informing them that, if the first notice be not complied with within a further period of three days, the supply of filtered water to the said premises will be cut off.

(*3*) If, after the expiration of the said period of three days, the Chairman has reason to believe that waste still continues, he shall cut off the supply of filtered water to the said premises.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, water shall not be deemed to be wasted if it is shown that it has been deliberately and purposely drawn for use for domestic purposes from a tap provided for the purpose."

"The section, therefore, by its very terms applies only to premises situated in a block in which the continuous system is in force. It does not apply to premises situated in a block in which the intermittent system is in force. It may appear at first sight that this latter case is regulated by the preceding section, which provides as follows:—

"(*1*) No occupier of any premises to which water is supplied under this Chapter shall negligently or otherwise suffer such water to be wasted, or shall suffer the pipes, taps, works and fittings for the supply of water, or any of them, to remain out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water.

(*2*) No person shall cause a waste of water by the misuse of public stand-posts, drinking-fountains or hydrants."

"This apparently applies to all buildings whether the system in force is continuous or intermittent. But, unfortunately, the prohibition is not completely effective, inasmuch as the penalty for the infraction of the law is not sufficiently severe. You will remember that section 602 (*now* 574) provides a penalty for the first commission of an offence, while section 603 (*now* 575) provides a recurring penalty for the repetition of the same offence. Unfortunately section 254D (*now* 268) is not mentioned in section 603 (*now* 575); so that, where the intermittent system is in force, if there is wilful waste of water, under section 254D (*now* 268), sub-section (1), and section 602 (*now* 574), the occupier may be fined Rs. 50. But, once he pays the penalty, he is secure; he

can with impunity waste as much water as he pleases. There is, however, another section which has an important bearing on the present question; I mean section 265C (*now* 283), which provides as follows:—

'265C (*now* 283). (*1*) The Chairman may cut off the connection between any water-works of the Corporation and any premises to which water is supplied from such works, or may turn off such supply, in any of the following cases, namely—

(*a*) if the premises are unoccupied;

(*b*) if (in the case of a *bustee*) the owner or (in any other case) the occupier of the premises fails, for fifteen days after the due presentation of a bill or the due service of a notice, to pay any sum due to the Corporation from him or in respect of such premises;

(*c*) if, after receipt of a written notice from the Chairman requiring him to refrain from so doing, the owner or occupier of the premises continues to use the water, or to permit the same to be used, in contravention of this Act or any rule or bye-law made hereunder;

(*d*) if the occupier of the premises contravenes section 225D (*now* 245) or sub-section (*2*) of section 254Q (*now* 279);

(*e*) if the occupier refuses to admit the Chairman into the premises for the purpose of making any examination or inquiry authorised by section 253 (*now* 261), or prevents the Chairman from making such examination or inquiry;

(*ee*) if the owner of the premises fails to comply with any notice issued under section 253B (*now* 263);

(*f*) if the owner or occupier of the premises wilfully or negligently injures or damages his meter or any pipe or tap conveying water from any works of the Corporation; or

(*g*) if any pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to the premises be found, on examination by the Chairman, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) water supplied for flushing privies or urinals shall not be cut off or turned off;

(*b*) water shall not be cut off or turned off in any case referred to in clause (*b*) or clause (*g*) [now(*h*)] unless written notice of not less than twenty-four hours has been given to the occupier of the premises.

(*2*) The expense of cutting off the connection or of turning off the water in any case referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be paid, in the case of a *bustee*, by the owner of the premises, and in any other case by the owner or occupier of the premises

(*3*) When all moneys, for the non-payment of which water has been turned off or cut off from any premises under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), have been duly paid to the Corporation, together with the expense of cutting off or turning off the water, the Chairman shall cause water to be supplied to such premises as before.

(*4*) If any money, for the non-payment of which water has been cut off or turned off from any premises under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) was due from the owner of the premises and is paid by the occupier, the occupier may deduct the amount thereof from the rent of the premises, together with the expenses paid by him under sub-section (*2*).

(*5*) No action taken under or in pursuance of this section shall relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.'

"This section, as I understand it, applies to both the continuous and the intermittent system; in other words, the object which is intended to be secured by section 254E (*now* 269), is also secured by section 265C, clause (*g*) [*now* section 283, clause (*h*)]. Unfortunately, however, the two sections, though they partially overlap each other, prescribe different procedures. This is certainly anomalous, and my amendment seeks to remove this defect by a very simple means. I suggest that section 254E (*now* 269), like section 265C (*now* 283), should apply to both systems, and that the same procedure should be followed in both cases to prevent the wilful waste of water. I sympathise entirely with the object of these sections, but I desire to render them harmonious, and thus to make them intelligible and easy of application. I need hardly add that when you have sections so clumsily worded as these, and even contradictory to each other, you do your best to defeat the very object you have in view."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—"This is a very technical matter, Sir, and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley will deal with it more effectively than I can; but I will just explain, as well as I can, what the position is. The

continuous system is not in force now in Calcutta at all. It is going to be introduced, but it will be introduced gradually, and it will take from five to seven years before it is extended fully. We thought it desirable to have a general section relating to waste and to the power of cutting off water in the circumstances which now prevail in Calcutta. These powers are provided in section 254D (*now* 268) and in section 265C (*now* 283). We also thought it desirable to have a separate section dealing comprehensively with the measures for preventing waste under the continuous system only, and those measures are all gathered together in section 254E (*now* 269). I think the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley will probably say, with reference to the proposal to omit the words 'situated in a block in which the continuous system is in force,' that until the continuous system has been introduced it is a matter of great difficulty to know for certain whether waste is being committed or not, and that is one reason why I should demur to leaving out those words and to extending the provisions of section 254E (*now* 269) to the existing state of things in Calcutta, which would probably lead to practical difficulty and possibly to great hardship.

"Then, Sir, I would point out that the operation of section 254E (*now* 269) is limited by the explanation. In the explanation to that section a definition is given of the term 'waste,' and that applies only where the continuous system is in force. The term 'waste,' as understood by water-works engineers in Europe, does not include any water which is deliberately drawn off from the taps by the occupiers of houses. It does not matter what they do with the water which they intentionally draw off from a tap, or whether they let the tap run. That is not to be deemed waste. It means leakage. 'Leakage' is the sense in which the word 'waste' is used for this purpose. It is in the case of leakage that the provisions of section 254E (*now* 269) will be applicable.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said that under proviso (*b*) of section 265C (*now* 283) a notice of 24 hours has to be given before the water could be cut off under clause (*g*) [now (*h*)], and he thought it was not intended that that proviso should only apply in the case of the intermittent system, and that it was not intended to apply to the continuous system; but, if he looks at section 254E (*now* 269), he will see that much more notice than that is required under the continuous system. This matter was very fully discussed in the Select Committee. I think the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will remember. We wanted at first to have, I think, 48 hours' notice, and that was fully considered, and the two gentlemen who represented the Corporation urged that so short a period would be rather a hardship. We therefore extended the period to seven days, and we split it into two parts, which are provided for in clauses (1) and (2) respectively. Therefore under the continuous system there is notice of seven days, and not of one day. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, that this section gives the power to cut off the supply. It does overlap the power given in section 265C (*now* 283). I admit that that is so, but we thought for practical purposes it is desirable, even at the risk of some apparently bad drafting, to have this double provision. The whole of the powers that we take in respect of the continuous system are conveniently gathered together in section 254E (*now* 269). The other section applies to the intermittent or existing system only."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I think, Sir, it would be a pity, although perhaps from a legal point of view it might not be symmetrical, if the Bill was altered as the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya suggests. Section 254E (*now* 269) is intended to apply only and entirely to the continuous system, and perhaps I may briefly describe to the Council why we wish to deal differently with the two systems. The Hon'ble Member wishes to make the two the same. The continuous system affords the most ingenious and simple way of discovering waste, and not the least advantage of that system is that it enables that waste to be detected with almost absolute accuracy, with hardly any inquisitorial enquiry at all in the houses of the people; and I must say it will be of very great advantage in Calcutta. At present, and under the operation of section 254D (*now* 268), it is only possible to find out whether waste is going on by actually going into the house and seeing whether the pipes or the taps are leaking, and that, as we

all know, is a most unpleasant form of investigation. Under the continuous system there will be to each house a small stop-cock, that is, a tap outside the house and outside the premises altogether. That stop-cock will be accessible to the water-works authorities, and they will be able to turn it off or to get to it without going to the householder at all. When water is continuously supplied, as it will be when this Bill is fully in force, the pressure is on all day and all night in every house, and at any moment of the whole 24 hours any person can go and get as much water as they like. That is one great advantage of it. Experience at home has shown that people draw the largest quantity of water from about 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning. There is a certain amount of draught which goes on the whole of the rest of the day: but between certain hours of the night, generally from about 2 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the morning, as we can all quite understand, nobody draws any water at all, or very few indeed. Consequently, if you go at those hours of the morning and have any means of ascertaining whether water is being drawn into a house, you can ascertain, supposing a person is not drawing it deliberately, whether waste is going on or not. What is actually done in England is this: a man goes to the house between those hours, and he goes to that stop-cock, and he has with him what he calls a stethoscope. It is nothing less than a plain steel rod. He puts one end of it at the top of the tap of the stop-cock and the other end to his ear. If any person does happen between those hours to be drawing off water, he knows it at once, because he hears a considerable sound. If any tap is opened he can distinguish it, but if no water at all is passing he will hear nothing; but if the taps in that house are leaking, even to the smallest extent, he can hear even, I am told, the very smallest quantity. He can distinguish it trickling through, and if he turns the stop-cock off a little, so as to ease the discharge, he can still hear it, and I am told that the Inspectors who go to make these enquiries are able to tell with extreme accuracy how much water a minute is passing in listening with this stethoscope to the flow of water through the stop-cock. Now, Sir, that cannot be done now, because the water in Calcutta is turned on for some hours at a high pressure, some hours at a low pressure, and some hours not at all. When the continuous system is in force it will be easy to do this, and it will be easy for all the municipal Water-works Inspectors to find out when anybody is really wasting water; and I do not hesitate to say that if they could do that to-morrow they would find out that a great quantity of water is wasted in every house in Calcutta. Consequently in section 254D (*now* 268), which applies to the present system, the intermittent supply, we have practically in this Bill made no difference from the existing law. We have left things as they are. We do not think we can improve it, but in section 254E (*now* 269), where with great accuracy we can say whether water is wasted, we apply a rigid system. We first of all, as soon as the Inspector has found that water is being wasted, send the occupier a notice giving him four days to repair his defective fittings: if he does not do that, three days more grace is allowed him; and if he will not put things right, then we then cut the water off entirely; and I think that procedure is the best one that it is possible to follow. I do not think it would be desirable to amalgamate the two systems. Although there is a little overlapping and a little technical superfluity perhaps in the law, I would ask the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya to allow the section to stand. I am quite sure that, if this system is applied, as I think it will be applied, with care and discretion, but with great inflexibility, it will result not only to the great advantage of the people, but to the material diminution of the cost of the water-supply. By the introduction of this system in Liverpool no less than £53,000 in actual hard cash was saved in one year, and I think it would not be very difficult to show that the Municipality by failing to adopt some such system as that contemplated by the Bill—which they have full authority to do under the existing law—have wasted an enormous sum of the rate-payers' money."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"As my hon'ble friend who spoke last thinks that the object which both of us have in view will be best secured by leaving the section in its present form, which is confessedly inelegant and unsymmetrical, I will not press these amendments."

The motions were then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 270.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 254F (*now* 270), sub-section (*3*), the words "or sub-section (*2*)" be omitted.

He said:—"This is really a mere matter of drafting. Under section 254F (*now* 270), sub-section (*1*),—

'If the Chairman has reason to believe that the occupier of any premises consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to under section 226 (*now* 248), the Chairman may provide a water-meter, and attach the same to the service-pipe of the said premises.'

"By sub-section (*2*)—

'If the occupier of any premises situated in a block in which the continuous system of supplying filtered water is in force makes a written application to the Chairman to have a water-meter attached to the service-pipe of the premises, the Chairman shall, within fourteen days from the receipt of the application, provide a meter and attach it to the said pipe.'

"And sub-section (*3*) provides that—

'The expense of providing and attaching a meter under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall be paid out of the municipal funds.'

"Sub-section (*4*) goes on to say that—

'When a meter is to be attached under sub-section (*2*) on the application of the occupier of any premises, he shall, either—

(*a*) before the meter is attached, deposit with the Corporation the sum required for providing and attaching the meter, or

(*b*) pay rent for the meter at such rate as may be fixed by the Chairman with the sanction of the Local Government.'

"This indicates that the applicant is to bear the expenses, which seems to contradict the provisions of sub-section (*3*). The object of my amendment is to make the two sub-sections harmonise with each other."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not agree with my hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. This was debated a good deal in Select Committee, and the conclusion we came to was that the cost was to be borne by municipal funds, and I think that is the effect of the section. It is quite true that when an occupier asks to have a meter he is allowed as an alternative to deposit the cost of providing and attaching the meter, but that money is only on deposit, and it is provided in sub-section (*5*) that it is to be returned to him: therefore that cost does not fall upon him, but on the municipal funds, which was the deliberate intention of the Select Committee. I think the words in the section are right."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"After this explanation, I will not press this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 271.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motion that the word "five" be substituted for "four" in line 4 of section 226 (*now* 248) having been lost,* he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the word "five" be substituted for the word "three" in line 6 of section 254G (*now* 271).

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three" in line 6 of section 254G (*now* 271).

The Hon'ble RAJA BAHADUR RANAJIT SINHA, OF NASHIPUR, also moved that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three" in line 6 of section 254G (*now* 271).

* *Vide* pp. 308 to 312, *supra*.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"If the water supplied is in excess of the quantity allowed by law, I suggest that the water should be supplied at the rate of 4,000 gallons per rupee. You give the water at present at that rate, and, if it is in excess of the quantity allowed, there is no reason why you should not observe the same rate unless you want to inflict a punishment. So far as the supply of water is concerned, considerations of punishment ought not to come in at all. It is one of the greatest necessaries of life in a town like Calcutta, and I hope, Sir, that, if water is supplied in excess of the 4,000 gallons to the rupee, the same rate would be observed in regard to the excess supply. I think that is fair."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I cannot accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment. If the statutory supply is fixed at 4,000 gallons to the rupee, then a higher rate ought to be charged on any water which is taken in excess of that statutory allowance. The water is not sold to the public at all. The water-rates are the proceeds of a tax. All people are taxed, whether they have house-connections or not, and the statutory supply is fixed on the assumption that each person will receive a certain fixed amount. If any person takes more than that amount, he reduces *pro tanto* the supply of water available for other people, and it is necessary to discourage that by every legitimate means. Therefore, any water which he takes over and above the amount which he is entitled to and which is sufficient for him, he ought to pay for, not at the original prime cost, but at an enhanced rate. I may add that the British Indian Association, who are much interested in the matter, in their representation to the Council have expressly approved of that principle."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said :—"I quite agree in the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and I wish to add this further argument. There is reason to believe that the people who most largely exceed in their consumption of more water than they are entitled to are those who are best off—the men of wealth. Under the section of the Bill which has to-day been approved by the Council, any large houses which are assessed at high rates, and which are presumably occupied by the wealthiest people, will very often be entitled to as much as 60 or 70 gallons per head per day—an utterly preposterously large amount, especially when you consider that in those large houses there are a great many dependents who will not use anything like that quantity. I think it is perfectly right in the interests of everybody, especially in the interests of the Municipality, that the wealthy, if they choose to take more water than they can reasonably be expected to require, should pay a high price, and, so far from reducing the price, I should be disposed to make it even higher."

The Hon'ble RAJA BAHADUR RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR said:—"My amendment is identical with that of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I would ask that they be taken together. When the cost price of 1,000 gallons of water is only three annas, Sir, I do not think it is unreasonable for us to ask 4,000 gallons per rupee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said :—"I should like to say a few words with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. The consumption of water will not depend upon the wealth of the person. It will depend upon the number of members of his family. If a man has a large family, he will consume a larger quantity of water than another man who may be much wealthier than himself but has a smaller family. Therefore, you have to look at the matter from this point of view, *viz.*, that the consumption of water is not determined by considerations of wealth, but is largely dependent upon the number of inmates he may have who live in the same house, and we have got a proverb in our language, which perhaps I may be permitted to quote. We say that where the goddess *Lakshmi* is absent, there the number of children is predominant, that is to say, the poorer the people, the more likely are they to have a numerous family. The point which I want to lay before the Council is this: that the consumption of water is not determined by considerations of wealth, but it depends upon the number of people who live in the same family; and if a man happens to be poor and he

has a large number of people in the same house, he would require a much larger quantity of water than the richer man would.

"Then, Sir, I proceed upon the analogy of the present law. The present law lays down that water is to be supplied at the rate of 3,000 gallons to the rupee, and on any excess of the statutory allowance the same rate is to be observed. If any body wants the water, he pays for it at the rate of 3,000 gallons to the rupee. You have already, Sir, legislated that the water which is to be given to a rate-payer to be 4,000 gallons to the rupee, and following that analogy you ought to give 4,000 gallons to the rupee for the excess supply.

"Section 155 of the existing law provides that:—

'The occupier of every house connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, three thousand gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use, through a ferrule of the size prescribed in the ninth schedule. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid, shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every three thousand gallons.'

"You have allowed to the occupier 4,000 gallons per rupee, and therefore I think you ought to follow the analogy of the present law, and say that the water to which he shall be entitled in excess of the statutory allowance shall be at the rate of one rupee per every 4,000 gallons. I follow the analogy of the present law, and I think my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill ought not to object."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I think the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has introduced some new matter in his reply, to which I should like to have permission to reply. He has referred to the provisions of the existing law as regards the meter system. I believe the facts are that that provision has never been applied, and no meter has ever been used in Calcutta except privately, whereas this law will be strictly applied."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The meter is only a means of ascertaining the quantity of water."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"It has never been enforced."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The principle under the present law is that you give 3,000 gallons for the rupee, and when you give anything in excess of the statutory allowance you follow the original principle of 3,000 gallons for the rupee. I ask the Council to endorse the principle which is to be found in the existing law as regards the excess."

The motions being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 276.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "evidence" in line 4 of sub-section (2) of section 254M (*now* 276), the following words be inserted:—

"until the contrary has been proved."

He said:—"I understand this is merely a question of drafting, and in order to make the matter quite clear I suggest the insertion of the words 'until the contrary has been proved' or 'until it has been rebutted.'"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think the section as it stands is quite clear. That is the way in which similar provision is ordinarily made in Acts of the Legislature. We say that it shall be evidence. We do not say that it shall be conclusive proof: therefore, it means that it may be rebutted."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 278.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for sub-section (1) of section 254P (*now* 278) the following be substituted:—

"Whenever the Corporation consider that the supply of filtered water to Calcutta is more than sufficient to provide for the requirements thereof, they may, subject to such terms and conditions as they may think fit, consent to deliver such quantity of filtered water *per diem* as they may think fit into reservoirs or pipes placed in—"

and that sub-section (2) be omitted.

He said:—"This is a matter of considerable importance. But may I be permitted, in substitution of the amendment which I have just moved, to move the amendment which has been prepared by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and which I accept, and which, I think, will be a solution of the difficulty, and I am thankful to him for it. It is that, for section 254P (*now* 278) the following be substituted, namely:—

Supply of filtered water to adjacent Municipalities and Cantonments.

'254P (*now* 278). (1) The Corporation may at any time, on receiving an application from the Municipality or Cantonment concerned, direct, by resolution, that such quantity of filtered water *per diem* as may be specified in the resolution shall be delivered into reservoirs or pipes placed in—

(*a*) any of the following municipalities or cantonments:—

Municipalities.

Barnagore.	North Barrackpore.
Cossipore-Chitpore.	North Dum-Dum.
Garden Reach.	South Barrackpore.
Garulia.	South Dum-Dum.
Kamarhati.	South Suburban.
Maniktola.	Titagar.

Cantonments.

Barrackpore	Dum-Dum; or

(*b*) any municipality which is hereafter formed by subdividing any municipality mentioned in clause (*a*), or by uniting into one municipality any of the municipalities mentioned in that clause;

and that for all water so delivered payment shall be made at such rate, not being less than the actual cost to the Corporation, as may be prescribed in such resolution.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from any refusal by the Corporation to pass any such resolution, or from any direction given by the Corporation in any such resolution.

(3) Before deciding any such appeal, the Local Government shall consider any representation made by the Corporation with reference thereto.

(4) No order made on any such appeal shall direct the delivery of water at a lower rate of payment than the actual cost to the Corporation.

(5) Every order made by the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.'

"This is a great departure from the provision in the Bill, which took away the power entirely from the Corporation. That provision laid down

that, when the Local Government should be of opinion that the town of Calcutta had more than an adequate supply of water, the Local Government might direct the Corporation to extend the supply of water to certain municipalities specified in that section, and then it would be the duty of the Corporation forthwith to carry out that order, and, furthermore, the price at which the water was to be given to these various municipalities was also to be determined by the Local Government. Under the amended section, the power is left in the hands of the Corporation in the initial stage. The Corporation is to determine the question as to whether water is to be given to these municipalities or not. The Corporation is to determine the price at which the water is to be given, and the only power which the Government assumes in this connection is that, if the municipality which has made the application is dissatisfied with the order of the Corporation, then it may make an application to the Local Government, and the Local Government is to pass final orders. The discretion of the Local Government is fettered by the consideration that the Local Government is not to award any cost which shall be below the cost price to the Corporation of the water to be supplied. Having regard to the very considerable concession which has been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in modifying this section of the Bill, I have great pleasure in laying it before the Council, and I hope it will be unanimously accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment. It has been prepared by me and the Secretary after much consideration, and I think it affords a very fair compromise of a matter about which there was a great deal of ill-feeling and contention. In framing this section, I have proceeded on the analogy of the section which enables adjacent municipalities to connect their sewers with the Calcutta municipal drains. In that connection we have provided that in the first instance the matter shall be determined between the Corporation and the local municipality concerned, and, in the event of disagreement, that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government, whose orders are to be final. That is the principle which has been adopted here, and I beg therefore to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The provisions of section 254P (*now* 278), as it stands in the Bill, are subject to a very important qualification, namely, before filtered water is supplied to adjacent municipalities and cantonments, it must be ascertained that the supply is sufficient to provide for the requirements of Calcutta. In the section which is proposed to be substituted, there is no similar restriction. I presume, however, that it is not intended to alter the law in this respect, and I shall be glad to be assured that the omission is not intentional."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The reason is that in the former case the matter rests with the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The discretion is the discretion of the Corporation. The Corporation may determine, and therefore the Corporation will arrive at a determination after the consideration of the facts of the case. If the Corporation is of opinion that it has not an adequate supply of water at its disposal to extend to other municipalities, the Corporation will say 'no' to any application of that kind. I think the point is met by the discretion which is vested in the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"I support the amendment. If it is accepted, I shall be glad to withdraw my amendment that the words 'on the recommendation of the Corporation' be inserted after the word 'considers' in line 2 of section 254P (*now* 278). When with the money of the rate-payers water-works are constructed and the water-supply is still maintained, I think it but right that their representatives ought to have a voice in the determination whether or not water should be given to a neighbouring municipality, and, if so, at what rate, and I think the Corporation is the best authority to inform the Government if the water-supply in Calcutta is more than sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of the town itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"If there is one fact which is more striking than another in connection with the continuous system of water-supply which it is proposed to introduce into Calcutta, it is that a constant supply in lieu of an intermittent supply actually reduces the demand. This fact will, I think, remove a great deal of the difficulty in accepting this amendment. When you establish a continuous supply in any town, it enables people to get as much water as they want and at whatever time they want it, and, when that is done, there will be less waste and actually less water used. Hon'ble Members may hesitate to believe that this can really be true. I had a statement compiled for the information of the Select Committee, which refers to twenty-five towns in Great Britain, and in every case it was found that the result of introducing the constant supply, with a proper system of check, has been that the reduction in the consumption has been very large. In many cases the quantity of water has been reduced by one-third and one-half without any compulsion, or penal rate, being imposed. The people do it of their own accord. I feel confident that if the constant-supply system is introduced in Calcutta, with a proper system of check, there will be a saving of money, and there will be a saving of water, which can be sold with advantage to neighbouring municipalities."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The last motion having been agreed to, the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "on the recommendation of the Corporation" be inserted after the word "considers" in line 2 of section 254P (*now* 278).

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that for the last three lines of sub-section (*2*) of section 254P (*now* 278) the following be substituted:—

"as may be determined by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 254P (*now* 278), sub-section (*1*), line 3, for "Calcutta," be substituted "the area to which the present Act is applicable."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 254P (*now* 278), sub-section (*2*), line 3, the words "ten *per cent.* over" be inserted after "less than."

Section 279.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved that after sub-section (*2*) of section 254Q (*now* 279) the following be added:—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to water taken by travellers for use on a journey."

He said:—"This is a simple matter. The object of my amendment is to secure a clear provision in the matter which is also in practice now. If a person who resides in Calcutta or visits it on some business at the time of leaving Calcutta carries some water for his use during journey, I do not think it will involve any appreciable loss to the municipality. Practically it is now done, and will be done in future, and no one will be able to check it; so I think it is better to make a clear law in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"It was never intended to prevent a person who is going on a journey from taking a small quantity of drinking-water with him. I think this amendment is hardly necessary; but, if the Hon'ble Member presses it, I will not object."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, in reply, said:—"I thought a clear provision on the subject was necessary."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 283.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, moved that clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 265C (*now* 283) be omitted.

THE Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that clause (*b*) of section 265C (*now* 283) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that, if the last amendment be lost, the following should be substituted for clause (*b*) of section 265C (*now* 283):—

"(*b*) if (in the case of a *bustee*) the owner, or (in any other case) the occupier of the premises fails, for fifteen days after due service of a notice, to pay any sum due to the Corporation on account of the consolidated rate from him or in respect of such premises."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, said:—"This section gives power to the Chairman to cut off the water-supply to any house for non-payment of any sum due to the Corporation. As the law gives ample powers to the Chairman for the prompt recovery of municipal dues, I do not find there is any necessity for the insertion of this clause. If the water-supply of a house be cut off, the health of the residents of the house would suffer. In my opinion, therefore, this provision of the Bill should be omitted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have a similar amendment in my name, and I entirely agree with my hon'ble friend that this provision is unnecessary. The powers of distraint and sale with which the Corporation is armed are amply sufficient for all purposes, and this power with which the officers of the Corporation are armed to cut off the water-supply is seldom resorted to, except in extreme cases. If it is found necessary to have some provision of this kind, the existing law supplies us with it. I would call the attention of the Council to section 162 of the present Act, in order to show the difference between the present law and the law which it is proposed to enact under the provisions of this Bill. Under the existing law,—and I have already observed that the existing law is not usually enforced,—all the power which the Executive possess is this, that if default is made only in respect of one rate, namely, the water-rate, then, and then only, are the Executive entitled to cut off the water-connection; but under this Bill the Chairman may cut off the water-connection if the occupier fails for 15 days after due presentation of a bill not only for the water-rate as in the existing law, but for *any* sum due to the Corporation, not in respect of the premises concerned only, but in respect of any other premises belonging to the same person. Therefore in this Bill we have an amplification of the present law. Moreover, that law is not always resorted to. If it could be shown that it was frequently resorted to, and that the powers conferred by it are not sufficient, I could understand the enactment of a provision like the present one. I do not know whether any application has been made by the Executive with regard to the extension of the powers they now possess. I do not think they have. They do not want these powers extended and amplified. Why, then, handicap this measure, already sufficiently unpopular, with a coercive provision which will lie as a dead-letter? This provision, I am almost certain, will never be put into requisition. There is a class of bills to which I desire to call the attention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I think the Hon'ble Member is acquainted with certain bills which are known as miscellaneous in the Municipality for works supposed to be done on requisition made by the municipal authorities. Most scandalous transactions have taken place in connection with these bills. Mr. Lee felt the scandal to be so great that he made it a rule that none of these bills should be paid by the authorities unless and until the bills had been certified by the parties concerned to be correct. The other day a work was supposed to be done in a particular place and a miscellaneous bill was drawn out, and I believe the Warrant Department was required to realise the dues; but, strange to say,

the discovery was subsequently made that no work had been done in respect of those particular premises? Is it right and proper that a further coercive provision for the recovery of municipal dues should be enacted, when the validity of those dues might be questioned? I have no objection to the water-supply being cut off for non-payment of the water-rate, but do not cut off the water-supply as a means of enforcing the payment of other dues. Water is the life of the people; do not cut it off for the non-payment of bills which may be a huge fiction, or which may be so manipulated as to serve the purposes of unscrupulous underlings. I speak with some amount of feeling because I know how unscrupulous municipal underlings can be, and I shall be exceedingly sorry if this section is enacted. What constitutes the due presentation of a bill? The bill is supposed to be presented by a sircar on Rs. 8 a month, who may or may not present it as it suits him, but he will certify all the same that he has presented it. In the investigation which the Vice-Chairman made into the working of the Warrant Department, in case after case it was discovered that the certificate of the sircar was absolutely false, and the bills were never presented. And is it right, is it necessary, that, for the non-payment of any sum due, the water-connection should be cut off? I say 'no.' I hope, having regard to these circumstances, that clause (*b*) will not be passed, and I must earnestly entreat the Council not to go beyond the four corners of the present Act. Cut off the water-rate on failure to pay the water-rate; no further powers are needed or have been asked for. I say that, if you grant further powers, the effect will be disastrous, and therefore I ask the Council to keep the law as it is, because I am certain that they are amply sufficient."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am strongly opposed to this amendment, and I trust the Council will leave the Bill as it is. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment began by saying that under the present law the water-supply can only be cut off for non-payment of the water-rate. What is the water-rate? It has no separate existence whatever. It is a mere percentage of the consolidated rate; and the provision to which the Hon'ble Member referred in the present Act is a mere error in drafting.

"Then the Hon'ble Member said that that power is very seldom resorted to under the present law. That is quite true, and that is a somewhat strong point in my case in favour of retaining this section in the Bill. It seldom happens that the water-connection is cut off, but it frequently happens that the Executive have to threaten to cut it off, and these threats are found almost invariably to be at once effective. The Chairman of the Corporation attaches the greatest possible importance to this power, and he says that without it he would scarcely be prepared to take the responsibility of collecting the municipal dues. Wealthy people, he says, habitually refuse to pay municipal dues, although perfectly able to do so; but you have only to issue a notice that, if the sum due is not paid within 24 hours, the water-connection will be cut off: and then the money is paid at once."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Does the Chairman refer to the provisions of this Bill or to the present Municipal Act when he says he will not be able to collect the municipal dues?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Of course, under the present Act the Chairman has only the power to cut off water-connection on non-payment of the consolidated rate.

"The Hon'ble Member has told us of grave scandals that occur in connection with the recovery of what are known as miscellaneous bills for works done under requisition by the Corporation, and he mentions one case in which no work was done and yet a bill was made out and payment was enforced. But how will such abuses be affected by this provision of the Bill? Suppose a bill is made out for work which was never done, and that the bill was certified by a responsible officer, and this very power to enforce payment by cutting off the water-connection is exercised, what will happen? How will the amount be recovered? Why, by only threatening to cut off the water-connection. And is it

not a greater scandal that a distress warrant should be issued on a fictitious bill than merely a threat to cut off the water-supply?

"The Hon'ble Member says that a threat of this kind will jeopardise the health of the people. Even if you go to the length of cutting off the connection, is there not a hydrant in the streets at every hundred and fifty yards? Can the residents of that house not get their supply of water from the nearest standpost? It will put them to a little inconvenience,—and it is intended that it should do so,—but their health cannot be affected. It is the inconvenience and the small expense the tenant will have to incur in having to fetch water from the street that will induce him to pay the bill at once. This method of collecting municipal dues is exceedingly effective, and it will be most unwise to refuse it as a means of recovering all dues of the Corporation. It is a simple, easy and effective way to recover what is due, and it is better to recover it in this way than by the tedious and sometimes harsh process of distraint."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I have only to add to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that this time last year, just before the *Puja* holidays, an application was made by the Executive to resort to this means of recovering municipal rates and taxes on a most extensive scale by a gentleman whose name I refrain from mentioning only because I fear to expose him to further unpopularity as an officer of the Corporation, and this gentleman said that, if this mode of recovery were adopted, there would be no necessity to carry out the threat, for in most cases the amount due is at once paid."

The Hon'ble Mr Buckley said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee made it a great point that water is a sanitary necessity. In one respect it is so. There are a good many houses in Calcutta where privies and closets are supplied with unfiltered water, and if the water-connection were cut off it might be a serious detriment to the inhabitants of that house and of even the neighbouring locality; but we have made special provision in the Bill that the water which is supplied for these purposes cannot be cut off. We have given a separate stop-cock for these purposes, and to that extent no harm will arise by cutting off the water connection to the house. If a man owes you money, and you have a simple means of making him pay it, why should not you exercise that power?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is not aware of the great amount of oppression there is in connection with the system of making out these miscellaneous bills. I doubt whether he knows in what a large percentage the charges in relation to the work done are excessive. I do not think it right to force a person to admit the correctness of a claim which he is disputing by putting penal clauses into operation. We know that it is entirely in the hands of certain men to insist, and very possibly in their own pecuniary interest, that certain claims shall be regarded as good and fair claims, and the Chairman will be pressed to take action in this way when persons against whom claims are made, it may be, are contesting the validity of the claim. I do not think it right that this should be permitted.

"Furthermore, I submit, that it is an insanitary measure to cut off the water-connection from any house. Under section 252 (*now* 253), it is held to be a sanitary measure to compel persons to connect their premises with the water-supply, and here there is a provision deliberately made to cut off that which is considered a sanitary necessity. I think it is far better that action should be taken under the distraint and warrant process. It may imperil the health of a household if the water-connection is cut off in the way which is contemplated under this section. It may be that the threat will be put into execution. I object to this provision, firstly because it may be employed as a means to compel a person to admit a claim which he is disputing, and also because cutting off the water-connection may affect the health of the household and even part of the neighbourhood. I would omit this section altogether, but if it is retained its application should be restricted to claims of a definite character, in respect of which there is no dispute; but, if you put it into force in

the case of these miscellaneous bills, it will open a door to most iniquitous proceedings in some cases."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—" Suppose the recipient of a miscellaneous bill disputes its correctness, would the Hon'ble Member have the Corporation wait fifteen days before the Chairman can act?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—" In legislating in the question we should not forget that persons against whom this drastic measure is proposed may be poor and ignorant, and unaware of the opportunity of the fifteen days that the Bill proposes to secure to them."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—" If a bill is presented to a person, and he disputes it, he will make a representation against its correctness. I know of one case where a person knew nothing about the bill or the work until the warrant peon actually went and distrained the man's property."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—" We are proceeding without proper enquiry; we are only making assertions here. It would have been wiser, and I should have much preferred, if there had been an enquiry, and facts properly ascertained upon which we should be able to proceed. Sircars are supposed to have duly presented these bills, but it often happens that the bills have not been presented. These proceedings are attended with a great deal of hardship."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—" I desire to enter my most emphatic protest against the provisions of section 265C (*now* 283), clause (*b*). In spite of the uncompromising attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I cannot persuade myself to believe that he himself fully realises the unjust and mischievous consequences which may result from its enforcement. These provisions are of a too sweeping and needlessly stringent character. To enable you to realize accurately the scope of the section, I will take some concrete illustrations. Suppose that the owner of a *bustee* is also the owner of several houses; he pays the *bustee* rates, having collected them from the *bustee* tenants, but he omits to pay the tax due in respect of some other house belonging to him. Would it be open to the Chairman to cut off the water-connection from the *bustee*, and deprive the *bustee* people of the use of the water though they are perfectly innocent?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—" The water-connection would be cut off from the premises on account of which the money is due."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA continued:—" The section does not say so. Its scope is wholly unrestricted. The owner may not reside in Calcutta, and thus may be himself beyond the mischief of the section. It would therefore, be quite open to the Chairman to enforce the provisions of this section against any premises belonging to the owner. Take another illustration. The occupier of a house happens to be the owner of other houses; he pays in full the rates in respect of the house he occupies, but not in respect of the other houses. Would it be open to the Chairman to cut off the water connection of the house in respect of which the rates have been paid? Then turn to section 639 (*now* 616), which runs thus:—

'(1) If, when the Chairman demands payment of any expenses under section 627 (*now* 602), his right to demand the same or the amount of the demand is disputed, the Chairman shall refer the case for the determination of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Cause of Calcutta, or, if the amount involved exceeds two thousand rupees, to the High Court.

(2) The Chairman shall, pending the decision on any such reference, defer further proceedings for the recovery of the sum claimed by him, and shall, after the decision, proceed to recover only such amount, if any, as is thereby declared to be due.'

" But the Chairman may, meanwhile, cut off the water-connection at a time when the whole matter is pending before a Judge. I do not think that even the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, with all his zeal, will be prepared to

accept this as a legitimate consequence, and I submit very respectfully that this matter requires very careful consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"I will agree to an exception being made in cases in which a reference has been made to the Small Cause Court or to the High Court under section 639 (*now* 616). That is a point which was not brought to my notice."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said :—" Along with my hon'ble friend who has spoken I certainly regret the uncompromising attitude assumed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. This is not a question of principle, but of expediency. Our contention is that the provision is likely to be oppressive. We are bound to consider the executive point of view, but even from that point of view I do not think a case has been made out for such legislation. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill said that Mr. Bright expressed the opinion that he would not be able to collect the rates and taxes unless he was armed with such a power. The question is whether Mr. Bright made that observation in connection with this provision of the Bill, or in connection with the following amendment, of which I gave notice, namely, to move that the following be substituted for clause (*b*) of section 265C (*now* 283) :—

> " (*b*) if (in the case of a *bustee*) the owner, or (in any other case) the occupier, of the premises fails, for fifteen days after due service of a notice, to pay any sum due to the Corporation on account of the consolidated rate from him or in respect of such premises."

"I want to keep the present law intact, and to arm the Chairman with the power of cutting off the water for non-payment of any portion of the water-rate. I am prepared to preserve to the Chairman the power which he possesses at the present moment, but I am against any enlargement of his powers in this respect, because no case has been made out for such enlargement, and the exercise of the powers proposed to be conferred by this section of the Bill may be attended with serious hardship.

"I was sorry to find the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill making light of these miscellaneous bills, for he seemed to be surprised that any abuse should occur in connection with them. Miscellaneous bills are made out in many cases which are suspicious and are challenged, and to arm the Chairman with the power of enforcing the payment of these bills by the threat of cutting off the water-supply might give rise to serious oppression and hardship. What are these miscellaneous bills? They are bills for work done by the Corporation at the expense of owners who fail to comply with requisitions made upon them by the Corporation. The Corporation has not got a staff to do this work. It is done by contractors, and these contractors are in alliance with the office, and put up men in the office to make out bills in respect of some of which, at any rate, no work is done. Therefore, it comes to this, that it is these contractors on the lowest rung of the ladder who set the machinery in motion, and unscrupulous underlings will profit by the execution of this summary procedure with which the law proposes to arm the executive. Is it right and proper that such powers should be given?"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :— "I thought the Hon'ble Member said that the act of cutting off the water was a thing which was absolutely unknown."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :— "The Executive wanted on one occasion to cut off the water-supply in connection with the recovery of the rates, but the General Committee would not allow it."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—" Even in the cases to which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred, it was only a threat that was required."

The motions that clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 265C (*now* 283) be omitted were then put together and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion for the substitution of a new clause (*b*) being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "in the case of a *bustee*, by the owner of the premises, and in any other case," in lines 3, 4 and 5 of sub-section (*2*) of section 265C (*now* 283) be omitted.

He said:—"This sub section makes it obligatory that the expense of cutting off the water-connection or of turning off the water should be paid by the owner of the *bustee*. The owner may absolutely have no sort of knowledge of the matter. It is the occupier who breaks the law, but it is the owner who has to pay the expense of cutting off or turning off the water. The owner may be absolutely ignorant and in no way responsible for what has been done, and yet you make him pay. Take clause (*e*). Suppose the occupier of a hut in a *bustee* and a municipal underling have a fight, is the owner to be made to pay? I think it hard that the owner who knows nothing of these proceedings should be responsible for the expenses incidental to cutting off the water-supply in consequence not of any *laches* on his own part but of one of his tenants. It is the case of visiting the sins of one person on the shoulders of somebody else. I am certain that this provision will not commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:— "That person has to pay the expense of cutting off the water who is responsible for the payment of the rates. In the case of a *bustee*, the *bustee* owner is personally liable to pay the consolidated rate, and that is the justification for this clause. I admit that in the special case to which the Hon'ble Member referred it may seem to be a little hard, but when you look into it a little further I do not think it is so. As far as I know, there are no house-connections in *bustees*. There are only *bustee*-connections."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"*Bustees* of the extent of 10 cottahs all have water-connections."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Yes, *bustee*-connections, but not house-connections."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:— "The *bustee*-connection is provided by the Municipality and cannot be cut off."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"My contention is that the people might waste water, and then the water-supply would be cut off. The standpost in the *bustee* is not a public one. It is semi-private or semi-public, and is used by the inhabitants of the *bustee*."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:— "It is not a connection made at the expense of the owner; it is made by the Municipality and cannot be cut off. It is a part of the water-supply of the Municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :— "It is only a house-connection that can be cut off. These *bustee*-connections are not house-connections. I have never heard of any case in which a *bustee*-connection has been cut off."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :— "I cannot say on the spur of the moment. I believe that, in all cases in which a house-connection is cut off, it is cut off at the expense of the owner."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said :—"*Bustee*-hydrants stand in the open air in an open space, inside the *bustee*, no doubt, but in a lane or *gully*. The hydrant is not in any house or enclosure or compound, and, so far as I understand, the water-supply from that standpost cannot be cut off."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said :— "So far as my information goes, the connection is made at the expense of the owner of the *bustee*, and it can be cut off. Here, again, I desire to point to the disadvantage of legislating without facts having been properly ascertained."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 265C (*now* 283), sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), last line, the word "or" be omitted.

He said :—"This seems to be a very small concession, but I am sure it will meet with opposition from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, because he has taken up an attitude of uncompromising hostility to whatever has the remotest tendency to soften the rigour of the law. Take the case I was putting before the Council in connection with the last amendment which has been discussed. The owner of a *bustee* owns not only that *bustee*, but also several houses. He collects rates from his *bustee* tenants and pays them in to the Municipality, but he makes default in respect of the rates due upon some of the other houses belonging to him. Is it open to the Chairman to cut off the water-connection of the *bustee* ? If it is, I say it is most inequitable. What possible justification is there for making the *bustee* people suffer when they have paid their dues? You allege that by the machinery of this section you put a moral pressure on the owner, but the people who will suffer will be the *bustee* people and not the owner. The operation of the section ought clearly to be restricted to the premises in respect of which the rates are due."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :— "I oppose this amendment, and it is hardly necessary for me to say much regarding it after what has been already said. This constant reference to *bustees* is really dragging a red herring across the track. Take the ordinary case—the case of a man who owns several houses, of which he lives in one, and lets out the others. If he pays the rates due on account of the house he lives in, and fails to pay the rates in respect of other houses which he owns and lets, you would not be able to touch him if this amendment is passed. I maintain strongly that you ought to be able to cut off the water from the house in which he lives if the rates on account of any other bills against him are outstanding."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I must again deplore the uncompromising attitude which the Hon'ble Member has taken with respect to these amendments. It is not a question of touching the owner at all. You have many means of recovering your rates. You can distrain his property; you can sue the person liable to pay in the Small Cause Court; why should you cut off the water-supply from a *bustee* which he owns? The Hon'ble Member assumes a position which is absolutely untenable."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said :—"I am bound to meet the hypothetical case which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has put. The section authorizes the Chairman to cut off the water-supply if the occupier does not pay the rates. If the owner pays the rates in respect of the house he occupies, and does not pay them on account of some other house which he owns, then you can realize the rates from the occupier of this latter

house, and the occupier in his turn will have his remedy against the owner. It seems to me, therefore, that if you restrict the operation of the section to the house in respect of which the rates have not been paid, there will be ample provision for every possible contingency."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows: —

Ayes 6.

The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikantha Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

Noes 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that at the end of section 265C, sub-section (*1*), clause (*g*) [*now* section 283, sub-section (*1*), clause (*h*)], the words "and the owner and occupier of the premises fail to comply with a notice issued under section 254E (*now* 269), sub-section (*2*)," be added.

Section 284.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "General Committee" be substituted for "Chairman" in section 265D (*now* 284).

New section.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following section be inserted after section 265E (*now* 285):—

"265F. The Chairman shall, in the performance and exercise of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on him by this Chapter, be subject to the control of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"As a matter of convenience, the General Committee and not the Chairman should have this power."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In the Select Committee Babu Narendra Nath Sen desired to go infinitely further, not merely to give the Chairman power to direct that wells should be filled up, but to make it compulsory that every well in Calcutta should be filled up."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I want to proceed on the analogy of the Bill. A general power of revision is given to the General Committee by section 314A (*now* 327) in respect of the filling up of tanks, wells, &c. I find that there is a similar section in regard to the lighting of streets. The water-supply is a matter of very great importance, and it is a matter which affects the public, and I ask the Council to endorse the decision of the Select Committee in regard to drains and privies and lighting, and apply it to the water-supply. What has been accepted with regard to drains and privies and the lighting of streets I should like to see adopted with respect to the water-supply. The water-supply in one sense is far more important than drains and privies, and certainly far more important than the lighting of

streets. It is expedient that a sort of general supervision should be invested in the General Committee in respect of matters relating to the water-supply."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"During the whole of the sittings of the Select Committee, day after day I raised my feeble voice against the desire of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment to centralise. I do not see that section 314A (*now* 327) gives the General Committee control over the Chairman. It says that an appeal shall lie, which is not the same thing as the Hon'ble Member proposes to introduce here."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am prepared to accept an appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I could not possibly accept an appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I would ask, what are the duties of the Chairman in respect of the water-supply? It almost seems to me that the Hon'ble Membe''s motion is directed with the view of clogging the wheels of the Municipality; for it certainly will do so. The powers of the Chairman with regard to wate'-supply are 31 in number, and a great many of these are entirely of a subordinate character, which he will certainly delegate to others. He may require a owner to fix a stop-cock, which would be done in England by an Inspector he may allow alteration in the size of a ferrule; he may make certain orde about repairs to taps and fittings. These are purely technical matters. To may require meters to be repaired when out of order. These are most mple duties, which are better left in the hands of the Chairman instead of providing that the order of the Chairman shall be subject to the control othe General Committee, which seems to me to be absolutely puerile. The Hon'ble Member has told us in how many instances fictitious bills are prepared, and' believe that that fact is largely due to the endless system of centralisation hich he insists upon. I believe that, if responsibility is vested lower down thescale, these instances of false bills would be unknown. I have never known suh cases where you have a responsible officer who can really be readily aproaced by the people."

The Hon'bl Mr. Oldham said:—"I do not remember any such proposal as this being ut foward before the Select Committee. I remember the other proposal to giv an ppeal to the General Committee with regard to the drainage provisions, ut there is no analogy between those provisions and the provisions relatg to he water-supply. This chapter of the Bill applies to matters relating to ater-supply only. The chapter relating to drainage confers large powers fornaking alterations in buildings and of entry upon premises. In cases of th sort there may be of necessity for an appeal to the General Committee. T only section in the water-supply chapter in which the General Committe vested with any power is that for giving of water to outside municipali. Otherwise certain obligations are imposed on the Corporation and certainties are imposed upon the Chairman, and he is given a discretion in particul cases which are carefully proscribed, and if he deviates from the directions at them he will be amenable to the law of the land."

The Hle Mr. Baker said:—"I will only add one word to what has been already saidith regard to the special provision which has been lately introduced in thepter relating to lighting. That provision was not in the original draft of the . It was put in mainly because it was represented that the Ward Commoners liked to be able to help or oblige their constituents in respect of thecation of street-lamps, and the General Committee has been given a generwer of control in that respect, so that they may be able to meet the wishe their constituents to a great extent."

The Hon'Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Bay labours under a delusion. He is under the impression that both Babu Nara Nath Sen and most of the Hindu Commissioners are in favour of centraion. Whether that charge is well-founded or not I will not

now discuss, but, so far as this matter is concerned, it is not centralisation but decentralisation that we desire. This power is now centralised in the Chairman: we want to take it away and associate others in its exercise.

"The Hon'ble Member in the course of his observations characterised some of my proposals as puerile. They may or may not be puerile, but, as far as one particular matter is concerned, namely, the delegation of powers by the Chairman, it is a matter of considerable importance. It is a matter of considerable importance that there should be some control in regard to the Chairman's power of delegation. When the Chairman divests himself of responsibility and invests subordinate officers with certain powers, might not there be an abuse of those powers? Is it possible for the Chairman to exercise effective supervision so as to prevent abuses occurring? I do not think so. I think it would be impossible for him to exercise effective supervision. It stands to reason that an appeal or right of general control should be invested in the General Committee. My conclusions follow as a matter of course from the premises laid down. I quite admit the correctness of the observation of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that in the matter of lighting the Ward Commissioners are concerned, and it is on that ground that that concession was made. I submit that the same observations apply to the matter of the water-supply. Ward Commissioners are constantly consulted with regard to the water-supply in streets, both filtered and unfiltered; and, as the Hon'ble Member has accepted our recommendation with regard to lighting, surely he ought to accept a similar recommendation with regard to the water-supply."

The motion being put, with the substitution of the words "an appeal to" for the words "the control of," the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Friday, the 22nd September, 1899.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Friday, the 22nd September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

Sections 299, 300, 307, 320, 328, 339, 340, 341, 343, 349, 368, 369 and 383.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 287 (*now* 299)*, before clause (*a*), the words "within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice," be inserted;

(2) that in section 288 (*now* 300), line 6, after the word "make" be inserted "within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice;"

(3) that in section 292E (*now* 307), at the end of sub-section (*2*), the words "within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, and upon failure of the owner to do so, authorise the Chairman to carry out the necessary works," be inserted;

(4) that in section 292E (*now* 307), at the end of sub-section (*3*), be inserted "and such sums shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of the consolidated rate;"

(5) that in section 296 *now* 320), sub-section (*2*), last line, for "paid by" be substituted "recoverable from," and that after "premises" be inserted "in the same manner as an arrear of the consolidated rate;"

(6) that in section 314B (*now* 328), sub-section (*3*), for "paid by" be substituted "recoverable from," and that at the end be add d "in the same manner as an arrear of consolidated rate;"

(7) that to section 329 (*now* 339), sub-section (*2*) the following be added:—

> "and, if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date of service thereof, the Chairman may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recoverable from the owner of the house or land in the same manner as an arrear of consolidated rate;"

(8) that at the end of sub-section (*3*) of section 329B [*now* sub-section (*5*) of section 340] be added "within a reasonable time, not less than fifteen days from the date of service, to be specified in such notice;"

(9) that at the end of sub-section (*1*) of section 329C (*now* 341) be added "within a reasonable time, not less than thirty days from the date of service, to be specified in such notice;"

(10) that at the end of section 329E (*now* 343) be added "within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice;"

(11) that at the end of sub-section (*3*) of section 330D (*now* 349) be added "and, upon failure on his part to comply with such notice within a reasonable time, the Chairman may replace it and levy from the owner a sum of five rupees;"

(12) that at the end of sub-section (*2*) of section 366 (*now* 368) the words "within a reasonable time, not less than seven days, to be specified in such notice" be added;

(13) that at the end of section 371 (*now* 380) be added "within a reasonable time, not less than thirty days, to be specified in such notice;"

(14) that in section 391D (*now* 383), clause (*ii*), after "him" be inserted "within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice."

The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"These amendments will have to be withdrawn, as the object I have in view is provided for in section 622 (*now* 597)."

Section 152.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya drew attention to the amendment, of which he had given notice, that in section 148B (*now* 152), sub-section (*1*), for the words "the period for which they were so made" be substituted "two years from the commencement of this Act."

He said:—"With reference to this amendment, I have placed myself in communication with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and, with the leave of the Council, I propose to move in substitution for it the fresh amendment† of which notice has been given."

At the suggestion of the Hon'ble the President the amendment just referred to was postponed in order to permit of copies being printed and circulated to the Members of the Council for their information.

Section 230.

The Hon'ble the President then said:—"I understand that the amendments which the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya proposes to substitute for those he originally moved to section 220T (*now* 230) are also not in possession of Members of the Council, and I, therefore, think that these amendments might also be postponed until to-morrow."

The consideration of the amendments was accordingly postponed.

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* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

† This amendment was brought forward and agreed to at the meeting held on the 23rd September, 1899.

SECTION 253.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said :—"Before Your Honour takes up the motions on the agenda paper, I would take leave to ask permission to give notice of an amendment to section 252 *now* 253) which has been drafted for me by the Secretary, but which I do not think should be placed before the Council until it has been printed and circulated."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I quite agree that these three motions should stand over until to-morrow."

SECTION 300.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 288 (*now* 300), at the beginning of clause (*ii*), the words "if no suitable cesspool already exists" be inserted.

He said:—"This section is taken from the Bombay Act, section 232, and the words I propose to put in find a place there. In the Bombay Act we find in section 232 the words 'and the Commissioner may in like manner require any such drain, and, if no suitable cesspool exists, any such cesspool to be made of such materials, size and description, and to be made at such level and with allowance for such fall as may appear to him to be necessary.' These words appear to me to be necessary, because, if a cesspool already exists, it is not necessary that each individual householder should be obliged to have a cesspool in front of his house."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—"This amendment does not seem to be necessary. In the first place, it seems to me that the whole section is governed by the opening words of it, *viz.*, 'when in cases not provided for in section 287 (*now* 299 any premises are, in the opinion of the Chairman, without sufficient means of effectual drainage, he may," &c. I think that covers all that the Hon'ble Member wishes to add. And I think also that we must take it for granted that the Chairman will exercise his powers with common sense. If there should be a suitable cesspool already in existence, surely he would never require the owner to provide another."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"After this explanation I do not wish to press the amendment."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 307.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 292E (*now* 307), sub-section (*3*), line 5, after "funds" be inserted "the owner of the land shall be bound to pay the cost of such construction and."

He said:—"I want to put in these words in order to make it clear that the cost of the construction is to be borne by the owner of the land, and the cost of repair alone by the owner of the hut. I think that is what is intended to be the law."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is already provided for in section 622 (*1a*) [*now* section 597, sub-section (*2*)]; that section gives a general power to recover the cost of carrying out works from the person on whom the notice has been served. By sub-section (*2*) of section 292E (*now* 307), the General Committee may serve written notices on the owner of the land requiring him to construct the drain."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"Yes, that is so. I accept the explanation and withdraw the amendment"

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 319.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that at the end of section 295 (*now* 319) the following be added:—

"Provided that the amount recoverable as expenses of such inspection and examination shall not in any case exceed ten rupees."

He said:—"A similar provision will be found in section 265B (*now* 282), proviso."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 321.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "not being dwelling houses" be inserted after the word "premises" in line 5 of section 296A (*now* 321).

He said:—"Sir, ventilating shafts are dangerous to dwelling-houses, and they are being removed throughout the town, I believe. I think, if my hon'ble friend would place himself in communication with the Health Department, he would find that that Department are engaged in removing these ventilating shafts from dwelling houses. They are positively dangerous in that position. I placed myself in communication with the Assistant Health Officer, and he was of opinion that this suggestion should be made. These shafts are being removed, and it would be as well for us to lay it down as part of the law that they shall not be fixed to dwelling-houses."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am afraid this amendment is impossible. The section follows the existing law, and, as far as I know, it must usually happen that the buildings to which ventilating shafts will be attached must be dwelling-houses."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"When we sat in Select Committee we had before us a model dwelling-house which was furnished with these ventilating shafts. I had heard something to the effect that they can be dangerous, but no objection was taken at that time."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"That was a Bombay model, and I don't think, Sir, we ought to pin our faith upon models of dwelling-houses in a city which has for the past two or three years been desolated by the plague. Anyhow, that has been the view put before me, and I think I ought to draw the attention of the Council to it. The Assistant Health Officer assured me that steps are being taken to remove these ventilating shafts. Is the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill prepared to challenge this statement?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot challenge it, as this is the first time I have heard of it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If my hon'ble friend will place himself in communication with the Health Officer, he will find out all about it and that it is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"My opinion is that this cannot be done all over the town. It may be possible to remove them in some instances, but not in all."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"You recognise the fact that it is not desirable to have these ventilating shafts fixed to houses. I think it is decidedly dangerous to have them."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Can the Hon'ble Member tell us, when a ventilating shaft, which is required for sanitary purposes, is removed from a dwelling-house, to what building that shaft has subsequently to be fixed?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"No, I cannot tell you that, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I had intended to say a few words before my hon'ble friend replied. I apologise for speaking after he has replied, but I should like to point out that not only is it the case that these ventilating shafts must be fixed to dwelling-houses when there is no other building to which to fix them, but dwelling-houses have their own ventilating shafts in many cases, and it is necessary that they should have them. This section is intended to apply to public ventilating shafts, and it would, no doubt, be desirable to place them somewhere else, if it were possible to do so. But it is not possible to do so in all cases, and in the Bill there are stipulations that these shafts shall be carried well above the houses out of danger as far as possible. I am afraid the Hon'ble Member's suggestion is not practicable."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 324.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that at the end of section 296D (*now* 324) be added:—

"The decision of the Court of Small Causes shall, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as the case may be, be final."

He said:—"This amendment is based on precisely the same principle as my amendment to sub-section (*3*) of section 148N (*now* 163). I then explained to the Council the reasons why it is desirable to invest the High Court with power to interfere with the decision of a Small Cause Court Judge, where such decision is erroneous in law, and has by reason of such error caused hardship or injustice. That was accepted by the Council, and I place this proposal on precisely the same ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Can the Hon'ble Member say if it is at all likely that any question of law will arise under this section? That is the only doubt which has occurred to me."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Questions of law may arise on the construction of these sections."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I should hardly have thought that any question of law was likely to arise. The Hon'ble Member has convinced me that it is desirable for the High Court to have the power of revision in matters of law, and the only doubt I felt in this particular section was that no question of law was likely to arise. If any question of law arises, it is better to have these words; and, if none does arise, they will do no harm."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 325.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "or water-course" be inserted after the word "tank" in line 4 of sub-section (*1*) of section 311A.

He said:—"I had Tolly's Nullah in my mind in proposing this amendment. It is not a tank, nor is it a place for the storage of water, and I think it is as well that steps should be taken to provide against the pollution of Tolly's Nullah. I therefore think it would be advisable to have these words inserted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"These words were in the original Bill, and they were struck out in Select Committee, because we thought that there was no such thing as a water-course in Calcutta. If Tolly's Nullah cannot be described by any other term, then I shall not object to this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 327.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 314A (*now* 327), sub-section (*2*), the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted after "shall."

He said:—"Sir, having regard to the sense of the Council as to the undesirability of interfering with the decision of the General Committee by the Corporation, I withdraw this amendment."

SECTION 329.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that sub-section (*3*) of section 315 [*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 329] be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, we have no such provision as this in the present law, that is as to the license being for a renewable period of one year, although we have provision for the cancellation of licenses in case of misconduct. I desire to call attention to sub-section (*2*) of section 321 (*now* 335), which says: 'if any licensed plumber contravenes sub-section (*1*), his license will be cancelled whether he be prosecuted or not.' So that, if a plumber does anything he ought not to do, there is ample power provided in the Bill for the cancellation of his license. I have an objection to the renewal of licenses every year. Every time a plumber goes to the Municipal Office to pay a license, he has to fee a number of people, and I am anxious that that process should not continue indefinitely. The provision does not exist in the present law, and, as there is ample power in that law, it does not seem necessary to have a provision like this."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think it is impossible to have a perpetual license; that would be neither desirable nor practicable. I notice also that in section 611 (*now* 586) it is definitely contemplated that licenses shall be for a fixed period. I think one year is a reasonable time, and I ask that this clause be allowed to stand."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"My hon'ble friend's argument is this. You have got something in section 611 (*now* 586), and as you have got something in that section, this section must remain. My reply is, change what is here and also what is in section 611 (*now* 586). I think that will meet that part of my friend's argument. We have got a provision in this section which is in conflict with section 611 (*now* 586). Change this section and adapt 611 (*now* 586) to what we have changed this section to. I think that process is easy and does not involve any difficulty whatever. My hon'ble friend says that it is impossible that those licenses should run for an indefinite period. I venture to say that this is an *obiter dictum* of his, as I do not see why it is impossible at all. If he holds that opinion, why not fix three years as the period? It is not desirable that these people should go to the Municipal Office and fee people all round. Every time any one has to go to the Magistrate for the renewal of an arms license, he fees everybody, beginning with the peon and going up to the peshkar. Such a state of things does not exist in the Corporation now, and I do not see why we should create it there. Therefore, Sir, I hope my hon'ble friend will accept the compromise which I now propose."

"The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection to three years. I do not think these licensed plumbers are in any respect like the people who take out arms licenses."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I would say that these licenses are more of the character of diplomas, and a diploma may be given for a permanent period. I believe that the objections to yearly renewals are very strong, and that three years may be accepted as a compromise."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"What remedy has the applicant if the Chairman refuses his application under sub-section (*4*) [*now* (*3*)]?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"He has an appeal to the General Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I think three years may very well be accepted as a compromise.

The motion was put in the amended form and agreed to.

SECTION 331.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that clause (*c*) of section 317 (*now* 331) be omitted.

He said:—Clause (*b*) provides that a licensed plumber shall furnish the Engineer with plans of all drainage works carried out under clause (*b*). If you turn to clause (*a*), you will see that under it the plumber may, before the work is begun, prepare for the approval of the Engineer plans and estimates for the drainage of premises. So that he has to do this twice; first, before the work is undertaken, and, secondly, after the work has been finished. Is this double safeguard necessary? Is it not quite enough that the plumber should prepare the plans on the first occasion, and might we not trust to these plans and estimates being carried out? I suppose the unfortunate persons, whose drains are being connected, will have to pay for the plans and estimates in the first instance, and again in the second instance. I do not think we have got these elaborate provisions in the present law, and it seems to me it ought to be enough if plans and estimates are submitted before the work is undertaken, and then subsequent plans and estimates may be dispensed with. The position of a plumber with regard to the Corporation has some sort of analogy to the position of an Attorney in the High Court. He is regarded as a sort of *quasi*-officer of the Court. The Court has a hold on him, as the Corporation has a hold on the plumber. If a plumber misbehaves himself, his license is liable to be cancelled; and, if he does things not in accordance with the plans and estimates, he is liable to be punished. Therefore, he has the strongest possible motives for doing all these things in accordance with the plans and estimates. If they are not done in accordance with the plans and estimates, there is the owner whose interest it is that the work should be done properly. And, having regard to this double safeguard, it seems to me unnecessary to have this second series of plans and estimates. I think it is throwing a double burden on the tax-payers, and I am myself a tax-payer; I therefore propose that clause (*b*) should be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think my hon'ble friend is under some misapprehension. There is no intention that two plans and estimates should be prepared. What is intended is that, when the work has been carried out, the original plan and estimate shall be deposited with the Engineer."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker is mistaken. It is very desirable, indeed, that, when the work is completed, the Municipality should be in possession of plans showing how the drains are carried. A man may have prepared a plan showing the way he intended to carry the drains, but difficulties may subsequently have arisen, and he may, in consequence, have found it necessary to carry the drains in a different direction. That being so, it is most necessary that drains, as they are exactly constructed, should be recorded for the information of people who have control over them afterwards. As a matter of fact, it will not be such a difficult matter as the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee seems to think. In most cases a man would make his plans in the first instance; he would then, if he had to alter the drains, make a few marks on them showing the alterations, and then have a tracing prepared of the revised map. I do not suppose the whole thing would cost more than one or two rupees."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I think in clause (*a*) the word 'may' should be replaced by the word 'shall.' I may be under a misapprehension, and if I am, my hon'ble friend will enlighten me on the

point. Is it optional with the plumber to make a plan in the first instance and obligatory upon him to furnish a plan when the building is finished?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"When a plumber is employed in carrying out any work, he must prepare plans for the Engineer's approval before he can do it, and, if the work is carried out without change, he simply deposits those plans in the Engineer's office. If alterations are made, he marks the alterations on the plans and deposits them in the Engineer's office. There is nothing further than that."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the following proviso be added to clause (*e*) of section 317 (*now* 331):—

"Provided that, before any such works are carried out, the plumber shall submit a plan of the work and an estimate of the cost thereof to the owner or occupier of the premises, as the case may be."

He said:—"I think, Sir, that it is only fair that before the works are carried out the plumber should make out plans and estimates and submit them to the Engineer. I think also that it is only right and proper that the person who has to pay shall be furnished with plans and estimates. I think my hon'ble friend ought not to object to a provision of this kind. I may tell you, Sir, that as a matter of fact at the present moment, when a plumber finds that the owner or occupier of the premises is rather a big person, he always brings the plans and shows them to him for his approval. The plumber doubtless thinks that if he does not do so, he may create difficulties later on. I think it ought to be made obligatory that these plans should be submitted to the rate-payers before they are carried out. The person who pays the money has the right to know what the work is for which he pays. I think that is a perfectly fair and reasonable proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I would point out to the Hon'ble Member that this clause comes into operation only in the event of the owner having made default in carrying out the work himself. In the first instance, it is quite open to him to carry out the work through his own plumber. If he fails or neglects to do so, then the Chairman comes in and appoints his plumber, and I do not see that the owner has anything further to say in the matter. I am afraid that, if this amendment is allowed, an obstructive owner will seize upon the opportunity afforded to him and delay the matter further. He will raise frivolous objections if he wants to delay the progress of the work. That is the sole ground of objection. I have no very strong objection to this proposal, but I do think that on the whole it is dangerous. I cannot see that the defaulting owner has any strong claim to have the plan submitted to him."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I do not think that it will be in the power of any owner to delay. All this provides for is that he will have some information as to what is going to be done. There may be many reasons why the owner has not proceeded to put the drains in order. It may be that he is in default accidentally, and, if any work has to be done for which he is liable, I think information ought to be given to him as to what that work is to be. I am entirely in support of the amendment, and if my hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, does not hold a strong opinion in regard to it, I hope that it will be allowed and passed into law."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"Frivolous objections the owner cannot raise. It is not as if his sanction were required. It is only for information. He has to pay for the work, and all that I say is that he should see a statement of the work for which he has to pay. I do not see that he has it in his power to raise frivolous objections or to delay the execution of the work."

The Hon'ble Mr. Spink said:—"I understand there would be no difficulty in his finding out from the Municipal Officer any information he requires."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"It occurs to me, Sir, that the plumber would not undertake the work without first submitting the plans. What owner or occupier would have the work done without seeing the plans?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"What would happen is this. In the first instance, the Chairman serves the notice on the owner to carry out certain work, and, if the owner fails or neglects to do so, then the Chairman orders a plumber to do it. I think the section should be allowed to stand as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"If the provision which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wishes to introduce is accepted, it will encourage owners to delay the carrying out of drainage improvements on the receipt of notice from the Chairman, because, by doing so, they will afterwards have an opportunity of checking the estimates for the work and of raising objections. The absence of the provisions will not prejudice them. The Chairman will not disregard any reasonable representation from them against unnecessary expenditure."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The owner ought to know what he is paying for, and he would not know that unless this statement is laid before him. My hon'ble friends over there seem to be of opinion that the rate-payers are a body who are anxious to evade all the orders they are required to carry out. There are many causes besides wilful negligence which may have caused the work to be overlooked. For instance, the owner may be living away from Calcutta. Take my own case. I have a house here, but I live away from the city. I might not receive the notice, and I might not know that the work was required to be done. I do not think we ought always to assume that default is made through a wish to evade the law or from sheer negligence. If my hon'ble friends opposite would not regard the rate-payers in the way they do, but would take a broader view, they would probably look at the matter in a more charitable light. It is simply a principle of justice which I think ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"If any representation is made to the Chairman that the failure to execute the work was due to the owner's absence from town, he will, no doubt, grant time to the owner to carry out the work himself."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The Chairman knows nothing of all this. He delegates his powers to somebody else, and he delegates his powers to somebody else, and so on. If the Chairman himself attended to all these things, I would for my part be quite willing to trust to him implicitly, and we could do without any municipal law at all. But, as I have said, his powers are delegated to subordinates, he relies upon a great many agents, and those agents neither my hon'ble friends nor myself would trust. The Chairman is, however, obliged to employ them in the discharge of his duties. I really cannot understand what objection there can be to a simple amendment of this kind. It could not possibly do harm; all that is required under it is that the plans should be submitted to the man before he is called upon to pay for the work."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 8.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 338.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 328 (*now* 338), sub-section (*2*), line 4, for "may" be substituted "shall."

He said:—"This is a very small matter, which does not admit of much discussion. It seems to me that the intention of the section is to make a reference to the General Committee compulsory; if so, 'shall' is the proper word."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection, Sir. I think 'may' means 'shall' in this case."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 339.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 329 (*now* 339), sub-section (*3*), for the words "cause any hedge or tree referred to in sub-section (*2*) to be trimmed, pruned or cut" be substituted "take action under sub-section (*2*)."

He said:—"This is a purely verbal amendment intended to make the section shorter."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think we had better follow the wording of the section as it stands, which has been settled by the Secretary of the Council. I am not sure that the effect would be exactly the same."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"If my hon'ble friend has any serious objection, I will not press the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 329 (*now* 339), sub-section (*3*), line 8, the words "or occupier" be omitted.

He said:—"This is a matter of substance. Under the law, the trees are the property of the owner, and when the Chairman takes action under sub-section (*3*) of section 329 (*now* 339), I think in common fairness the owner ought to bear the expense, and not the occupier."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This follows the existing law. The intention is that the Chairman may take action in case of emergency, and shall have a double remedy against either the owner or the occupier. This matter was considered in Select Committee, and it was decided to leave in both words."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"It may be, Sir, that the fault is that of the occupier; he may have been neglectful."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I would also point out that the Hon'ble Member, the mover, has not noticed that it is 'a hedge or a tree'; although trees are reserved to the landlord, I do not know that a hedge is."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think a free discretion ought to be given to the municipal executive to deal with the owner or the occupier, as the justice of the case may require."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 340.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 329B, sub-section (*4*) [*now* section 340, sub-section (*6*)], for the words "on payment of compensation" be substituted "and the owner or occupier shall be entitled to reasonable compensation out of the municipal funds on account of such removal."

He said :—"If I may say so without impropriety, the language of the sub-section seems to me to be somewhat clumsy. The sub-section says :—

'At any time after permission has been given under sub-section (2) [now (4)] to put up a verandah, balcony, sunshade, weather-frame or the like, to project from a building, the General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the building to remove such projection on *payment* of compensation.'

"Surely the word 'payment' is not appropriate. 'On receipt of compensation' might be tolerated. The person who removes the structure has not to pay the compensation. It has to be paid by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I see no objection to this, Sir, now that the first two lines of the amendment have been struck out."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 343.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR moved that the word "Chairman" be substituted for "General Committee" in section 329E (*now* 343).

He said :—"To my mind, Sir, it appears that, in matters of such urgency as those dealt with in this section, the Chairman should be vested with the power to deal with matters mentioned in the section."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I agree to this amendment. There is no doubt that a matter like this would be a matter of urgency, and there is no necessity to delay action for reference to the General Committee. I notice also that in Bombay this matter rests with the Municipal Commissioner."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"I have no objection to offer, and the General Committee is already so overburdened with work that perhaps it would be as well to substitute the 'Chairman' here. At the same time I do not like the principle. I should prefer that the work should be done as far as possible under the supervision of the General Committee, if not by the General Committee itself. But, as I have said, I have no serious objection to the proposal."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 344.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 329F (*now* 344), sub-section (*1*), the word "not" be transposed from line 3 to line 4 and placed between the words "as" and "to."

He said :—"This is a small matter. I think the transposition of the word 'not' would make the section more emphatic. I want to have the two 'nots' as near each other as possible."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"If that were accepted, Sir, it would be to make a further change. If the word 'not' is transposed, it will be necessary to change the word 'or' between 'constructed' and 'maintained' into 'and.' I do not think the alteration is necessary."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 356.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "with the approval of the Corporation" be inserted after the words "General Committee" in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 347 (*now* 356), and also after the words "General Committee" in lines 1 and 2 of sub-section (*3*) of section 347 (*now* 356).

He said :—"I would ask the Council to turn for a moment to sub-section (*1*) of section 347 (*now* 356). That sub-section says :—

"* * * schemes and plans of proposed public streets."

"That seems to be a very large work affecting the public in which the Corporation ought to be permitted to have a voice. It is because of the character of the work that I should like to move the amendment which stands against my name. Public streets mean very large works, involving a large expenditure, and they are matters of great public convenience or inconvenience, as the case may be. I think, Sir, that it is as well in a matter like this, where the interests of the public are so intimately concerned and where a large outlay has to be incurred, that the Corporation should have a voice. Of course, the executive part of the work may be done by the General Committee. I do not wish to disturb that, but I think the words 'with the approval of the Corporation' should be added. So far as the executive part of the work is concerned, that may be left, as under the section, to the General Committee; but I feel, after having regard to the large expenditure which will be incurred in works of this kind and to the considerations of public convenience which will be involved, it would be as well that the Corporation should have something to say. That is with regard to the first part of my amendment. The second part of the amendment is to insert the words 'with the approval of the Corporation' in lines 1 and 2 of sub-section *(3)* of the section. I can say at once that I do not put it on the same footing with the first part of the amendment. Public streets in bustees are not so important as public streets in the town. Therefore, if the Council would object to the second part of the amendment, I do not wish to press it. But I do think, that with regard to public streets, where a large expenditure is to be incurred, the approval of the Corporation should be obtained."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is under some misapprehension. This section only relates to the preparation of projects. The effect of the amendment would be that it would not be open to the General Committee even to prepare a project for a new street without having obtained the previous approval of the Corporation. I am sure the Hon'ble Member does not contemplate that."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is right. I had overlooked that. I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Member. I beg to withdraw both proposals."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 357.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following proviso be added to sub-section *(1)* of section 347A (*now* 357):—

"Provided that the Chairman shall acquire such land through a Deputy Collector, who shall not be subordinate to the authority of the Chairman."

He said:—"I understand that it is the intention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to offer a strong opposition to this section; therefore I suggest that it be taken up in connection with an amendment which stands against my name respecting the land acquisition section. I think that would be the most convenient course, if Your Honour has no objection and my hon'ble friend has none."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It will be more convenient to take it up later, Sir, as the Hon'ble Member proposes."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I assent to this course."

The consideration of the amendment was accordingly postponed.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 347A (*now* 357), sub-section (2), proviso, for the words "the capitalised value of" be substituted "twenty-five times."

He said:—"My intention in moving this amendment is to prevent needless litigation as much as possible. If the section is allowed to retain its present

form, who is to decide what is the capitalised value of the annual sum? I can well anticipate that there will be litigation, and if section 640 (*now* 617) does not apply there will be protracted litigation in the Civil Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Section 640 (*now* 617) says 'any municipal authority or person.'"

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"Even if section 640 (*now* 617) does apply, there will be litigation, though, perhaps, not very expensive. The owner will probably say, 'I am not liable to pay more than twenty times,' and the Corporation will say, 'we are entitled to get at least thirty times.' The result, of course, will be litigation. The words I suggest will, I think, make the section workable and practical."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"As the amendment stood, the proposal was that it should be twenty times the annual value. That was the only objection we found to it. I think the 'twenty-five times' should be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"There is no objection. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 347A (*now* 357), sub-section (5), line 3, after the word "of" the words "by public auction" be inserted.

He said:—"With reference to this amendment, I have been in communication with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and also with the Chairman of the Corporation, and they are both of opinion that, unless some proviso is added to meet exceptional cases, the whole thing will be impracticable. I, therefore, propose, with your permission to put in these words:—

'by public auction, unless the General Committee, for special reasons, to be recorded in writing, otherwise directs.'

"My suggestion is that the disposal of such property should ordinarily be by public auction, and that only in exceptional cases the sale should be by private arrangement. I think this is in accordance with the present practice, and there can be no possible objection to it. Sometimes a new street is opened out, and it is decided that the lands on both sides are not to be disposed of for some years. But some influential person, perhaps, a friend of some of the Commissioners, lives in the locality, and he manages to secure the land he wants on very favourable terms. I have no special case in view, but I have been informed that such things have occurred. I think that the general rule ought to be the disposal of the lands by public auction, and that a provision to that effect should be embodied in the law."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The present practice, as my hon'ble friend has just observed, is to sell by auction; but there may be cases where it is not desirable to sell by auction, and in those cases the sale is effected privately. I have no objection to offer to the amendment, but there was one observation made by my hon'ble friend to which I feel bound to take exception. He referred to cases where he said the personal influence of Commissioners had been improperly exercised in connection with these sales. He appeared to rely upon hearsay evidence, and, as I have personal knowledge which will set at rest any evidence of that character, I think I am entitled to make a statement. Some time ago a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the conduct of a certain Commissioner. On that Commission were the Chairman, Mr. Nalin Behari Sircar and myself among others. Certain petitions had been presented to the Corporation with reference to the particular Commissioner in question, and it was thought desirable that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of making an exhaustive enquiry into the whole

matter. The Committee have just finished their labours, and before we resigned we were in a position to send in our report. That report was acquiesced in by Mr. Bright, and the sum total of it was that the Commissioner stands absolutely absolved in our deliberate and unanimous judgment of all the allegations brought against him. As my friend has referred to the exercise of personal influence, I think it is well that I should make an authoritative statement regarding this matter which was publicly enquired into by a competent Committee of Enquiry with the result that the Commissioner has been absolutely absolved of all the charges brought against him."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I did not intend to insinuate anything against any particular Commissioner, and if what I did say is capable of such construction, I will at once withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think, Sir, there is no objection to accepting this amendment. The present practice is to sell by public auction, and, as the Hon'ble Member says, that practice should be adhered to, except when it is desirable to do otherwise."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"It seems to me, Sir, that a provision for a sale by public auction, would give almost as much opportunity for the exercise of personal influence as the section now stands in the Bill. I do not say that there has been any improper action in the past; but, if there is risk of such action, it will exist in the case of sales by auction also. For instance, it would be possible for interested parties to keep buyers away from the auctions, in order that the lands or buildings may be knocked down at low prices. I think it would be enough to add to 'shall be disposed of by the General Committee' the words 'after public advertisement'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I support the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton's proposal. I think it would be a good thing to let these matters be widely known. As for a public auction, it is for the General Committee to conduct the sales as they choose, and I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary in what he has said regarding the abuses which might attend public auctions."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no objection to accepting the words proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton if the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is willing also to accept them."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Yes, I am quite willing to accept those words, and will substitute them for the terms of my amendment."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

Section 364.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for the words "the General Committee may, with the consent of the owner, sell the site by public auction," in lines 5 and 6 of sub-section (*1*) of section 363 (*now* 364), the following be substituted:—

"the Corporation shall, upon the requisition of the owner, acquire the said site on payment of a reasonable price,"

and that sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, the amendment is substantially this. A person being the proprietor of a certain plot of land is unable by the operation of your building regulations to use it as a building site. He wants to use it as a building site, but your rules come in the way, and he is not able to do so. He is not able to use it for building purposes, because considerations of public health and convenience have rendered it necessary on the part of the Corporation to make rules regarding certain sites, and it is in consequence of these rules that

he is unable to erect a building on the land. It seems to me, Sir, to be fair and equitalo that, being deprived of the right to use his land as a building site, he should ask the Corporation to purchase it from him at a reasonable price. Sir, he suffers on public grounds; he suffers by reason of the rules which the Corporation for purposes of public health have found it necessary to enact; and it seems to me that it is only right and proper that he should get a fair measure of compensation for not being able to utilise his land in the way he intended, and that the land should be taken over by the Corporation. Of course, I do not overlook the difficulties surrounding the question My hon'ble friend will ask me what is the Corporation to do with the land? It would be so much public expenditure for nothing. Sir, that is a consideration which must not be overlooked But, after thinking over the matter most carefully, it struck me that there may be a *via media* which I should like my hon'ble friend to accept if he could see his way to do so. That *via media* is this: that at any rate for the next year or so the amendment should be given effect to. That is to say, for the next year or so, before the ratepayers have become completely familiarised with the rules we are now about to enact, it would be desirable to have a provision of the kind I suggest. In other words, for the next two or three years, if persons in possession of plots of land are not allowed to build upon those plots in consequence of the operation of the building rules, such persons would be entitled to go up to the Corporation and ask that their sites should be taken over at a reasonable figure. We have, Sir, a section somewhat analagous to the suggestion I make. If any repairs have been done to a privy within the last three years, and if the Corporation calls upon the person to make further repairs, then we have provided that the expenditure shall be met out of Municipal funds. Well, the suggestion I have made follows the lines of that section. Here are your building rules. These rules, which are enacted for the public welfare, preclude a particular party from making use of a site for building purposes which he wanted to use for those purposes. It may be, when this man purchased his site, these rules had not come into operation, but that, while he was waiting for an opportunity to build, they were brought into force. He is, therefore, placed in a difficult position. It seems to me that it is only right and fair that at any rate for the next year or so persons placed in that situation should be entitled to ask the Corporation to take up the site on payment of a reasonable compensation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think, Sir, that this proposal, as it stands, is a most unreasonable one. The Hon'ble Member has correctly pointed out that the effect of it would be to saddle the Corporation with a large number of small unserviceable pieces of land dotted about all over the city, which cannot be put to any public use and which would almost certainly be encroached upon by neighbouring owners. The Hon'ble Member then suggests that for the next two years or so the Corporation should be required to buy these pieces of land, but not after that. I do not see, Sir, that the case is any different during the first two years that this Bill would be in force from what it would be afterwards. The fact remains that the Corporation would be inundated with applications from people to buy these pieces of land, and it might in consequence be involved in very considerable financial difficulties. The analogy between this case and that of the privies to which he referred, and in which we undertook to make a contribution from Municipal funds under certain conditions, is by no means a good one. The difference is this, that in the case of the privies we call upon the owner to incur certain expenditure in order to conform to the new rules, and it is only in such a case that we undertake to bear a portion of that expenditure. In this case the owner of the land incurs no expenditure; he is not required to put his hand into his pocket in any way. The idea which underlies the amendment is this, that, if a person has land, he is at liberty to utilise that land in any way he thinks fit. But that idea is totally unsound. No person has any right to use his property in such a manner as to endanger the health of his neighbours, and if a man has purchased a piece of land, which is so small or in such a position that to build upon it would adversely affect the public health, that man deserves, in my opinion, no compensation."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I did not really expect that a proposal so unreasonable as this would come from my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has very correctly pointed out what the effect of this amendment would be; and even the most superficial examination of the question will show that the proposition is based upon fallacious grounds. In the first place, there is no authority for the assumption that every member of a civilised community is entitled to use his property just as he pleases; his rights are restricted by the rights of his neighbours. In the second place, it is equally inaccurate to say that when the rights of an owner are so restricted he suffers by reason of the rules which the Corporation for purposes of public health have found it necessary to enact; it is not the Corporation, but this Legislature, which enacts this rule of law; and my hon'ble friend, in order to be logically consistent, ought to propose that we, and not the Corporation, should compensate the unfortunate owner. It will also be noticed that under the section, it will be optional for the General Committee to sell the site by public auction. If the amendment of my hon'ble friend were accepted, it would be obligatory upon the Corporation to acquire the site on the payment of a reasonable price. It seems to me absurd that all the rate-payers in the city should provide the price of a piece of land which belongs to a particular rate-payer, and which he is not allowed to build upon. To my mind, if owners of such pieces of land are allowed to do as is proposed, if I were in possession of a diseased horse which was good enough for work, but which I was not allowed to drive, I might as well go to the Corporation and ask them to take it over from me at a reasonable price!"

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur said:—"I am sorry I cannot support the amendment, which is unreasonable. I cannot understand what the Corporation would do with these pieces of land after acquiring them. I do not think the money of the rate-payers should be utilised for buying up plots of land which are absolutely useless to the public."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I do not think the analogy of the diseased horse is quite a correct one. The diseased horse is not diseased from the operation of any law which may have been enacted for the benefit of the community or the Government. The horse is rendered useless by the operation of natural causes. The land is rendered useless by the operation of a new law, of which the person who owns the land is absolutely in ignorance. When he purchased the land no such rules were in existence, and I am surprised that so sound and so able a lawyer as my hon'ble friend should have brought forward an argument so absolutely unreasonable as this. But we live in a land of surprises, and sometimes we find even lawyers tripping in this fashion. I just want to put a concrete case to my hon'ble friend the Member in charge, and ask him what he thinks about the justice of such a case. Suppose a person had purchased a piece of land now, in ignorance of the fact that any new building rules are likely soon to come into operation; he is absolutely in ignorance of the new law, and he purchases a piece of land in the hope of erecting by and by a building upon it. Being a poor man, he is not able to find the means to construct the building until, say, next May. Then he begins to build, but the new rules have in the meantime come into force. The Chairman comes down upon him and says: 'You cannot build there; the rules stand in the way.' Now I should like to know what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill thinks of the justice of a case of that description. Here is this poor man; he purchases a site in the hope of being able, when he has raised sufficient money, to erect a building upon it. He knows the present rules, and he knows that in them there are no difficulties in the way of his building; but in the meantime the new law comes into operation, and it is no longer possible for him to build. Is not that a hard case? If it is a hard case,—and it must be admitted to be so,—is it not right and proper that we should devise a remedy? If you limit the period, say, to one or two years, the justice of the case will be amply met. I cannot admit that it is an unreasonable proposal. Let us not do injury to private individuals in the name of public right. We ought to proceed cautiously, and we ought to see to it, that in the name of public health and of public right we do nothing to injure the rights of private individuals. I am

convinced that there is a tampering with private rights under this section as it stands, and, that being so, I feel it is necessary to move this amendment. If the amendment is unacceptable, I recommend a compromise, which I regret to see my hon'ble friend also seems to think is objectionable upon the lines I have suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"May I also give one concrete instance on the other side? Up to the year 1882 there was an import-duty imposed on piece-goods and yarn imported into Calcutta. When the duties were taken off in 1882 there were large stocks of piece-goods and yarn in Calcutta on which the duty had been paid. Does the Hon'ble Member think it would have been reasonable in that case to require the Government to take over those stocks of yarn and piece goods, at cost price?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I do not consider that to be a good analogy. It is a totally different case. That is a matter of trade and speculation. The tradesmen are bound to take the consequences of their action, be they good or bad. That is quite a different matter. A man wants to build a house, probably to live in it. He is not speculating, nor is it done in the way of trade, and I am very much surprised that the difference between the two cases should not have struck my hon'ble friend as unquestionably the two matters stand upon a wholly different footing."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 367.

The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 365 (*now* 367), after sub-section (*4*), the following be inserted:—

"(*4a*) The decision of the Local Government upon such objections shall be final."

He said:—"I take it that this is the intention of the framers of the law. I do not think it desirable that people should be permitted to litigate for purposes of settling these matters. The section relates to the power of regulating the erection of certain classes of buildings in particular streets or localities. It is provided that, if the General Committee have given public notice of their intention to do certain things, objections may be preferred which will be considered, and the whole question will be sent to the Local Government for final orders; sub-section (*4*) then provides that 'the Local Government, after considering the objections, may confirm the declaration, and, before doing so, may modify it, but not so as to extend its effect' My object is to give finality to the decision of the Local Government, and thus prevent either appeals to the Government of India or expensive litigation in the Civil Courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I do not see that the addition of these words will make the decision of the Local Government any more final than it was before. There is no higher authority than the Local Government; therefore, in my opinion, the words are quite unnecessary."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 370A.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that section 370A be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved that section 370A be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"This is rather an important matter, and I will just read out the chief points in the section. The section says:—

'370A. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules—

(*a*) to confer and impose mutual rights and obligations upon owners of adjacent masonry buildings or lands as regards the erection, re-erection, use, maintenance, alteration and repair of party walls,

(*b*) to regulate the exercise and enforcement of such rights and obligations, respectively,

(c) for apportioning between such owners any expenses incurred in the erection, re-erection, maintenance, alteration or repair of such walls, and for requiring security to be given by one owner to another for the payment of his share of such expenses,

(d) for determining the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid by any such owner to any other such owner for any damage sustained by the latter in consequence of the erection, re-erection, alteration or repair of such walls, and

(e) to facilitate reference to arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between any such owners in the exercise or enforcement of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by such rules, and to regulate the appointment, powers and procedure of arbitrators and the payment of the costs of such references.

'(2) Rules made under sub-section (1) may authorise an owner of a building or land to place the footings of a party wall below the surface of adjoining land belonging to another owner.'

"In the original Bill we had no such section as this all. It was introduced and laid before the Select Committee, and we had, I may say, a very animated discussion about this question of party walls. Both my hon'ble friend Babu Norendra Nath Sen and myself were strongly opposed to the introduction of this section or any section of a similar character. The chief ground upon which the section was supported was that, because such rules and regulations existed in English towns, we should have them here. I do not consider that to be a good argument at all. Circumstances here are totally different from the circumstances which obtain in England. Space is not so valuable here as in London, and here the people are anxious to have their own walls, and not to build their walls on the land of other people. We do not want these rules and regulations; and why should we have them? My hon'ble friend suggested that, although a section like this may not be necessary now, it would be very useful hereafter. But to that my reply is 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' As administrators I do not see the necessity for us to take such large views and to consider such possibilities as these. We ought to be content to deal with the difficulties and dangers which arise from day to day. I think we ought to content ourselves with those difficulties, and not to legislate for possibilities which may arise in the distant future. My contention is this, that difficulties of the kind referred to in this section in regard to party walls are not in the least likely to arise in this country. I am, on the other hand, afraid of a suggestion like this, because there are litigious people about, and they may take advantage of such a section. I do not think the section is necessary, nor do I think it is wise to foster litigation. I think, on the contrary, we should try to discourage litigation as much as possible, and I trust the Council will not consent to empower the Local Government to make rules in regard to a matter which is likely to be prolific of litigation in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar said:—"If I may be pardoned for saying so, those who are responsible for this Bill do not, it is evident, hold landed property in Calcutta, and have no desire to do so. I may say that I think, if they did, they would be a little alarmed at the prospect that the rights of owners should be interfered with on the lines suggested in this section. The rules are made in order to meet the difficulties that may arise hereafter. But under them the existing rights of parties may be interfered with, and in view of this I have myself taken alarm. Inasmuch as there is no necessity for these rules, I understand at the present time, I hope that their enactment will be postponed until there is some prospect of those difficulties arising which are in the minds of the authors of this section. Conditions in Calcutta certainly are widely different from those existing in London, and I think we might wait for a little while in order to be able to see what provisions are required here if the Government are not prepared to formulate them now. If they are wanted then they might be brought forward in proper form, not in the form of delegation of authority to make rules, but as a portion of some enactment. There would then be an opportunity given for those who are interested to represent their views. There ought, I think, to be some deliberation and consideration upon so important a subject before any hard-and-fast rules are introduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has been good enough to undertake to reply on this matter for the most part, but there is just

one word I should like to say. To begin with, the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and also the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to a less extent, said that the reason why this section was inserted in the Bill was that we had party walls in England and rules similar to these were in force there; therefore, we ought to have them here. Now, Sir, I think the Hon'ble Member's recollection has somewhat played him false; that was not the reason at all. The reason why it was thought necessary to insert provisions of this kind in the Bill was this. Under the operation of the Bill, continuous building will become much more frequent in Calcutta than it has been in the past, and when you have continuous building you must sooner or later have party walls. Therefore, although party walls have not been common in Calcutta in the past, we fear that it is inevitable that their number will be increased in the future. Now, party walls in England have been a very fruitful source of litigation everywhere, and we thought it would be prudent to make such a provision as we have here in advance, to prevent litigation in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member said 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' Sir, that is exactly what we think too. We are not legislating; we are merely taking the power to legislate when the occasion arises. The provisions of the building chapter in this Bill would be incomplete unless we made a provision for a state of things which is inevitable."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—I should like to make a remark regarding this section. The Local Government professes to be able to make rules to confer and impose rights upon parties. I must say it has given rise to some doubt in my mind how Government can confer rights which do not already exist by law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Confer rights and impose obligations."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I only wish to draw attention to that. I do not quite see how Government can confer rights unless they make a statutory provision. No doubt this rule of party-walls was derived from the Roman law, but how far it has been applied to Calcutta I do not know. Probably under some ancient statute of George II, the English common law was applied to the city of Calcutta, but how far that would introduce the common law of England relating to party-walls in Calcutta I am not prepared at this moment to say. I only wish to draw attention to the possible legal difficulty that might arise, or how far the Local Government can make rules to confer rights which do not already exist."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Handley. The difficulty to which he alludes is a serious one, and we cannot be too cautious about the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"This section of the Bill was introduced with the intention of giving assistance and help to owners of property in Calcutta. Under the existing law any one can build a house a small distance away from his neighbour's, but under the rules in Schedule *XIV-a* (*now XVII*) of this Bill he is not allowed to do so. He can do one of two things: he must either build his house at a certain minimum distance—I think it is six feet—away from the neighbouring house, or he must build it actually in contact with the next one. If he builds in actual contact with the next one, to a certain extent it puts him at a disadvantage, and also from a purely constructional point of view rather of difficulty in the building of the house. First of all, it is obviously a great waste of space to build a house close up to another one so that there are two walls in actual contact. The Building Regulations of America actually go so far as to say that it is a constructional advantage to both houses if there is one wall rather than two, and the action of this Bill will certainly be to compel people in future to stick their houses against one another. If they do that, there is a practical difficulty in the matter of laying a foundation. A man who has to build a house right up against his neighbours' house is more or less compelled to lay his foundation under the walls of his neighbour's house, and there are various difficulties in doing that. In the English law there is a very elaborate series of rules, extending over twenty sections of the London Building Act,

which prescribe all sorts of regulations entirely framed with the idea of assisting the owners. It seems to me that it is very desirable that the Local Government should have power of making rules which will be of assistance to the people. No doubt here in Calcutta the building hitherto has been very different to what it is in London. It certainly will not be so in future; indeed it cannot be so if the Bill is carried out."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said :—"That would be an interference with the rights of owners. There is no intention whatever of doing that. The only intention is to assist and help the owner, so that he may get the full benefit of his property. If you were to take all the streets in Calcutta which are now built with houses away from one another and houses close to one another and were to assess the value of the double walls either existing now or which will exist in future, you would find the value of property wasted in those walls is enormous, and it is evident to everybody that there should be rules for helping them to utilise their property as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said :—"I was one of the advocates for the introduction of these measures in Select Committee, and when my hon'ble friends were speaking against them I do not think they realized how greatly the provisions of this Bill will contract the amount of space which may be occupied by the walls of houses and solid masonry in Calcutta. That contraction will be great, because we have provided in the case of continuous building that one-third of the space occupied by the premises must be open to the air. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, looking towards us, has said that we had not the experience which he possessed of being house-owners in Calcutta; but some of us are in the position of managers of house-property in Calcutta, and, speaking of some of the premises under my own control, if I may be permitted to quote Virgil in this connection, I would say *jam proximus ardet Ucalegon.* For there are some premises on which we are pressing Government to spend from three to six lakhs of rupees in additions, and, unless some provisions like these can be resorted to, I do not know how the necessary space can be obtained."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said :—"I think I ought to offer a few remarks on this amendment. Our Courts are Courts of law, equity and good conscience. The existence of these party walls will, no doubt, give rise to nice questions of equity, and Your Honour knows, and everybody else in this Council knows, how difficult it is to lay down stereotyped hard-and-fast rules for equitable principles when they have to be applied in concrete cases. It would be difficult, as a good many contingent circumstances will have to be contemplated by Your Honour. Rules will have to be framed, and it would be fettering the hands of the Courts with regard to the discharge of their duties. The questions for decision would be found nice and delicate, and at times, when rules are omitted, the Courts would have to exercise their discretion in applying equitable principles. It is much better, therefore, to leave any enactment in the shape of rules for the decision of questions which will arise between the parties. Let the Courts have their full freedom and full discretion in deciding upon questions which would involve some equitable principles.

"Then it has to be assumed that new rights will not be created. I believe it to be the very essence of the thing that these rights must imply obligations; they cannot be created by these rules; they exist. Interpretations will have to be put, constructions will have to be put, and the Courts will have to decide upon the questions which may arise. I venture to think, therefore, that this wording 'to confer and impose mutual rights' is rather against the principles I am attempting to enunciate. It would be better, if the provisions in the Bill be intended to be retained, to define 'mutual rights.' Instead of 'conferring and imposing mutual rights and obligations' it would be in consonance with axiomatic principles to substitute 'define' for 'confer and impose.' With this observation I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said :—"I am strongly in favour of this motion. No case seems to have been made out for a provision like this

to be introduced here in Calcutta. If a provision of this kind is introduced here, I think the best way would be to introduce it by a separate Bill altogether, and that provisions be made in the shape of a law, and this may be done irrespective of this Bill, and a separate law may be passed hereafter if necessity arises."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I quite respect the motives which have led my hon'ble friends to insert this provision in the Bill. I quite believe that the object is to give owners the assistance which owners stand in need of to build their houses when the new provisions of the Bill will come into operation; but I desire to point out that we have got continuous houses in Chitpur and other parts of the town, and the want of such a provision has not been felt. Any one visiting Chitpur will see the houses there run like English houses along the street. They have got continuous houses. they have got no party walls; there are double walls on both sides of Chitpur; the land is valuable there, but they have not felt the necessity of a provision like this.

"The other difficulty to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley has referred is the difficulty about foundations. They have found no difficulty in that respect either at Chitpur. We do not need such a law; the necessity for it has not been felt; then why legislate in advance? I could understand it if you were legislating in advance, if the legislation adopted involved a distinct reform or a distinct convenience. I am not aware that any great convenience will follow; at any rate the want of that convenience has not been felt, and, when there is a strong body of opposition to this legislation on altogether new and distinct lines on the part of those who represent land-owning and occupiers' interests, I think the Legislature ought to defer to expression of opinion and abandon this section. I do not think there is any necessity for it. On the other hand, a section like this is likely to create alarm. People will come to the conclusion that a section has been inserted which fosters litigation and contention. It seems to me on the whole it is best to give up the section. I think all these circumstances ought to be taken into consideration before the Legislature enacts a provision like this."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"If those who are conversant with the subject think that legislation on the subject is necessary, I would not oppose the enactment of a definite law; but what I feel about this particular section is this: that rules are to be made which are to 'confer and impose mutual rights and obligations.' I think we ought not to give power and authority to make rules for such a very extreme purpose. I think it would be advisable for us to know what is meant by this provision. What are the mutual rights and obligations which the Government intend to confer and impose? If it is advisable to have a law on the subject, I think proposals for it should be submitted for proper consideration and deliberation in Council. I am not prepared to say that there shall be no regulations at all under the authority of the Legislature, but I think that we ought not to give this extreme power, at this juncture, to the Local Government when we do not know what the rules will be or what shape they will take in order to confer and impose these rights and obligations."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I propose that the further consideration of this section stands over till to-morrow.

The further consideration of these motions was then postponed till the next sitting of the Council.

Section 373.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 383 (*now* 373), line 5, for "thirty" be substituted "fifteen."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that in section 383 (*now* 373), line 5, for "thirty" be substituted "seven."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Section 383 (*now* 373) says:—

"Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 371A (*now* 370) for approval of a site, or of any information or further information required under

Schedule XIVA (*now XVII*) or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the approval of the site, the Chairman shall, by written order, either approve the site or refuse, on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 387 (*now* 377), to approve the site."

"It will be observed that 30 days is the time fixed for the first alternative' that is to say, 30 days must elapse from the time of the receipt of any information or further information required under Schedule XIVA (*now XVII*). I venture to think that the same period is not required after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may be taken to the approval of the site. It seems to me that such a long time as a month is not necessary, and it would be better to put in 15 days, because the Chairman will necessarily have the previous 30 days to consider the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I have been in communication with Mr. Bright about this matter, and I am prepared to accept the present amendment, but not the subsequent one of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to reduce the period to 7 days. We agree that 15 days ought to be sufficient, but 7 days will certainly not be enough, having regard to the size of the Municipal Office and the number of these applications."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said :—"I did not send in a notice of any amendment in this respect, but I myself thought, independent of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee's opinion in the matter, that 15 days was the proper time, and I think that would be sufficient."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—"My amendment is 7 days as regards that particular matter, but then it is 15 days as regards another matter."

The Hon'ble the President said :—"At the present moment we are discussing line 5 of section 383 (*now* 373), the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. Will the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee speak on his motion No 231, that 'seven' be substituted for 'thirty' in line 5 of section 383 (*now* 373)?"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—"Yes, Sir, I will speak to that.

"What I wanted to say with reference to this motion was this: Under the present law you give 60 days practically for the approval of the site and of the building. The present law is this: if an application is made for the approval of the site, that application must be sanctioned or refused within 30 days of the submission of that application. Then, if an application is made after the approval of the site for the approval of the building, the application must either be approved or refused within 30 days. Therefore it comes to this, that under the present law the application for a building, including the application for a site, must be refused or approved within 60 days, assuming that the application for the construction of the building follows immediately after the disposal of the application for the approval of the site. Within 60 days the application must be refused or granted. That is the present law. Under the proposed law an indefinite amount of time is taken up, and that is the point which I want the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider. The Chairman may take 60 days to be satisfied about a matter. Suppose I make an application for the approval of a site to-day, the Chairman must be satisfied that there are no objections. No definite length of time is suggested within which he must be satisfied. He may be satisfied, or he may not be satisfied even within two months' time. There is no time fixed there at all, and after he has been satisfied, then within 30 days he may approve or refuse. Therefore it come to this, that an application being made for the approval of a site, the Chairman, in order to be satisfied, may take an indefinite length of time—60, 90 or 100 days; there is no limitation of time, and after being satisfied he may take one month to communicate satisfaction. The Council have accepted the amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that 15 days be substituted for 30 days after the Chairman has been satisfied. But the point is this: what

safeguard have you that a particular rate-payer will not be indefinitely postponed or postponed for a very long time until the Chairman has been satisfied that the site is to be approved or refused? Therefore, I think there ought to be a limitation as to the time within which the Chairman must be satisfied. That is not laid down in the section. And the same remarks apply to the approval or rejection of the plan for a building. An application for the construction of a building is made, and then within 30 days after the Chairman has been satisfied, the approval or refusal is to be communicated to the party. The Chairman may take two months to be satisfied as to whether a plan should be approved or not. Therefore, there is no limitation as to the time within which the Chairman is to be satisfied with regard to the building. That is my first difficulty with regard to the matter.

"Then I desire to point out—and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will at once see the justice and cogency of my argument —the Chairman takes a month for signifying his approval to the plan of the building. He takes a month also for signifying his approval to the site. The two things stand on altogether a different footing. The site may be approved by simply looking at it. The approval of the building is a much more complicated matter. Therefore, Sir, if you take a month for the approval of a building, why should you take a month for the approval of the site? I think you ought to take less. Why should a rate-payer be put to unnecessary delay? I am quite aware that that is the present law. It is a month for the site and a month for the building; but under the present law there are not these difficulties. The Chairman is not given an indefinite length of time within which he has to be satisfied as to the site or as to the plan. If within that time the Chairman is not satisfied, the law empowers the man to proceed without the sanction of the Corporation. Therefore that is my difficulty, and I suggest that, instead of thirty, fifteen days should be given for the approval of the site. I am prepared to accept my friend the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment, that, after the Chairman has been satisfied, within 15 days he must communicate his order; but I also suggest a limitation of the time within which the Chairman must communicate his satisfaction or disapproval. He must not be permitted to take an indefinite length of time. Therefore my first contention is this: that if you need 30 days for approving the plan of a building you do not need 30 days for the approval of the site. The two things stand upon a totally different footing altogether. If you need 30 days for approving the plan of the building, you need only half that time for approving the site. That is my first contention.

"Secondly, the Chairman ought not to be permitted an indefinite length of time within which he is to be satisfied as to the eligibility of the site or the goodness of the plan. There must be a limitation of time imposed within which he must communicate his satisfaction or the reverse. And then, Sir, I am perfectly willing to accept my hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's suggestion that instead of seven days which I have recommended the time should be 15 days within which the communication of the order of the Chairman should be made to the party.

"Those are the suggestions which I venture to make. I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider the matter from the point of view I have suggested. There would be of course acceleration fees. I do not refer to that, but an underling would keep a thing back on the excuse that the Chairman is not satisfied, and the person must pay something. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, suggests that this is perfectly true and we ought not to hold out a premium to practices of this kind. I strongly insist upon a limitation of time within which the Chairman must communicate to the rate-payer his approval or disapproval."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have accepted the amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. The greater part of what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said would have come in appropriately on amendment which stands in the name of Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My friend's amendment proceeds upon proving a negative, because he cannot satisfy that there are no objections."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reply now to the remarks of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I should like to hear what Hon'ble Members have got to say before I reply to these amendments."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I withdraw the following motion in favour of the one just carried:—

that the words 'or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the approval of the site' in lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section 383, be omitted."

The Hon'ble Babu SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Amendment No. 228 corrects apparently a misprint which does not exist in my copy of the Bill:—

that in section 383 (*now* 373), line 7, for 'wilfully' be substituted 'lawfully'."

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"In my copy the words are 'no objections which may *wilfu lly* be taken'."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA and the Hon'ble Babu JATRA MOHAN SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motions standing in their names that in section 383 *now* 373), line 7. for "wilfully" be substituted "lawfully," it being explained that the former word was a misprint, which would be duly corrected.

The Hon'ble Babu SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved –

(*No. 229*) that for the word "thirty" in line 1 of section 383 (*now* 373), the word "fifteen" be substituted;

(*No. 230* that the words "or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the approval of the site," in lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section 383 (*now* 373) be omitted.

He said:—"I have already spoken on this amendment: that for the word 'thirty' in line 1 of section 383 (*now* 373) the word 'fifteen' be substituted; but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said nothing whatever about this. I am sorry I have not been able to make myself understood. I generally can make myself understood.

"Section 383 provides as follows:—

"'Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 371A (*now* 370) for approval of a site, or of any information or further information required under Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the approval of the site, the Chairman shall, by written order, either approve the site or refuse, on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 387 (*now* 377), to approve the site.'

"What I said was this: that the approval of the site and the approval of the building stand upon a totally different footing altogether. The approval of a building under section 384 (*now* 374) has to be communicated within a month, and the approval of the site has also to be communicated within a month. I do not think Sir, that is logical. If the approval of a building can be communicated within a month, the approval of a site ought to be communicated in less than a month. That is all I have got to say. I am perfectly free to admit that the present law places the two things on the same footing; but, Sir, as I have already observed, there are intermediate matters introduced in the Bill which do not find a place in the present law. The present law does not provide that the Chairman may take as long as he likes in order to be satisfied. The Bill does make a provision to that effect. The Bill says that within 30 days after the Chairman has been satisfied he is to communicate his order; but it does not lay down the limit of time within which the

Chairman must be satisfied. He may take a month or two to be satisfied. Therefore, there is considerable difference between the Bill and the present law. I say once again that if you take a month to approve the plan of a building you surely do not want a month for the approval of the site upon which the building is to stand. Therefore, if it is a month in the one case, I venture to suggest that it should be a fortnight in the other."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There are not two months, but one month. If a person desires to build a masonry building on any site, he puts in both the applications for the approval of the site and for the approval of the building simultaneously, and there is an express provision to that effect in the Bill, that is to say, these two periods of one month run concurrently. If a man chooses to put in the two applications together, the two periods run concurrently. Then he only has one month altogether, and it is impossible to reduce this period. The procedure is this. The application goes in first into the Municipal Office. It has to be sent to the Engineer's Department; the Engineer makes it over to one of his subordinates; the subordinate goes to the spot to make local enquiries. It goes back, is noted on, the Assistant Engineer initials it, and then it goes back to the Chairman. The number of building applications, as I mentioned the other day, is nearly 4,500 in a year, that is to say, there are 20 of these applications for every single working day; so it is impossible for them to be taken up the moment they are presented. The whole Municipal Office is a big machine, and it takes a certain amount of time for the various processes to be gone through. Any period less than 30 days would lead to difficulties of the same kind which have arisen under the present Act. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee says there is a difference between the Bill and the present Act, and he wishes to reduce the time allowed by the Bill to the time allowed by the present Act."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I do not want to reduce it to that point, but I want to reduce it as provided in the Bill. I want to make the time shorter."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I hope the Council will not agree to reduce any of these periods or to modify these sections in any way. They were all framed by the Calcutta Building Commission. The Building Commission went most carefully into this matter. They were aware—and every one in Calcutta is aware—that the Building Regulations under the present Act have been absolutely a dead-letter, and the Building Commission gave the greatest possible attention to this matter in order to remove what is admitted on all hands to have been a serious evil. This was the section which they drew up and which commended itself, as far as I remember, unanimously to the Select Committee. I do not remember any discussion being raised upon this point in the Select Committee, and I think we shall make a serious error if we reduce any of these periods or modify the sections in any way."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has said. It seems to me, if I correctly understood the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that he is under some misapprehension. I understood him to say that the Chairman can take a month or two months or 90 days in giving a final sanction. I do not think that is so. The procedure is this: the person who wishes to erect or re-erect a building applies for the approval of the site under section 371A (*now* 370). He also applies for permission to erect a building under section 371A (*now* 370). He may do that at the same time if he likes. Rule 32 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) distinctly says he may submit them at the same time. That rule provides that—

"An application for approval of a site for, and an application for permission to erect or re-erect, a masonry building, may, if the applicant so desires, be sent together."

"These applications must be in a certain form and supported by certain documents, which are defined in rules 30 and 33 with reference to buildings. Then the Chairman can, within 30 days, call for further information. He

must call for that information within 30 days. That is rule 34, clause (*2*), with reference to the site and rule 34, clause (*3*), with reference to the building. Having received this information, he may still say it is not ample. In that case he may again under rule 34, clause (*4*), demand further information. If this further information is not received within three months, it is held that the application has entirely lapsed and the man must begin all over again and send in another application; but if this information is received, and approval is given, the Chairman signs the site plan and the building plan too under rule 35, Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), and sections 383 and 384 (*now* 373 and 374). This matter, so far, is finished, but if he does not give the necessary permission, he can only refuse under section 387 (*now* 377) on certain defined grounds. These are, roughly speaking, that the proposals are not in accordance with the Act. Should the Chairman refuse, an appeal lies under section 385 (*now* 375) to the General Committee. Supposing the Chairman does not do this—if the Chairman neither gives nor withholds the permission within the time named. In that case the applicant can apply to the General Committee, who must reply within 15 days. If the man, therefore, does not get his information within the period of the second month, all he has to do is to apply to the General Committee, who must reply within 15 days. If they do not do that, then the man may assume that the permission is given and can go on with his building. I do not think there is any hardship at all. The rules are very carefully thought out, and I think they entirely meet the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's objections."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I just want to point out, with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, that I quite recognise the fact that the two applications must be sent in concurrently. But if the two applications are not sent in concurrently, then the rules operate in the way I have suggested. Then, Sir, my hon'ble friend in the course of his observations referred to the Chairman calling for information, and he may or may not be satisfied on receipt of the information. But suppose, Sir, the Chairman, having received the information, and there being no further information to call for, does not communicate his satisfaction or the reverse to the party. The party must wait two months and then he must apply to the General Committee, and then there is another waiting for more than a fortnight. Therefore, having regard to all these inconveniences, why should we not definitely say that the Chairman must be satisfied within a certain limit of time? I think that ought to be laid down. Why should that matter be left in doubt? That is the point I am contending for in the present amendment, now that I have accepted Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's suggestion that the time within which orders are to be passed should be fifteen instead of thirty days."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I submit, Sir, there is no amendment to that effect before the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is taking a somewhat technical ground. If in the course of a discussion an important point is raised, I think I can crave Your Honour's indulgence to bring it forward for the consideration of the Council. It is a very serious matter and ought not to be shut out on a technical ground. I would modify that amendment with Your Honour's permission, and, if the sense of the Council is agreeable, I might modify my amendment with the view to suggest a limitation of time within which the Chairman must communicate his satisfaction or the reverse to the party."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"What would be the amendment which the Hon'ble Member would wish to substitute for amendment 230?"*

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I would suggest the following proviso:—

'Provided the Chairman shall communicate his orders within fifteen days after the receipt of all the necessary information.'

* Printed *supra*, p. 368.

"If Your Honour will postpone this amendment, we might take it up again later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—Any change that is made in these sections will require the most careful consideration, because many of them, some 20 or 30, hang together. We shall not know where we are if any amendment is made without the most careful scrutiny."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I submit the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has made out no case at all for any change."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I think that is possibly the view which the Council will take, but the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wishes to substitute something else for amendment No. 230."*

The first motion (No. 229)* was then put and lost.

The further consideration of the second motion (No. 230)* was postponed.

Section 374.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the grant of permission to execute the work," in lines 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of section 384 (*now* 374), be omitted.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"The motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that the words 'or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the grant of permission to execute the work,' in lines 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in section 384 (*now* 374), be omitted, is the same as the motion just lost."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"It is practically the same as motion No. 230."*

The consideration of this amendment was postponed.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "seven" be substituted for the word "thirty" in line 6 of section 384 (*now* 374).

He said:—"I suggest that, as the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment has been accepted with reference to the site, this one may also be accepted with reference to the building, and the word 'fifteen' substituted for the word 'seven.' It follows the same principle. The order is to be communicated within fifteen days as regards the site, and then as regards the building the order may also be communicated within fifteen days."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have no objection."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

Sections 375 and 387.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved—

that the following sub-section be inserted in section 385 (*now* 375), namely:—

"(*1a*) [*now* (2)] The decision of the General Committee shall be final, and"

that the following sub-section be inserted in section 401, namely:—

"(*1a*) The decision of the General Committee shall be final."

He said:—"With Your Honour's permission I will take these two amendments together. They are purely formal amendments. In various cases an appeal has been allowed from the decision of the Chairman to the General Committee; and, in all cases except two, it has been provided that the decision of the General

* Printed *supra*, p. 368.

Committee shall be final; but in these two sections, sections 385 and 401 (*now* 375 and 387), by an oversight that was not done. I propose now to remedy that defect. One of these relates to the case of an appeal to the General Committee against the order of the Chairman disapproving of a building site or refusing permission to erect a masonry building; and the other relates to a similar appeal in the case of a hut. No further appeal is provided for in the Bill, so that, even if these words were not inserted, no appeal would lie; but it is desirable to be consistent. As in other cases we have expressly provided that the decision of the General Committee shall be final, it seems expedient to insert the same words here also in these two sections."

The motions were put and agreed to.

SECTION 377.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that clause (*5*) of section 387 (*now* 377) be omitted.

He said:—"I confess, Sir, that this clause has puzzled me very much. Section 385 (*now* 375) in the first place states:—

'(*1*) Whenever the Chairman refuses to approve a building-site for a masonry building or to grant permission to erect or re-erect a masonry building, he shall state specifically the grounds for such refusal, and the applicant may appeal to the General Committee against such refusal.

'(*2*) If the General Committee reject any such appeal, they shall, by written order, specifically state the grounds for such rejection.'

"This is followed by section 387 (*now* 377), which specifies the grounds upon which such refusal may be made. The section says:—

'The only grounds on which approval of a site for the erection or re-erection of a masonry building, or permission to erect or re-erect a masonry building, may be refused are the following, namely:—

(*1*) that the work, or any of the particulars comprised in the site-plan, building plan, elevations, sections or specification would contravene some specified provision of this Act or some specified order, rule or bye-law made hereunder;

(*2*) that the application for such permission does not contain the particulars or is not prepared in the manner prescribed in Schedule XIVA (*now XVII*):

(*3*) that any of the documents referred to in section 371A (*now* 370) have not been signed as prescribed by the said Schedule;

(*4*) that any information or documents required by the Chairman under the said Schedule has or have not been duly furnished.'

"These four grounds are perfectly specific and, if I may say so without impropriety, are thoroughly business-like. Then comes the fifth ground, which is of the vaguest possible description. It provides that approval of a site may be refused on the ground—

'that the applicant has not satisfied the Chairman that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, on any of the grounds hereinbefore in this section mentioned to the grant of the said approval or permission.'

"What the object of this is I cannot make out. Nothing similar to it finds a place either in section 238 of the existing law or in section 346 of the Bombay Act. In section 385 (*now* 375) you distinctly say that the grounds of refusal are to be specifically stated; you further provide that the applicant will be entitled to appeal to the General Committee against such refusal, so that, when the appeal comes to be heard, the validity of the ground of refusal by the Chairman may be challenged and its propriety tested. If, however, one of the grounds for the refusal is to be that the applicant has not satisfied the Chairman that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, the provisions of the previous clauses, so specific in their terms, become absolutely infructuous. How is the poor, unfortunate applicant to prove a negative? If there are any objections which may validly be taken under the first four clauses, by all means reject the application; but do not neutralise their effect by the insertion of a clause which is repugnant to the first principles of jurisprudence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The objection taken by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is purely theoretical. This clause is an eminently practical one, and I would venture to remind the Council that it is taken from the Bill prepared by the Calcutta Building Commission, which was presided over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan. If all applications for buildings were always drawn up in a perfectly clear and regular manner, then there would be no necessity for this particular clause; but in practice that is not the case. It may be that through ignorance a man may send up his application in such a confused and inconvenient way that it is very difficult for the Chairman to ascertain whether the application really contravenes any provisions of the law or the rules or not: and in cases which are near the border line, cases which the applicant knows are more or less doubtful, you may be certain that he will use all his ingenuity to conceal the matters which would tell against him. In cases like that it is necessary, if we are to ensure that buildings shall not contravene the law, that the Chairman shall have power to say to the applicant 'you must convince me that such and such a rule or provision of the Act or rules has not been contravened,' and you must give the Chairman power to refuse to sanction the application until the applicant has satisfied him in that manner. As I said just now on another amendment, the Building Regulations in the past have been absolutely a dead letter. They have been set at defiance in every direction, the reason being that the Chairman and the Corporation had not sufficient legal power to enforce them. We ought not to fritter away the powers that are conferred by these provisions on the Chairman. If we do, we shall not effect the improvement which it was the object of the Building Commission to bring about."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I entirely support this amendment. This view also occurred to me, but as it was more or less a legal matter I did not send in an amendment. Really the unfortunate individual, who has to build a house, has to perform a logical impossibility: he has to prove a negative. I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to be placed in that position, and I should like to see him perform the impossible feat of proving a negative. My hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, has appealed to the argument that the Building Commission was presided over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan, and that, therefore, we ought to accept the drafting of that Commission. With all the respect that I feel for Her Majesty's Judges, I am bound to say that they are not always masters in the art of drafting. They sometimes make the most deplorable mistakes. The greatest difficulties in regard to will cases have occurred in connection with wills drawn up by Lord Chancellors in England. One would have expected that they were great masters in the art of drafting, and when Lord Lyndhurst drew up his will he bungled in such a hopeless manner that the case had to be fought out in a Court of law. The question is whether by this provision, which ought to be interpreted in a commonsense way, you do or do not place individuals in an altogether impossible position They are called upon to prove a negative. Can anyone do so? I do hope, Sir, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will relent from the uncompromising attitude which he has assumed with regard to this matter; and I find, Sir, that when it approaches tiffin time my hon'ble friend gets more and more uncompromising. I, therefore, beg to move for an adjournment."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I am in strong sympathy with this motion. It is difficult for any man to prove that there are no objections to a certain thing, and he cannot be expected to know what may be in the mind of the Chairman or any municipal authority. It is utterly impossible for any man to prove any such thing and to establish that his application is without any fault. If there is a fault, it is for the municipal authority to find out where the fault lies. I think this section is altogether unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I admire the fertility of invention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; but, with all deference to his opinion, I still think that, if there is any amendment of mine which is of an eminently practical nature, it is this one. I am very glad to hear that this section was drafted by the Building Commission, which was

presided over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan. This, at any rate, absolves my hon'ble friend from all responsibility in the matter. But, although the members of the profession to which I belong are invariably loyal and respectful to Her Majesty's Judges, they themselves will be the last people to claim infallibility or to expect an unreasoning adherence to their views. Let, us, therefore, scrutinise the matter cautiously. Contrast clause (1) of section 387 (*now* 377) with clause (5) of the same section. How can they possibly harmonise? In the very first clause of section 387 (*now* 387), you say that one ground of refusal is—

'that the work, or any of the particulars comprised in the site-plan, building plan, elevations, sections or specification would contravene some specified provision of this Act or some specified order, rule or bye-law made hereunder.'

"You follow this up by the provision that the Chairman may refuse sanction upon what must practically amount to nothing more than mere suspicion. You first introduce a very salutary rule, and, then most inconsistently and, I shall add, needlessly, proceed to destroy it by a vague and impracticable alternative."

The motion was put and lost.

Section 378.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "with the sanction of the General Committee" be inserted after the word "Chairman" in line 1 of clause (*b*) of section 388 (*now* 378), and that the words "for special reasons" in lines 1 and 2 of the same clause be omitted.

He said:—"I would ask the Council to look at section 388 (*now* 378), clause (*b*). This section gives a sort of dispensing power to the Chairman to allow a masonry building to be erected without reference to the Building Regulations. In a matter like this, where the power of dispensing is to be exercised, there should be some sort of supervising authority; and I would suggest the desirability of the Council adopting this amendment. A special power of exemption ought to be exercised with the approval of the General Committee. A power of dispensation ought not to be freely exercised, and it ought not to be left to the discretion of one individual, but the order of the Chairman should be subject to the approval of the General Committee. There ought to be a safeguard provided in the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is a small matter and one which may fairly be left to the discretion of the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If this is a small matter, my hon'ble friend might accept my view."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 383.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 391D (*now* 383), subsection (*2*), after "aforesaid" be inserted "either personally or by duly authorised agent."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that to section 391D (*now* 383) the following be added:—

"(*5*) Such appeal shall be preferred within thirty days from the date when any requisition under sub-section (*1*) or any order under sub-section (*3*) may be communicated to the owner.

"(*6*) No action shall be taken under section 602 (*now* 574) before the period for appealing has expired or during the pendency of an appeal which has been preferred."

He said:—"This amendment is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as no period of limitation is prescribed in the section. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has apparently realized this, and given notice of an amendment in similar terms. If that amendment commends itself to the Council, we

shall have a general section prescribing a limitation of thirty day for all appeals. In that case, it would not be necessary to press my amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I would like to substitute sixty for thirty days."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I have no objection to a period of 60 days in the particular case to which my amendment refers, but I would not give 60 days in all cases."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I strongly object to 60 days in this particular case. There might be something to be said in favour of making it 15 days, but I certainly object to 60 days."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 391D (*now* 383), sub-section (*4*), the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted after "shall."

SECTION 389.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion that clause (*5*) of section 387 (*now* 377) be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble Member, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that clause (*4*) of section 403 (*now* 389) be omitted.

SECTION 393.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "or private cow-house" be inserted after the word "aviary" in line 6 of clause (*a*) of section 415 (*now* 393).

He said:—"This is a small matter. You exempt poultry-houses in which the members of the Christian community are interested. The members of the Hindu community keep cows, and they ought to be allowed the same exemption: they keep a cow or two in order to have pure milk for their families. I do not think the exemption I ask for is a very great one."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"A cow-house of any sort is a building of an entirely different class from other buildings mentioned in this section; plant and summer houses are flimsy temporary buildings built of very light materials, and cannot cause any nuisance."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My hon'ble friend has discreetly refrained from referring to poultry-houses, which are a distinct nuisance."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 395.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 416B (*now* 395), sub-section (*6*), be added:—

"The decision of the Local Government shall be final."

inasmuch as a similar amendment upon section 365 (*now* 367) had been lost.

SECTION 397.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved—

(1) that in section 416D (*now* 397), sub-section (*1*), lines 3 and 4, the words "sell" and "or otherwise transfer" be omitted,

(2) that sub-section (3) of section 416D (*now* 397) be omitted.

He said:—"These, Sir, are matters of vital importance, and, if the section in question had not been drafted by the Calcutta Building Commission, the recommendations of which are regarded with something akin to superstitious reverence, I should have been sanguine that my amendments would prove acceptable to the Council. Chapter XXIIA (*now* XXV) of the Bill contains four sections—416A, 416B, 416C and 416D (*now* 394, 395, 396 and 397)—which deal with questions of general improvement, and authorise the Corporation to acquire land and buildings for purposes of making improvements. Section 416B (*now* 395) authorises the Corporation to frame a scheme for carrying out improvements; and section 416D (*now* 397) provides that, when a scheme for carrying out such work by the General Committee has been confirmed by the Local Government, the General Committee may either proceed to carry out the work in accordance with the scheme or transfer the land absolutely to some competent person for the purpose and under the condition that he will carry out such scheme of improvement. The intention, therefore, clearly is that, when the Corporation has acquired land for the purposes of improvement, they may not only empower an outsider to carry out such work, not only lease the land for effecting such improvement, but they may also sell the land, completely sever their connection with it, and leave the purchaser to carry out the improvement. The difficulty I feel is that, as soon as a sale has been effected, the Corporation will have no further hold on the owner. There are two things to be provided for—first, the improvements must be actually carried out, and, secondly, after they have been effected, we must take care that the land is not allowed to lapse again into its original condition. If you restrict yourself only to transfers by way of lease, you can secure these two conditions at once; for you may have a covenant in the lease that if these improvements are not effected the lease shall come to an end; and you may further covenant that, if, after the improvements have been once effected, the land is again used for purposes inconsistent with the object of the lease, there will be a forfeiture of the tenancy, and the Corporation will be entitled to re-enter. But suppose that instead of granting a lease you sell the land. There is a provision in section 416D (*now* 397) that security is to be given by the purchaser for the due carrying out of the work in accordance with the scheme. You may enforce the security in the case of default. But suppose the land is reclaimed, and subsequently allowed to lapse into its original condition, what control will the Corporation possesss over the transferee? None whatever, and in extreme cases the only remedy will be a fresh acquisition of the land for purposes of sanitary improvement. You can grant leases for long periods, if you like. The Bombay University, for instance, has a lease from the Government for 999 years at a rent of one rupee a year. Practically, they may be regarded as the owners of the land, but the relation of lessor and lessee, nevertheless, exists, and if you do the same thing here you will not lose all control over the transferee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This section was recommended by the Calcutta Building Commission. It is referred to in paragraph 136 of their report, and this section was drafted by them. That is the chief reason for making no alteration in the section. And, as regards the particular case of the Bombay University, the Hon'ble Member says that, though they have a lease for 999 years, the Government still has the power of control. How can that be? In what respect does a lease for 999 years differ from a sale outright? And by clause (3) of section 416D (*now* 397) power is taken to obtain security for the carrying out of the purposes for which the sale or lease was made, and the Hon'ble Member has not observed the force of the words 'in accordance with such scheme.' I don't think we ought to tie the hands of the Corporation and prevent them from selling the land outright if they find it expedient to do so. They may wish, for instance, to transfer the land to the Port Commissioners, who are just as likely to carry out the work in the way intended as the Corporation itself; and the Corporation should, therefore, be allowed to sell the land outright to the Port Commissioners. Again, the Eastern Bengal Railway may desire to carry out a work of this kind in the neighbourhood of its property at Sealdah, and there is no reason why the land should not be sold to them. I merely mention

these as possible cases, though, as a rule, I think the Hon'ble Member is right that a lease will be preferable; but we should not prevent the Corporation from selling the land if they think it expedient in any case to do."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I don't think we should prevent the Corporation from selling if they think fit. If they desire to give a lease, they may do so; but I don't think it would be wise to entirely preclude them from the power to sell."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I would ask if, in the case of the lease held by the Bombay University for 999 years, the University has power to transfer? If so, I see little difference between the grant of such a lease and a sale."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I regret I have not been able to make my position clear. If you sell the land, you have no hold on the purchaser. If you lease it out, you retain some control over the lessee. The reason for this difference is obvious, for, in the case of a lease, the law authorises the lessor to place restrictions upon the use of the land; in the case of a sale, the transferor completely severs his connection with the land and cannot enforce a restrictive covenant inconsistent with the rights of an absolute owner. The amendment which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to accept will answer one of my purposes. But I cannot admit that this, by any means, will settle the whole difficulty."

The Hon'ble Member's first motion was then put and lost.

The last motion having been lost, the Hon'ble Member, by leave of the Council, withdrew his second amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that at the end of sub-section (*2*) of section 416D (*now* 397) be added:—

" or in the event of the lessee, after carrying out the work, using the land or buildings leased to him, or any part thereof, or allowing the same to be used, for any purpose which is inconsistent with the said scheme."

He said:—"I understand that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to accept this amendment subject to a mere verbal alteration. The form suggested by the Hon'ble Member is this:

'or in the event of the lessee, after carrying out the work, uses the land or building leased to him, or any part thereof, or allows the same to be used for any purpose which is inconsistent with the general scheme.'

"I have already explained the object of this amendment in the course of the debate upon the last motion. When action is taken by the Corporation under this chapter for the purposes of sanitary improvement, they ought to assure themselves, not only that the improvements will be duly effected, but also that, once they have been effected, they will be scrupulously maintained. I venture to think, therefore, that a right of re-entry ought to be reserved as well in the case of failure to maintain as in the case of failure to effect improvements."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This is quite a reasonable amendment, and I shall be glad to accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 416D (*now* 397), sub-section (*3*), line 5, after the word "out" be inserted "and maintenance."

He said:—"This amendment is based on the same principle as the la[illegible] one."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that to section 416D (*now* 397) the following be added:—

"(4) The covenant referred to in sub-section (2) shall be binding on all transferees from the original grantee; and such transferees shall be bound to give security under sub-section (3)."

He said:—"This amendment is of a somewhat technical character, and with reference to it I have been in communication with the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, who has also discussed this question with the Secretary. I shall try to explain the position to Hon'ble Members as briefly as possible. There are certain covenants embodied in a lease which are said to run with the land: if so, they are binding on all transferees. Other covenants do not run with the land and are not binding on transferees without notice. Now, the question whether a particular covenant belongs to the one class or the other may, and often does, lead to ingenious legal discussions of extreme nicety and difficulty. Indeed, it would be easy to refer to cases reported in the books, not a few of which show how eminent Judges may be hopelessly divided upon a matter which appears to be very simple to lay minds. If my amendment is accepted, it will become unnecessary to discuss this difficult subject in at least one instance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I have much pleasure in corroborating and confirming all that the Hon'ble Member has said. This is no doubt a most difficult point of law and leads to as much trouble and expense in drawing up leases as any other point of law. If these words are not put in and these lands are transferred, the transferee may say 'I know nothing of this', and the Corporation will have constant trouble to compel the transferee to comply with the terms embodied in the lease. By adding these words we settle the terms upon which transfers may be made, and there can be no more litigation than might take place in the case of the lessee himself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment with the omission of the words after the semi-colon."

The motion was then put, with the omission of the words after the semi-colon, and agreed to.

Section 400.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in sub-section (2) of section 419 (*now* 400), the words "not more than two hundred feet" be substituted for the words "not less than two hundred feet."

He said:—"This is a clerical error in the Bill which occurred originally in the Bill drafted by the Calcutta Building Commission. The word should be 'more' and not 'less.' The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has proposed an amendment to the same effect. I regret that the Select Committee did not detect the error."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The last amendment having been agreed to the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "sixteen" be substituted for the word "twenty" in line 2, and the word "ten" for the word "fifteen" in line 5, of sub-section (2) of section 419 (*now* 400).

He said:—"This section deals with improvements in bustees. For streets of 20 feet width I propose to substitute 16 feet, and for passages of 15 feet I propose 10 feet. These are the minima fixed; but no maxima have been fixed, and the minima may be raised to any point which the General Committee and the Executive may think fit. In favour of my amendment is the fact that it is the present practice. When I joined the Corporation bustee roads used to be 9 feet wide; we have been steadily adding to the width, and it is now 16 feet. This amendment will not fetter the hands of the Corporation in any way; they may raise the minimum to any figure they like."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I will remind the Hon'ble Member that, when this matter was discussed in the Bill Committee of the Corporation, some one proposed to reduce the width of bustee roads from 20 feet to 16 feet, and a member of the Bill Committee pointed out that the Bustee Committee had gone beyond 16 feet and had worked up to 20 feet, and upon that the Bill Committee decided not to propose any modification. I fully recognise that the Corporation has realized its duty in this respect, and has been steadily increasing the width of roads in bustees. The present bye-law provides a minimum of 16 feet; but the Bustee Committee have gone beyond that; they have worked up to 20 feet. I think we should take advantage of what the Bustee Committees have done and start from the minimum which they have practically established."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"There may be cases in which it may be expedient to permit the opening of a bustee road of 16 feet; but if you fix a minimum of 20 feet and stereotype it into law, the Corporation will be unable to exercise any discretion in the matter. And when the Corporation has of its own accord resolved to have streets 20 feet in width, though the bye-law provides a minimum of 16 feet, I think the Corporation may be trusted not to adopt a lower minimum except in special cases where it may for some reason or other be necessary."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 406.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "Corporation" be substituted for "General Committee" in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 425 (*now* 406 .

He said:—"The procedure to be followed in connection with unhealthy bustees where the urgency of the case is such that action must be taken at once is that the General Committee has to take action in the first instance. I have to call attention to section 430 (*now* 411), which says that the Corporation may at any time after the receipt of a report under section 425 (*now* 406) pass final orders. The Corporation has to deal with the report."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"That is an entire mistake. The Corporation has only to deal with the purchase or acquisition of land which is not bustee land. Section 425 (*now* 406) provides for a report by a Medical Officer and an Engineer, the next section provides for the approval of that report, and section 427 (*now* 408) gives the General Committee power to require owners or occupiers to carry out the requisite improvements. Section 430 *now* 411) is merely an incidental section which gives the Corporation power to acquire land which is not bustee land."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I would ask what was meant by land which is within the bustee and yet is not bustee land."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Bustee land is defined. It is possible you may have a masonry building within a bustee."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"But under the existing law such action is proposed to be taken by the General Committee. The inspecting officers have to submit a report; the report may propose to interfere with the rights of private persons. That is not a power vested in the Chairman, but in the Commissioners in meeting. To deal with the rights of property is a very important matter, and it is right and proper that, if the initiative is taken by the General Committee, the Corporation should have some power of supervision. The present procedure is for two medical officers to report; that report comes before the Chairman. There is a Bustee Committee which is a Committee of the Corporation; the report then goes before the Bustee Committee and is considered by them, and recommendations are made by them; the proprietors are invited to be present and make their objections, and all the objections are heard and disposed of and recommendations are made

which go before the Corporation for confirmation. The members of the General Committee who represent the rate-payers will not be in the same proportion, as they are now; they will be in a minority. The representatives of the rate-payers in the Corporation will not be in the same minority; they will be in a minority, but, as I read the law, they will not be in the same minority as in the General Committee. If this matter involving the consideration of private rights is subject to the control of a body in which the rate-payers have a larger number of representatives, they will have greater confidence in the decisions of that body. That is the view of which I ask the Council to consider. The point is that the procedure under this section involves the consideration of private rights. The report may say that a road has to be run through the bustee, that certain huts are to be removed, that a tank must be filled up All these are invasions on private rights. They may be perfectly justified, but in dealing with private rights an appeal ought to lie to a body in which the representatives of the people are to be found in larger numbers and in whose decision they will have confidence. As the Court of Directors once said, it is not necessary that we should administer justice in India, but we should inspire the people with the confidence that justice is done. Therefore, I say with confidence that some right of supervision, some sort of control, ought to be invested in the Corporation in which the representatives of the rate payers would be found in greater proportion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member has urged that this power of taking action under section 425 (*now* 406) should be taken away from the General Committee and transferred to the Corporation, because the powers conferred under that section affect private rights. I will point out that this section primarily and directly affects the question of public health, because it applies to cases which in the opinion of the Chairman are a matter of urgency, and therefore it is a matter for the General Committee to deal with. If we bring in the Corporation, we shall have canvassing, and there is a likelihood of the matter not being decided on the merits. In reference to the later clauses of the Bill, I find that a number of amendments have been proposed which would have the effect of transferring to the Corporation powers which are exercised by the Chairman or the General Committee. I strongly object to such amendments, and shall oppose every amendment which will have that effect, and I shall do so even though I may be told that my attitude is uncompromising. All these matters have been carefully considered by the Select Committee; they assigned to each municipal authority the powers and functions which they thought might most appropriately be assigned to it, and I strongly deprecate any interference with, or modification of, those powers. I think indeed that the Select Committee went too far in transferring powers from the General Committee or the Chairman to the Corporation. The position which the framers of some of the amendments seem to take up is that no power should be made over to the Chairman or to the General Committee if it can possibly be exercised by the Corporation. That is exactly the opposite and antithesis of what I hold to be the true principle. I maintain that no power should be reserved for the Corporation if it can with due propriety be exercised by the Chairman alone or by the General Committee. It is because these amendments contravene that principle that I resolutely object to them."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I am in full sympathy with the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment, and my only regret is that this amendment does not give effect to those principles. The substance of the amendment is that in section 425, (*now* 406) clause (*1*), for the words 'General Committee' the word 'Corporation' should be substituted. That section deals only with the preliminary inspection, which appears to me to be executive work, and it does not seem to me to be very material whether at this stage action is taken by the General Committee or by the Corporation. The important sections are 426, 427 and 428 (*now* 407, 408 and 409). It would be much better if the Corporation were substituted for the General Committee in those sections. The preliminary inspection may be made by the order of the Chairman, but the invasion of the rights of private property should take place only by order of the General Committee subject to an appeal to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"The hon'ble gentleman has referred a good deal to the rights of private property, and in defence of his amendment he again asserts a principle, which he has asserted so often, that jurisdiction should be given the highest authority in comparatively unimportant matters; he wants to give authority to the Corporation in this case in which the Bill gives it to the General Committee. The matter relates to bustees and to buildings. I would ask what the Corporation has done in this town with reference to buildings? They have excellent bye-laws in many ways, but the Corporation has rarely carried them out, and has produced a state of affairs in this town which is undoubtedly very bad. I have lately had some measurements made in a portion of this town, and, in spite of the bye-laws in existence, there are parts of Calcutta where 85 to 86 per cent. of the entire area is densely covered with buildings, and that is mainly, I think, due to the fact that the administration of the bye-laws rests with the Corporation. I doubt whether we realize fully the condition of affairs in Calcutta. There are many reports on the subject. I have one here which was made to the Building Commission. It refers to different specific areas, and speaks of the space in which natives live. I doubt whether there is any gentleman in this room who does not live or sleep in a room containing from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet of space, and possibly in many cases from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. On the other hand, there are people who live in as little as 120 or 130 cubic feet of space, and in one or two cases in this report as little as 60 feet. In England 800 feet is taken to be a reasonable amount of space for each person. In India, 600 feet is the minimum in barracks, I believe, and in no case is there less than 400 feet in any jail. And yet here there are people living in 60 or 100 feet, 60 feet being equivalent to 6 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth and 5 feet in height. This would have been largely prevented if the bye-laws were carried out. The Hon'ble Member again wishes to enforce the principle of centralisation which he so strongly advocates. If he does so, he will, in my judgment, do wrong."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"When there has been so marked a change in the constitution of the Corporation as has been brought about by the letter of the Government of India, and when a large number of Hindu members are taken away from the Corporation altogether from whom only, according to the statement by the Government, there is danger of insanitary conditions being permitted, the prospect has been changed to such a degree that there ought to be no difficulty of any kind in adopting this amendment; and, with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley with regard to the excellent bye-laws which now exist, that was not the opinion of the late Health Officer of the Corporation; and it has been our prayer, which was unheeded by the Local Government, to have further legislation to enable us to deal more effectively with questions relating to buildings. If there are existing bye-laws which are sufficient for all purposes, how is it that they were allowed to be overridden? Surely the Chairman should have prevented the infringement of those bye-laws? It has been said that the carrying out of the bye-laws was subject to the confirmation of the Corporation. The bye-laws ought not to have been allowed to be infringed in Committee, and if there had been any breach of them permitted in Committees the Chairman ought to have ruled out any such attempts when the matter came before the Corporation for confirmation. I conclude that under this Bill there will be a reference also to one of the Standing Committees; there will be some procedure and some method of dealing with such cases, and the Corporation cannot rightly be charged with having disregarded the sanitary provisions of the bye-laws in the past. When there is to be such a change, the predominance of the Hindus taken away, and the balance of power shifted in such a degree, surely the Corporation of the future may be trusted!"

The Hon'ble Mr. OLDHAM said:—"I wish to vindicate the Corporation and what my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said on one point. As far as my information goes, the Corporation has done exceedingly well as regards bustee improvement, and the stoppage of bustee improvement work has been due to the policy of one of the Chairmen who believed the funds could be

better spent otherwise. I have heard the imperative need for bustee improvement urged over and over again in the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It has been said that the Corporation has done badly in respect of buildings. If for argument's sake I admit the whole of that indictment, how does it affect this question of bustees? The question of bustees is not a question of buildings, and the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley knows what our action has been with regard to bustees. But I am prepared to accept the challenge with regard to buildings. This matter was carefully gone into by the Corporation. This particular indictment was made by the Calcutta Building Commission against the Building Committee of the Corporation. A statement was drawn up by the Corporation, from which it appeared that in no more than a dozen cases did infractions of the bye-laws take place under the orders of the Building Committee. Your regulations and bye-laws were defective; they bristled with inconsistencies; shrewd lawyers were always able to drive a coach and four through them. Therefore, if it has been impossible to give effect to the building regulations or bye-laws, the Corporation is not the only party to blame. The bye-laws were the bye-laws of the Corporation, confirmed however by the authority of the Government of Bengal, and, if there has been failure, the responsibility does not attach simply to the Corporation; a portion of that responsibility must be borne by the Government of this Province. But I am not concerned in defending the action of the Corporation in the matter of buildings. These observations are irrelevant to the present question. The question is—how has the Corporation been acting with regard to bustees? We have spent more than thirteen lakhs of rupees in improving bustees within the last few years; we have contracted loans; we were inspired, I might say, with something like apostolic zeal in this matter. It is on the shoulders of the Chairman appointed by the Government that the blame, if any, should be thrown. It was the deliberate policy of Mr. Ritchie that caused the works to be stopped, for he held that it is no part of the business of the Corporation to spend large sums of money on bustee reclamation. We have done our best, and, if we have not been able to do more, it is not our fault. We have been restrained by the Executive. If it is true that the Corporation has done all that it could possibly do, why does the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill propose to take away this power from the Corporation? The Corporation has done well; it has done admirably; it has received the acknowledgments of the Government for what it has done. If that is the verdict of competent authority, I ask with what show of reason and justice can you withdraw the power which the Corporation at present possess of taking the initiative? There is not even the shadow or semblance of reason for withdrawing those powers, except in the statement to which I listened with amazement that no power should be left to the Corporation which could be exercised by any other authority."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"With due propriety."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"There is hardly a power which cannot be exercised with due propriety by some lower authority. If that statement is accepted, why not do away with the principle of local self-government? If this principle is to find acceptance with this Council, it will be far simpler to do away with the semblance and show of local self-government, which is attempted to be preserved under this Bill, and make the Municipality a department of the Government. I think this a wholly unjustified statement to make, and I am perfectly certain that a system like that is a system with which the Local Government can sympathise. My hon'ble friend himself says that the Bill does not do away with the principle of local self-government, but involves only a re-adjustment of the principle. If he holds that no power should be reserved to the Corporation which can be exercised by any other municipal authority, if that principle is accepted, then local self-government is at an end. The Hon'ble Member, moreover, has remarked that it is undesirable to give this power to the Corporation because there will be canvassing. Is it not much easier to canvass 12 persons than 50? If you admit that there is canvassing, and admitting it to be true

that there has been canvassing in the past, the fact remains that in spite of such canvassing the Corporation did their duty; therefore, despite whatever canvassing there was, the Corporation did their duty in the past, and the Corporation may be trusted to do their duty in the future. Therefore, I submit that no case has been made out for withdrawing this power. It is a matter of the first importance that when you deal with private rights you should have a tribunal which should command the confidence of those whose rights are invaded. The matter will be dealt with in the first instance by the Chairman and the General Committee, and then an appeal should lie to the Corporation. I think such a procedure is consistent with sound sense and reason. I hope that in consideration of all these circumstances, namely, that the Corporation has done its duty well, that it is a body which commands the confidence of the public, and that it is necessary that that confidence should be maintained, this amendment will be accepted by the Council."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th January, 1900.

F. G WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Gun Licenses in Dacca District.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the number of gun licenses issued in the Dacca District in 1898, the number of such licenses issued in 1899, the number of applications for gun licenses refused in 1899, and the reasons for such refusal?

"Is the Government aware that river dacoities have taken place within the last six months at Souka Bazar, Ghiar Bazar, Bhadra and other places within the subdivision of Manikganj? Will the Government be pleased to state the cash and other property stolen from the boats of traders and purchasers of jute in connection with these dacoities? What step does the Government intend to take to remedy this state of things?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"The number of gun licenses issued in the Dacca District in 1898 was 2,735; and up to date in 1899 1,685 have been issued. There is thus a decrease of 1,050. The Commissioner has explained that the reduction is due to the applications for renewal of licenses having been closely scrutinised in the present year, in order to prevent fire-arms being held by those who have no need for them for the protection of person or property, or by persons who use them for the indiscriminate slaughter of birds for their plumage. He mentions that the destruction of birds has been carried on to such an extent that even paddy birds have been almost exterminated. The opinion of the Government in regard to this reduction is not asked in the Hon'ble Member's question; but I may take the opportunity of informing him that the suddenness of the reduction has not the approval of the Government, and that this opinion is being communicated to the local officers.

"There have been two river dacoities in the Manikganj Subdivision during the present year, the property stolen being valued at Rs. 190, including Rs. 155 in cash, in one case, and at Rs. 517, including Rs. 507 in cash, in the other. These dacoities occurred in August and were the work of a local gang. A clue has been obtained, which will, it is expected, ensure the conviction of the dacoits and the breaking up of the gang."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

Section 62.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in section 55 (*now* 62*), line 1, after the word "resignation" the word "removal" be inserted.

He said:—"This is a consequential amendment. It will be remembered that, on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, a section was inserted in the Bill authorising the Local Government, at the instance of the Corporation, to remove any Commissioner who had been found guilty of disgraceful conduct or misconduct in the discharge of his duties. In consequence of that new section, it is necessary to insert the word "removal" in section 55 (*now* 62) which provides for the filling up of vacancies by nominations in the event of elections failing."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 116.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in section 108 (*now* 116), line 2, for the words "any member of the General Committee" the words "any other person" be substituted.

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

He said:—"It will be remembered that on the motion, I think, of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, an amendment was carried to the effect that cheques are to be signed, in the absence of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, by some person appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the General Committee. In consequence of that, it becomes necessary to insert the words 'any other person' in section 108 (*now* 116), line 2."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I beg to support the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 152 and new schedule.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved—

(*1*) that for sub-section (1) of section 148B (*now* 152), the following be substituted, namely:—

> "(*1*) All valuations of buildings and lands situated in the districts mentioned in column 1 of Schedule IVC (*now* VII), which have been made by competent authority and are in force at the commencement of this Act, shall remain in force for the periods terminating on the dates respectively prescribed in that behalf in column 2 of that Schedule; and the annual value at which buildings and lands in each such district are to be assessed after the date so prescribed shall be fixed by the Chairman for a period of six years, and thereafter for successive periods of six years."

(*2*) that the following schedule be added to the Bill, namely:—

Schedule IVC (*now* VII).

Dates up to which valuations made before the commencement of this Act are to remain in force.

1	2
District.	Date up to which valuations made before the commencement of this Act are to remain in force.
Ward No. 1 ...	The 31st March, 1902.
" " 2 ...	The 31st March, 1903.
" " 3 ...	The 30th September, 1902.
" " 4 ...	The 30th September, 1903.
" " 5 ...	The 31st March, 1904.
" " 6 ...	The 30th September, 1901.
" " 7 ...	The 30th September, 1904.
" " 8 ...	The 31st March, 1905.
" " 9 ...	The 30th September, 1905.
" " 10 ...	The 31st March, 1906.
" " 11 ...	The 30th September, 1900.
" " 12 ...	The 31st March, 1901.
" " 13 ...	The 31st March, 1901.
" " 14 ...	The 30th September, 1900.
" " 15 ...	The 31st March, 1906.
" " 16 ...	The 30th September, 1905.
" " 17 ...	The 31st March, 1905.
" " 18 ...	The 31st March, 1905.
" " 19 ...	The 30th September, 1904.
" " 20 ...	The 31st March, 1904.
" " 21 ...	The 30th September, 1903.
" " 22 ...	The 31st March, 1903.
" " 23 ...	The 30th September, 1902.
" " 24 ...	The 31st March, 1902.
" " 25 ...	The 30th September, 1901.

He said:—"This amendment, Sir, is of some practical importance, and I would take the liberty of explaining to the Council its meaning and effect. Under the existing law, that is, the law of 1888, the whole of Calcutta is divided into districts for purposes of assessment. As a matter of fact, the number of districts corresponds with the number of wards in the city. It was intended by the Act that the valuation of all houses situated within any district should take effect from one day and should also terminate on one day; that is to say, although it is practically impossible to value all the houses in the ward on the same day, yet for purposes of administrative convenience it was to be taken that the valuation took effect in each of the wards from a certain date and terminated on a specified date. That is the way in which the business of the Corporation was carried on, and everybody thought that to be the law, until last year. But by a decision of the Small Cause Court (which the High Court could not set aside or revise) the matter was explained to be just the other way. The facts of that particular case were these. In 1891 the premises of a rate-payer were valued. He preferred an objection, and, by reason of the very large number of such objections preferred by other rate-payers all over the city, his objection could not be disposed of till 1895. Then in 1897, that is to say, six years from the date when the original assessment was made, the Corporation again made a fresh assessment. The rate-payer took an objection that he was entitled to have the six years counted from the date that his objection was disposed of, that is to say, six years from 1895. His objection was overruled by the Corporation. Then he preferred an appeal to the Small Cause Court, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court held that there was no cycle for each ward, but that there was a cycle for each separate holding in the city. The matter was taken up before the High Court, and that Court held that, whatever the merits or the demerits of the decision of the Small Cause Court might be, it had no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter at all. Therefore, in order to prevent the recurrence of such a case in future, section 148SS (*now* 169) was put into this Bill. That section provides that 'when the valuation of any building or land is revised in consequence of an objection made under section 148K (*now* 160) or an appeal preferred under section 148M (*now* 162), the revised valuation shall continue in force for the unexpired portion of the period for which the first-mentioned valuation was made, and no longer.' This would be sufficient to meet all future cases, but unfortunately this section has no retrospective effect; and the consequence is that if we start with a different cycle for each different holding in the city, in spite of section 148SS (*now* 169), the difficulty will continue. So far, however, as that section applies, when the Corporation has to assess a holding which has never been assessed before, the difficulty will not arise. Take for instance the rate-payer whose case was decided by the Small Cause Court. He has got a decision in his favour that the assessment in his case is to run for six years from 1895, so that in his case there will be a cycle beginning with 1895. Now, it is quite manifest that, if instead of there being a cycle for each ward there be a separate cycle for each holding, it will be absolutely impossible to carry on the business of the Corporation. To-day you may find that there are five houses in a particular ward the assessment of which has come to an end; to-morrow you will find 25 houses in five different wards the assessment of which has come to an end, and so on. The amendment of which I have given notice will bring that state of things to an end. My original suggestion was that an arbitrary period should be fixed, that is to say, after two years from the date on which this Act comes into operation, the assessment of all the holdings in the city should terminate. It was, however, pointed out to me by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that that would be highly inconvenient. He was good enough to place details at my disposal showing the precise dates on which the valuations in each ward were intended to take effect, and would have taken effect but for the decision of the Small Cause Court. We have practically devised an amendment which would nullify the effect of the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge, which is certainly against the spirit, if not also against the letter, of the existing law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I support this amendment, Sir, and I think the Corporation and the Council are indebted to the Hon'ble Mover of the

amendment for having brought this matter to our notice. But for his amendment we should have perpetuated the extreme inconvenience which has been caused by the decision of the Small Cause Court in the case to which he has alluded. The amendment in its present form simply gives effect to what the original intention of the law was, and also to the practice of the Corporation in the past; and I think it may safely be commended to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I want to say one word in support of it. The Corporation think, and many others think, that the Small Cause Court made a mistake, and, probably, if the High Court had jurisdiction in the matter, the decision would have been reversed. It is an exceedingly difficult matter, and it is as well that it should be settled finally in the way it is proposed to be settled. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker suggested that the best thing to be done would be to fix the dates in respect of each ward. I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker obtained his details from the office of the Corporation, and it seems to me that the amendment, including the details, is a satisfactory settlement of a difficult and intricate problem."

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The last motions having been carried, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 148B (*now* 152), sub-section (*1*), for the words "the period for which they were so made" be substituted "two years for the commencement of this Act."

Sections 230, 231 and 232.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved—

(*1*) that for clause (*a*) of section 220T (*now* 230), the following clauses be substituted, namely:—

> "(*a*) pay the sum demanded, together with any fee imposed under section 220C (*now* 214), sub-section (*2*), or
> (*b*) send a letter to the Chairman, enclosing the sum demanded, and electing to be prosecuted under section 606 (*now* 578), or";

(*2*) that the present clause (*b*) of section 220T (*now* 230) be lettered "(*c*);"

(*3*) that in sub-section (*1*) of section 220U (*now* 231), "clause (*b*)" be substituted for "clause (*a*)," and that the following be inserted after "mentioned," namely:—

> "and the sum deposited under that clause shall be deducted from the amount of any fine imposed under section 606."

(*4*) that in sub-section (*2*) of section 220U (*now* 231) "clause (*c*)" be substituted for "clause (*b*);"

(*5*) that in section 220V (*now* 232), line 3, for the word "either" the word "any" be substituted, and that the words "and has not paid the whole amount of the demand" be omitted.

He said:—"It is unnecessary to trouble the Council at any length on this matter. It was very fully discussed on a previous occasion, and my object in placing these amendments before the Council is simply to give effect to what I take to be the law on the subject. It is quite clear from section 220V (*now* 232) that there is a third alternative to the two mentioned in section 220T (*now* 230), and my first amendment gives effect to that view. Then the next amendment gives effect to my contention that, if under clause (*a*) any defaulter has deposited the sum required and is then prosecuted, the sum deposited is to be set off against any fine which may be imposed under section 606 (*now* 578). I further propose that in sub-section (*1*) of section 220U (*now* 231) 'clause (*b*)' be substituted for 'clause (*a*),' and that the following words be inserted after 'mentioned,' namely, 'and the sum deposited under that clause shall be deducted from the amount of

any fine imposed under section 606 (*now* 578).' It will also be noticed on reference to section 606 (*now* 578) that the second sub-section of that section says that 'such fine when levied shall be taken in full satisfaction of the demand on account of such license.' I pointed out to the Council on the last occasion that it cannot possibly have been intended that the man should be fined, and that in addition the sum which he had deposited should be confiscated. The other amendments are simply consequential, and do not require any explanation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I support the amendments, Sir. They are merely intended to give effect to what the law is as it stands in the Bill, and they express that intention more clearly than the original draft."

The motions were then put severally and agreed to.

The last motions having been carried, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 220T (*now* 230), clause (*a*), the words "and enclosing the sum demanded" be omitted;

(2) that in section 220T (*now* 230), clause (*b*), after the word "and" be inserted "after depositing the amount demanded;"

(3) that to section 220T (*now* 230) the following be added, namely:—

"(*c*) or pay the sum demanded, together with any costs incurred under section 220C (*now* 214)."

SECTION 253.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that the following further proviso be added to section 252 (*now* 253), namely:—

"Provided also that, if any building in respect of which any notice is issued under this section is occupied by a person other than the owner, the occupier shall be bound to make to the owner, in respect of all works executed in pursuance of such notice, the payments prescribed by clause (*a*) or clauses (*a*) and (*b*), as the case may be, of section 247 (*now* 250); and such payments may be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 249 (*now* 252)."

He said:—"The object of this proviso is to bring section 252 (*now* 253) into harmony with section 247 (*now* 250). It will be noticed that section 247 (*now* 250) authorises the occupier of any masonry building who holds the same direct from the owner to call upon the owner to provide for the supply of water. But it also provides that he can get the water supply only on certain terms. These terms are defined in sub-section (*2*) of the section; the first of them is that the occupier shall pay during the residue of his term of occupation interest at the rate of one *per cent. per mensem*, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of all works so provided by such owner. The second is that, if the premises do not abut upon some street in which there is a supply main, the occupier shall pay the cost of connecting the premises with the nearest supply main. It seems to me that these conditions are based upon a very just and equitable principle. Suppose a tenant takes the lease of a house on Rs. 20 a month at a time when there is no water-connection. He wants to have the benefit of the supply of filtered water. The law says that he is entitled to call upon the owner to incur the necessary expenditure, but at the same time the law says that he must pay for the benefit, and that is only reasonable, because this supply of water was not one of the terms of the original contract; what he has to pay, therefore, is interest at the rate of one *per cent. per mensem* upon the expense incurred by the owner. Now section 252 (*now* 253) deals with cases in which not the occupier but the Chairman compels the owner to have the necessary connection made. My contention on the last occasion was that sections 247 and 252 (*now* 250 and 253) ought to be mutually exclusive, that is to say, that the provisions of section 252 (*now* 253) need not be made applicable to the cases in which there is a tenant who might proceed under section 247 (*now* 250). I then relied mainly upon the ground that it would not be necessary in such a case for the Chairman to interfere, in order to enable the tenant to get the benefit at the expense of the owner. But the Council decided otherwise, and I loyally accept that decision. I accept that decision with regard to section 252 (*now* 253) in the case where the building is not in the occupation of

the owner himself; but it follows logically that, if the premises are in the occupation of a tenant, he ought not to get an unfair advantage which he is not entitled to get under section 247 (*now* 250): that is to say, if the tenant is in occupation, whether the connection with the water-works is made at his instance or at the instance of the Chairman, the tenant ought to pay for it; and I submit that that is both good sense and good law."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think there is some practical advantage in this amendment. If section 252 (*now* 253) were to be left as it stands, and if, in a case where the Chairman causes the connection to be made on his own motion, no pecuniary liability devolved upon the tenant, I think it is probable that acute tenants would succeed in inducing the municipal officers to suggest to the Chairman that a connection ought to be made; and, by doing that, they would ensure the connection being made, and at the same time they would avoid paying their fair share of the expense to which they should have been liable had they themselves taken action under section 247 (*now* 250). Therefore, I think, whether action is taken under section 247 (*now* 250) or under section 252 (*now* 253), it is desirable that the tenants in either case should be liable for the same payment. That is the effect of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I am afraid I cannot support this amendment, because it might lead in many cases to no action being taken by the Chairman where he would otherwise have taken action. It seems to me that, with such a proviso, the occupier, who may be less able to meet the cost of the connection than the owner, will not press for it, however deniable it may be on sanitary grounds. This objection would be met if we added after the words 'the occupier shall be bound' the words 'if the Chairman so directs.' The Chairman could then discriminate between cases in which the occupier or the owner should pay."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I do not believe, Sir, that this section will be used once in five years, and I do not think it at all an important matter."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I would just point out that the difficulty to which the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary alludes can hardly arise, because we have already added a proviso to the effect that the Chairman cannot take action until he is satisfied that the person who is called upon to carry out the necessary works has the means to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary's recommendation is a good one, and that it would meet cases in which it it is desirable on sanitary grounds to have recourse to this section. Such cases may possibly arise, and I think we would do well to accept that slight modification."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"My contention is that the occupier ought to be ordinarily liable, and that only in exceptional cases he ought to be let off."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I confess that I am unable to give an intelligent vote on this subject, which is an extremely intricate one, if this amendment is to be made now. I think it would be well to postpone the matter until we know the wording upon which we are to vote."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

SECTION 283.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that, after proviso (*b*) to sub-section (*1*) of section 265C [now proviso (*ii*) to sub-section (*1*) of section 283], the following be inserted, namely:—

"(*c*) if, when the Chairman demands payment of any expenses under section 627 (*now* 602), his right to demand the same, or the amount of the demand, is disputed, the power to cut off or turn off water to secure payment of such expenses shall not be exercised, unless and until the demand or part thereof is upheld on a reference made to a Court under section 689 (*now* 616)."

He said:—"It will be in the recollection of the Council that in section 265C (*now* 283), sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), is incorporated a provision of a very stringent character. It empowers the Chairman to cut off the connection between any water-works of the Corporation and any premises if in the case of a *bustee* the owner, or in any other case the occupier, of the premises fails for fifteen days after the due presentation of a bill or the due service of a notice to pay any sum due to the Corporation from him or in respect of such premises. I pointed out to the Council on the last occasion that under section 639 (*now* 616) there might be a dispute as to whether the sum was due at all or not. That section provides that 'if, when the Chairman demands payment of any expenses under section 627 (*now* 602), his right to demand the same or the amount of the demand is disputed, the Chairman shall refer the case for the determination of the Court of Small Causes, or, if the amount involved exceeds Rs. 2,000, to the High Court.' I pointed out that it could not have been intended that, pending the hearing of a case either in the Small Cause Court or the High Court, the Chairman should proceed under this section. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill agreed in this view of the matter, and I trust that there will be no opposition to this extremely moderate measure of relief."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I agree with the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I thankfully recognise the small instalment of a much larger concession which ought to have been granted in connection with this matter. On the last occasion when I called the attention of the Council to this proviso, I tried to impress upon the Council that the enactment of a provision like this was likely to entail upon the poorer classes of the ratepayers very great hardship. Unfortunately my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill was unable to accede to my wishes, but I am now thankful that he has accepted the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Sections 325, 574 and 575.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved—

(*1*) that the word "water-course" be inserted after the word "tank" in line 8 of sub-section (*1*) of section 311A (*now* 325), and that the words "or water-course" be inserted after the word "tank" in line 4 of sub-section (*2*) of the same section;

(*2*) that the word "water-course" be inserted after the word "tank" in column 2 of the entries relating to section 311A (*now* 325) in the tables annexed to sections 602 and 603 (*now* 574 and 575).

He said:—"With your permission, Sir, I will take these two amendments together. They both relate to the same matter, and are really consequential. It will be remembered that yesterday, at the instance of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the word 'water-course' was inserted in section 311A (*now* 325) in order to meet the case of Tolly's Nala. That being so, we must also insert the word 'water-course' in the eighth line of sub-section (*1*) of section 311A (*now* 325), and also in the penalty clauses of sections 602 and 603 (*now* 574 and 575)."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I beg to support the amendments."

The motions were put together and agreed to.

Section 370A.

The debate on the motion by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that section 370A be omitted was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Yesterday the learned Legal Remembrancer made the suggestion that in clause (a) of this section (370A), in place of the first words of that section which are as follows, 'to confer and impose mutual rights and obligations upon owners,' &c., the following words should be substituted: 'to define and determine the mutual rights and obligations of owners,' &c. The effect of that is considerably to restrict the power of the Local Government in making rules to deal with this vexed question of party walls. Instead of conferring and imposing rights, the Local Government will have only to define and determine the mutual rights and obligations of owners, by which I understand rights that already exist either by some statute or by custom, or by the operation of any law. Well, Sir, I have thought over this matter, and I had the advantage of receiving the detailed opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Handley, and I have also consulted the Chairman of the Corporation. I think there is a certain amount of risk in accepting this modification, because if we limit the power of the Local Government to merely defining and determining what the existing rights are, then, as this matter is one of real difficulty and intricacy in this country, it will probably be open to the Courts and to acute lawyers to argue that the rules which the Local Government make are *ultra vires*, because they may possibly go slightly beyond the defining and determining of rights, and might also do something in the way of creating new rights. Therefore, I think there is a certain risk. But, after carefully considering the matter with Mr. Bright, we both came to the conclusion that it was better to take that risk, because all this is a matter of novelty in this country, at all events in Calcutta; and it looks rather an extreme power to confer upon the Local Government (not by legislation, but by mere power of making rules) to authorise them to confer or create new rights. Therefore, in deference to the views put forward yesterday by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Council will, I think, do well to accept the amendment proposed by the learned Legal Remembrancer."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"My difficulty in connection with this matter is not over even after the explanation given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I am afraid this difficulty is somewhat aggravated by the explanation. If the Local Government 'define and determine,' it seems to me that that is a matter of supererogation on the part of the Local Government. It is the function of the Courts to define and determine. I did not know it was the function of the Government to define and determine. Then, Sir, I have a further difficulty. If you empower the Local Government to define and determine, if you leave it open to acute lawyers to argue that you have been defining and determining beyond the rights and obligations accorded to you by statute, it seems to me, Sir, that, in trying to get over our present difficulties, we are likely to be landed in further difficulties. I suggest that the simplest and the safest course is to omit the section altogether, and keep things as they are. We shall, I am afraid, be placing ourselves in a difficult, and it may be in a false, position. Then, Sir, I do not consider this section is wanted; nobody wants it so far as I know, except perhaps my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, who I believe is very anxious that it should be inserted in the Bill. I have, Sir, great sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's motives, but sometimes even legislators with the best of motives make mistakes, and it does seem to me, with all the respect I feel for the Hon'ble Member, that it would be a mistake to have this section in the Bill in any shape or form, and it would be the greatest mistake of all to have it in the form now proposed by the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I am not quite certain, Sir, whether I have fully understood the exact meaning of the words the Hon'ble Mr. Baker suggests should be now put into this section. It seems to me that, if I do understand them, they entirely destroy the whole benefit which would otherwise be derived from the establishment of these rules. It seems to me that the effect of the wording which is now proposed would be to prevent the beneficial effect which these rules are intended to have in connection with the construction of party walls. The main thing in connection with the proposal is that a man should have a right to build a party wall partly on his own and partly on his

neighbour's land. That is the essence of the whole business, and the arrangements we have to make must be such as will give either party a right, with a view to the mutual advantage of both, to utilize a portion of his neighbour's and give up a portion of his own land. Now, if you are only going to define and determine the existing rights, you define and determine a line, a line upon which neither party can build. I really do not understand what benefit will be derived from that. I do not of course pretend to be a lawyer, but to my mind the proposal takes away the gist of the whole matter."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I am exactly in the same position as my hon'ble friend who has just sat down, and I am in full agreement with the first part of the remarks of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Now I will give you a concrete instance. We are going to extend the Stamps and Stationery Office. It is a very large office now, and we going to extend it still further. We want to use a party wall between the office and Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's building. I do not see how the power of the Government to define and determine the rights of the parties in this connection will help us in any way. What we want to have is a wall of our own and to be able to utilise a part of their land for the purpose."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, in reply, said:—"I will just add one word. Of course it is understood that under section 596 (*now* 598) all rules framed under the section can only be made subject to their previous publication, so that everyone whose rights are in the least likely to be affected under these rules will have ample opportunity of considering them, and giving his opinion upon them before they come into force."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's intention I understand to be to have rules which shall come into operation in connection with buildings to be erected in future. My view about this particular section is this, that it gives power to the Executive Government to create rights with reference to buildings that are now in existence, with regard to which rights and obligations already exist, and by rules to interfere with the rights and obligations of parties. If there are to be rules to be made at the discretion of the Executive Government, let them be made to affect only buildings that are to come into existence in the future. But what I object to is, that power should be given to the Local Government to make rules which shall interfere with the rights of private individuals. If you create rights on one side, you may take away rights from another, so that there would be a serious interference regarding the rights of individuals."

THE Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"Sir, I should like to say a few words upon this amendment, because I do not think my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley has quite understood the legal difficulty that I pointed out. First, I understood the Hon'ble Member to say that in the case of a party wall the man can build on the land of his neighbour without his permission. Well, I do not know that there is any law under which you can do that at present. I am not aware of any. If the two neighbours mutually agree, the general rule is that the party wall is built up to the boundary land on either side. The only thing is that by mutual agreement *A* might pay half the share and *B* the other half, but I do not understand that if *A* chooses forcibly to build the party wall that he could encroach upon *B*'s land without his permission, and I do not know that any rules that would be passed under this Act could authorise such a proceeding. Take the case which the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham referred to in which the Government want to extend the Stamps and Stationery Office. Does the Hon'ble Member mean to say that the Government would take hold violently of the land of their next door neighbour and build a party wall?"

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"We could build a thinner wall without encroaching upon their land."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"Of course, so long as you choose to keep it within your own boundary, you can do what you like."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"If you do that, you must have two walls."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"The only thing is that it seems to me to make it less difficult than it was before these words were inserted. The words before were 'confer rights and impose obligations'. These words might interfere with the rights of private individuals, whereas if you define and determine you will have to proceed to a certain extent on case law, statute, custom, or whatever law exists, and you will endeavour to keep as far as you can within the law until you have a decision. After all, this matter will chiefly depend on the decision of the Courts. I venture to submit that the wording I have suggested is less likely to get you into trouble than the other one. Conferring of rights and obligations is a power which may be questioned at any time as being *ultra vires*."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"It seems to me that if we accept the section as amended we shall land ourselves in a hopeless difficulty. Let us examine the section closely. The section says that 'the Local Government may make rules to define and determine mutual rights and obligations of owners,' &c. To be defined and determined by whom? To be defined and determined by the Courts in accordance with the common law? Does it mean that these rules will create new rights or that they will simply declare rights which are already in existence? If you have rules to define and determine rights, you may even be understood to refer to rules of procedure by which the process of definition and determination is to be carried out by the Courts of Justice."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"May I ask my hon'ble friend the Legal Remembrancer if it would be *ultra vires* for the Government to take the power to lay down the conditions upon which party walls could be built? That would partly meet the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's objection."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"That is what this amendment is intended to convey."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I understand that these rules are to be enacted for the guidance of the parties interested and for the guidance of Courts of Justice in cases where the matter or subject in dispute is brought up for legal adjudication. I believe that is the object. Now, in accepting this section with the modifications proposed, I believe the Legislature will be encroaching upon the rights of the Judicature. It is impossible to conceive the equitable considerations on which these questions will have to be decided. Regard will have to be paid to the circumstances of each case, circumstances attending every particular building and things of that sort, which cannot be conceived beforehand. The elasticity of the Judicature in applying the principles of equity will be restricted if certain fixed rules be enacted by the Local Government, and I venture to submit that it will be very unwise to permit any such rules to be enacted, and it would be judicious to abandon this section altogether."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"Even after the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, I stick to my opinion expressed the other day. The object of this section will not only be to frame rules to define and determine the rights and obligations of parties, but I understand, from the explanation given, that they will have to be sought for from decided cases and from decisions of English Courts. These rights can only be defined by case law, I understand. If that be so, I do not see why we should define these rights (which are very complicated matters, and which have to be decided with regard to the circumstances of each case) by rules framed by the Executive Government. If it is desirable that any law is passed on this subject, I think the best means would be to gather the case law together and formulate these rules in the form of a Bill, which could then be properly discussed and passed into law hereafter. That cannot be done now, and this section, I am afraid,

will have to be abandoned. In fact, an enactment of this kind is not rightly introduced into a Municipal Bill. It is a separate matter altogether, and therefore I think it is much better to abandon this section and to legislate hereafter in case of need."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"May I be allowed to explain to the Hon'ble Member who has just sat down that he is under a misapprehension. The rules in England are not a matter of case law, but they are clearly defined in the London Building Act, sections 87 to 101. That Act deals with all questions of party walls, and I may say that the chief of the regulations is that power is given to certain people to appoint arbitrators whose duty it is to deal justly with the rights of the various people. One of the rules has reference to what is called 'under-pinning,' that is to say, a man has got a house and the man next to him wishes to build another house, as I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham wishes to do in the case of the Stamps and Stationery Office. Now, the law we are going to pass here says that if you build a house you must do one of two things—you must either build it in actual contact with the next house, or six feet or eight feet away from it. Now, if you are going to build it in direct contact with the next house, you must put your foundation under the other house, or you cannot get the walls together."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If you had plenty of space it would not be necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. BUCKLEY said:—"I said, if you are going to build in direct contact, you must support your wall by putting your foundation under the other wall. The object of this section is to enable Government to make rules to grant certain rights to the parties, so that a party wall may be built to suit them both. If it is not possible legally to do what is proposed by the section as it now stands,—and I do not pretend to have a legal opinion,—then it will be impossible to carry out the theory underlying the question of the party wall."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"May I ask if the rules are framed under the Act itself? If these rules are defined by the Act, I desire that they should be so defined by an Act here also."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—"I would suggest, Sir, that this matter be allowed to stand over till Monday, and in the meantime I will endeavour to consider it further with my hon'ble friends Mr. Buckley, Mr. Oldham, the Legal Remembrancer, and one or two of the other gentlemen, if they are willing to assist us. My own feeling is that the wording of the section as it stands in the draft is best, and I accordingly prefer that to the wording proposed by the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, because I feel with Mr. Buckley that the words 'define and determine' will not really help us."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I entirely agree with my hon'ble friend in his last remark, that is to say, I certainly think that the words 'define and determine' will not help us at all. As there appears to be such difficulty in framing a section which will meet the case, it will be far better to abandon the proposal altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member's last remark, and I may mention with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that we are not going to deal with existing buildings. The section merely gives power to lay down rules with reference to the erection, maintenance, &c., of party walls in future. Now, there are hardly any party walls in Calcutta at the present time in the strict sense of the word; the only case likely to arise in respect of existing buildings is where there are two adjacent houses which the owners want to bring close together with one party wall between them. Now, in a case like that, the party wall would be new and the building would be old, and the rules would apply to the party wall only. That is probably the only kind of case that would come under the operation of the rules in connection with old buildings. If Your Honour is willing, I think.

under all the circumstances, it would be well to let the matter stand over until the 25th instant."

The further consideration of the motions was postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

SECTIONS 373, 374 AND 383.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the President, moved—

(1) that the following proviso be added to section 383 (*now* 373), namely:—

> "Provided that the making of such order shall not in any case be delayed for more than thirty days after the Chairman has received all the information which he considers necessary to enable him to deal finally with the said application;"

(2) that the following further proviso be added to section 384 (*now* 374), namely:—

> "Provided also that the making of such order shall not in any case be delayed for more than thirty days after the Chairman has received all the information which he considers necessary to enable him to deal finally with the said application;" and

(3) that the following proviso be added to section 400 (*now* 386), namely:—

> "Provided that the making of such order shall not in any case be delayed for more than fourteen days after the Chairman has received all the information which he considers necessary to enable him to deal finally with the said application"

He said:—"Sir, I explained at length yesterday the grounds on which I wanted to fix a limit of time after the Chairman has received all the necessary information with regard to applications for a site for a building and the plan of the building. I wanted that there should be a definite limit of time within which the Chairman should communicate his approval or disapproval, and I ventured to suggest thirty days as the limit of time within which after he has received all the information he has to communicate his approval or disapproval. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill was good enough to accept the recommendation, and I hope the Council will accept it. The first part has reference to the site. The second amendment to section 384 (*now* 374) is consequential."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have consulted the Chairman of the Corporation in this matter, and we consider that these amendments are reasonable and should be accepted."

The motions were put together and agreed to.

The last motions having been carried, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that the words "or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the approval of the site" in lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section 383 (*now* 373), be omitted; and

(2) that the words "or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the grant of permission to execute the work," in lines 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of section 384 (*now* 374), be omitted.

SECTION 407.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 426 (*now* 407), line 3, after "thereto" be inserted "after hearing the objections of the owner (if any) and," and that the word "therein" in line 4 be omitted.

He said:—"This amendment, Sir, is a very small matter, so small as not to deserve the opposition of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Section 425 (*now* 406) refers to the inspection of bustees by medical officers and the submission of reports and plans for improvement. Section 426 (*now* 407) lays down that 'the General Committee shall, within six months after the

receipt of such report, approve the standard plan annexed thereto, after making such modifications (if any) therein as they may deem proper.' My suggestion is that before the General Committee make any order under section 426 (*now* 407), they should give the owner an opportunity of being heard. The section, if amended according to my suggestion, would read as follows:—

'The General Committee shall, within six months after the receipt of such report, approve the standard plan annexed thereto after hearing the objections of the owner (if any) and after making such modifications (if any) as they may deem proper.' "

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—" I just want to point out that this is the existing practice, although I do not suppose such a provision is to be found in the existing law. The Bustee Committee always make it a point, when orders of this kind are issued, to send notices to the parties whose properties are concerned, and they appear sometimes by counsel. Elaborate objections are sometimes urged, and the whole matter is enquired into. It is the practice at present, and I hope my hon'ble friend will embody it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—" I have not the slightest objection."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

New section.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that the following section be inserted after section 428 (*now* 409):—

'428A. An appeal shall lie to the Corporation against any orders passed by the General Committee under section 426 (*now* 407), section 427 (*now* 408) or section 428 (*now* 409).'

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following section be inserted:—

'428A. An appeal shall lie to the Corporation against any orders passed by the General Committee under section 420 (*now* 401) or section 428 (*now* 409).'

He said:—" The General Committee in the first instance causes the bustee to be inspected by two officers; then these officers submit a report and a standard plan; then under section 426 (*now* 406) the standard plan has to be approved by the General Committee; then according to section 427 (*now* 408) the General Committee may cause a written notice to be served upon the owner or occupier of the huts to carry out the improvements proposed in the report. Then further the General Committee are empowered under section 428 (*now* 409) to carry out the improvement in default of the owners or occupiers. Sir, I do not want to interfere with the work while the General Committee are engaged upon it. I want to give the General Committee full powers to carry on the work without any sort of interference on the part of anybody, and then provide an appeal to the Corporation. Sir, the discretion of the General Committee or the executive vigour and energy of the General Committee are not in any way to be interfered with by my amendment as now modified. The General Committee have to appoint the inspecting officers; they are to issue orders; they are to call upon parties to execute orders; if the parties fail to execute the orders the General Committee have to do the work themselves. In this inspection and all other matters they are entirely independent, and I do not in the slightest degree seek to interfere with their discretion or with the execution of the work which the General Committee want to carry out. But, Sir, as I said yesterday, as this is a matter which means some little interference with private parties and with private rights, it is as well to provide an appeal to the Corporation. There may be cases in which individuals may have grievances, and it is right and proper that an opportunity should be given to individuals to appeal to a higher authority. Therefore, I venture to suggest the amendment which I have somewhat modified

from what I originally proposed. I trust my hon'ble friend will see his way to accept the amendment. It does not interfere with the work of the General Committee; it does not interfere with the execution of the orders of the General Committee. After those orders have been carried out either by the parties or by the General Committee, then it shall be open to the individual to prefer an appeal to the Corporation if he thinks fit."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The modification which the Hon'ble Member has made in the terms of his amendment makes practically no difference in the effect of it. The effect will be that an appeal will lie to the Corporation against the action or proceedings of the General Committee in carrying out orders under this section. Now, the whole object of this procedure is to effect improvements in unhealthy *bustees*. The appeal will lie at the very moment the General Committee step in to carry out the work. Sir, the modifications which the Hon'ble Member has made in his amendment make no difference whatever. The effect is just the same as if sections 425, 426 and 427 (*now* 406, 407 and 408) had been left in the amendment. I strongly object to any appeal being allowed to the Corporation under any circumstances. The Corporation is entirely unfitted for hearing appeals. Appeals that come to the Corporation are very seldom decided with exclusive reference to their own merits. This difficulty is not peculiar to the Calcutta Corporation, but is inherent in all large public bodies all over the world. Responsibility is so sub-divided that no ordinary member of a large body can be expected to feel the same interest, or to take the same pains in deciding the matter, as if he had to decide it alone or as if it had to be decided by a small tribunal of which he was an important part. When an appeal goes to the Corporation, I do not believe that three-fourths of the Commissioners take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts beforehand. They regard the matter as if they were spectators rather than participators. The only Commissioners who do make themselves acquainted with the facts in advance are those with whom the appellant or his opponents have made some interest, and they approach the question as advocates, and not as independent judges. Consequently an appeal to the Corporation becomes a matter of advocacy, not of judgment, and, though I should be very far from saying that appeals in the past have been always decided wrongly, I do say that the merits of the appeals have not been the primary and exclusive grounds on which decisions have been arrived at. Therefore, I think that the Council should not consent to give the power of an appeal to the Corporation against the orders of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Baker has said the Corporation is not a body to which appeals should be referred. I should like to explain to the Council what the procedure would be in London with reference to such appeals as far as the circumstances are parallel. What I shall say has reference to the wish of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that appeals in the matter of *bustees* shall lie to the Corporation. Under the London Building Act there is an officer appointed under section 136 called Superintending Architect, who is a servant of the London County Council and has various duties to perform. One of these duties is the fixing of a line called the general building line. This matter is very much akin to this question of the improvement of roads and *bustees*. That officer lays down this line, and determines, in the first instance, any practical questions or difficulties which may arise. His orders are subject to appeal, and the appeal lies to what is called the Tribunal of Appeal. It does not lie to the General Committee as it lies here, nor does it lie to the County Council which corresponds to the Corporation, but it lies to what is called the Tribunal of Appeal. The constitution of the Tribunal of Appeal is interesting. It is as follows in section 175 of the London Building Act:—

'For the purposes of this Act a Tribunal of Appeal shall be constituted as follows:—

one member shall be appointed by the Secretary of State;

one member shall be appointed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects;

one member shall be appointed by the Council of the Surveyor's Institute

No member or officer of the Council shall be a member of the Tribunal of Appeal.'

That is to say, in London they have actually decided that such questions shall be referred to a tribunal on which no member of the County Council has a seat at all. These questions are regarded as questions to be decided by practical men, and not as questions which are fit subjects for appeals to large representative bodies."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"This is a matter of *bustee* improvement, and yesterday I had occasion to refer to the question of *bustee* reclamation. I ought to have explained that, so far as my information goes, it appears that the *bustee* reclamations and improvements which have been carried out in the past have been effected by a small Committee of the Corporation. I do not know that they have ever been interfered with by the Corporation, and I think the place of that *Bustee* Committee will best be taken by the General Committee, as is provided for under this Bill. I do not think that any appeal to the Corporation is necessary or desirable."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Sir, I desire to address myself chiefly to the observations of my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, who has cited the precedent of the London County Council, and who has read an extract which says that in matters like these the appeals lie to a completely independent tribunal, and that on that tribunal not a single member of the London County Council has a seat. Sir, I am glad that that extract has been read, because it supports my case in a most unexpected manner. The London County Council and the London Building Act recognise that, in cases of this kind, an appeal is desirable, and that is all I am endeavouring to press upon the attention of the Council. Here the General Committee have to pass orders in connection with matters seriously interfering with the rights of property, and no appeal is provided for. I suggest that an appeal be provided for; and to whom it should be preferred? I say it should be preferred to the Corporation. Therefore my friend's argument is directly in support of my contention. The extract states that on the Committee which has to hear appeals against the orders of this architect not a single member of the County Council has a seat. Now what is the General Committee? It is a Committee of the Corporation. Therefore, if the analogy holds good, the General Committee ought to have nothing to do with this matter. The General Committee are all members of the Corporation, and if my hon'ble friend maintains that the precedent of the London County Council is to be applicable to the case of the Calcutta Municipality, then I am entitled to hold that the General Committee ought to have nothing whatever to do with applications of this kind. But my hon'ble friend does not mean that at all. He wants to point out that in cases of this kind it is necessary to have an independent tribunal. Even in London, with the strong force of public opinion actively at work, a provision is made for appeals in cases of this description. Here, Sir, under an impotent public opinion, no provision is made for appeals in cases of this kind.

"I must express my surprise at the remarks that my hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill has made. My hon'ble friend says 'on no consideration can I consent to the Corporation being allowed the right of being appealed to in regard to these matters.' Well, Sir, my hon'ble friend's attitude in this connection reminds me of a celebrated chapter in Roman history, with which I am perfectly sure he is well acquainted. My hon'ble friend knows the words which Cato used frequently to recite to the Senate '*Carthago delenda est*,'—'Carthage must be destroyed,'—and my hon'ble friend never rises from his seat without exclaiming 'the Corporation must be humiliated; the authority of the Chairman must in everything be supreme.' I really do not think that the hon'ble gentleman who is in charge of a measure of local self-government should be animated by such feelings towards the Corporation. The Corporation is the embodiment of local self-government, and my hon'ble friend gave us the other day an assurance that there was no wish on the part of anybody to do anything

to destroy or curtail the principle of local self-government in this city. He said he was only seeking a judicious re-arrangement of the principle of representation. A judicious re arrangement of the principle of representation according to my hon'ble friend means the absolute extinction of local self-government. I think, Sir, I am entitled to hold that opinion from the remarks which so frequently escape from the lips of my hon'ble friend. My hon'ble friend thinks this amendment deals with an immaterial point. Well then, why not please me if it is perfectly immaterial?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I did not say it was immaterial. What I said was that the change you made in your amendment made no difference in the effect of it."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I misunderstood you. I think it will make a very great difference. Under amendment as it is now modified there is no interference with the work of the General Committee in the earlier stages; but, when the General Committee has finished its work, there may be an appeal to the Corporation. Originally, there would be power of appeal when the General Committee have issued an order; there would be power of appeal when the General Committee propose to carry out the improvements. There would in fact be an appeal against every action of the General Committee at every stage. Now, I have modified my amendment to this extent that the power of appeal is confined to one point, *viz.*, that when the work is finished, if the person feels himself aggrieved, he may go to the Corporation and endeavour to obtain redress. Then, Sir, my friend has made a remark that the Corporation would be an extremely unsuitable body to deal with appeals. My hon'ble friend knows how the business is done in the Corporation. I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has reiterated the same sentiment to my surprise. I am astonished that Hon'ble Members display such ignorance of the work of the Corporation. The appeal would probably be dealt with by a Committee appointed by the Corporation, possibly the whole matter would be disposed of by the Committee. I think that having regard to the issues involved, having regard to the fact that these sections contemplate interference with private property, and having regard to the precedent quoted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, there should unquestionably be a power of appeal. If there is to be an appeal against the orders of the General Committee, I cannot think of any tribunal better fitted to be the appellate tribunal than the Corporation. As for the argument that the Corporation is unsuited to deal with appeals, my reply is that the Corporation will not deal with these appeals, but that they will generally appoint a Committee to hear them and to come to a decision upon the points raised. Therefore, it seems to me that it is only reasonable and just that this amendment should be accepted."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I should like to ask one question of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. Is the appeal to the Tribunal of Appeal in London from the orders of one man or from the orders of a Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"The particular case I quoted, Sir, deals with building line. The appeal is from the orders of one man. Section 25 of the Act says that any person deeming himself aggrieved by a certificate of the Superintending Architect may appeal to the Tribunal of Appeal."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—It is only in regard to the building line. Is there any analogy between the practice followed in England as regards this matter and the practice we are now introducing here. Is there any section similar to that we are now discussing?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I can hardly say there is anything similar to *bustees*, but the building line comes into the question. There are of course very many and very large insanitary areas in London."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 413.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for the word "four" in line 3 of sub-section (*5*) of section 432 (*now* 413) the word "two" be substituted.

He said:—"If you will be good enough, Sir, to turn to section 425 (*now* 406), you will find that that section provides a procedure in cases where there has been 'dilatoriness,' that is to say, in order to expedite matters, the procedure laid down in section 425 (*now* 406) is followed."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think I can shorten the matter by saying that I propose to accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that to section 432 (*now* 413) the following be added:—

"(*6*) Whenever action is taken under sub-section (*4*), clause (*a*), the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*), or sub-section (*3*), as the case may be, of section 416D (*now* 397), shall be applicable."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to make section 432 (*now* 413) harmonious with section 416D (*now* 397). Section 416D, which deals with the case of general improvements, authorises the Corporation to acquire land for the purposes of such improvements, and subsequently to sell, lease or otherwise transfer to a competent person the land and buildings which have been thus acquired for the purpose and under the condition that he will carry out such work in accordance with an approved scheme.

"Section 432 (*now* 413) deals with bustee improvement and provides as follows:—

'(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 426 to 431 (*now* 407 to 412), the General Committee may, after receipt of a report made under section 425 (*now* 406) with respect to any bustee, pass a resolution to the effect that the bustee is an unhealthy area, and that in their opinion the purchase or acquisition of the bustee, or of any portion thereof, is necessary for the purpose of making the requisite improvements therein.

(*2*) When any such resolution has been passed, the General Committee shall proceed to make a standard plan for the improvement of the said bustee or portion, and shall lay such plan before the Corporation, together with such estimates as may be necessary for a due understanding of the same and a copy of the said resolution.

(3) If the plan be approved by the Corporation, they shall submit it to the Local Government, together with the said estimates and a copy of the said resolution; and, if the plan be approved by the Local Government, the General Committee may purchase or acquire the said bustee or portion.

(4) When the said bustee or portion has been so purchased or acquired, the General Committee shall either—

(a) sell or let the same or part thereof to some person for the purpose and under the condition that he will, as respects the land so sold or leased to him, carry out the improvements shown in such standard plan, or

(b) themselves bring the said bustee or portion, together with any part thereof which has not been sold or leased under clause (a), into conformity with such standard plan.

(5) The General Committee shall be bound to proceed as directed by sub-section (4) within a period of four years from the date of their purchasing or acquiring the said bustee or portion in pursuance of sub-section (3), or within such further period (if any) as the Local Government may prescribe.'

"It will be observed that the two sections are very similar in scope, and I suggest that they should be placed on the same footing in the matter of the acceptance of security from the transferee who undertakes to carry out the improvement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 420.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "with the appoval of the Corporation" be inserted after the word "may" in line 1 of sub-section (1) of section 449 (*now* 420), and that the words "the Corporation" be inserted before the words "may impose" in line 4 of the same sub-section.

He said:—"I will read the section with the words inserted according to the terms of my amendment:—

'(1) The General Committee may, with the sanction of the Corporation, sanction the employment of a special establishment for the cleansing of any bustee, and, when any such establishment has been sanctioned, the Corporation may impose on the owners of the bustee a rate to defray the cost of the establishment.

(2) Any rate so imposed shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for the recovery of the consolidated rate.'

"I may say, Sir, that my amendment is conceived in the terms of the existing law. If my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill would refer to section 269 of the present law, he will find that my amendment is in entire conformity with the terms of that section. Here is the question of imposing rates upon bustee-owners, and I think, Sir, in the matter of the imposition of rates, the Corporation ought to be the authority. The Corporation has the power of the purse. That has been definitely conceded. The Corporation fixes the rates and it deals with financial considerations. Therefore, Sir, it is desirable that, so far at any rate as the imposition of the rate upon bustee-owners is concerned, the Corporation shall have the authority. If my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill agrees to that, I will withdraw the first part of my amendment. As far as the employment of the establishment is

concerned, that is an executive matter, and the General Committee may have permission to do it; but I attach the utmost importance to the imposition of the rate. The rate is a thing which is imposed by the Corporation, and it would be in accordance with the principle, which is the principle of the Bill, that, so far as the imposition of the rate upon bustee-owners is concerned, the Corporation should have that power. And in this connection I may say that my views are supported by the high authority of the Corporation. My recommendation is upon the lines of the recommendation of the Bill Committee of the Corporation.

"Sir, throughout this debate I have been guided by the principle of compromise, whatever may be the attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I am prepared to allow the General Committee to make arrangements for the establishments. I do not want to interfere with that part of the Bill; but I do earnestly hope, Sir, that this Council will consent to accept that which I consider to be the most important part of the amendment, *viz.*, that the Corporation should have the power of imposing the rate upon the bustee-owners."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee says that he is dominated by the principle of compromise. If I may venture to say so without offence, his notion of compromise seems to be that eight annas of his total demand should be conceded in the Select Committee and the remaining eight annas in this Council. With reference to the specific amendment which he now proposes, if he is willing to withdraw the first part of it, I shall be willing to concede the second part. It is rather unfortunate that was not expressly stated in the amendment, as it would have saved a certain amount of discussion."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If I ask for a whole loaf, I will probably get half. I withdraw the first portion of my amendment 'with the sanction of the Corporation.'"

The second part of the amendment, namely, that the words "the Corporation" be inserted before the words "may impose" in line 4, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that to section 449 (*now* 420), sub-section (*1*), the following be added:—

"Provided that, without the consent of the owners, no such rate shall be imposed in respect of any remodelled bustee."

He said:—"It seems to me that this proviso, which is in the existing law, is very reasonable. If a bustee-owner has incurred expense under the foregoing sections of this Chapter and his bustee has been re-modelled, it is not fair that he should incur additional expense."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 422.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "with the sanction of the Corporation" be inserted after the word "Chairman" in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 458 (*now* 422).

He said:—"The section as amended will run as follows:—

'(1) The Chairman, with the sanction of the Corporation, shall—

(a) take measures for lighting in a suitable manner the public streets and municipal markets and all buildings vested in the Corporation;

(b) procure, erect and maintain such number of lamps, lamp-posts and other appurtenances as may be necessary for such lighting; and

(c) cause such lamps to be lighted by means of oil, gas and electricity or such other light as the Corporation may from time to time determine.'

"The Hon'ble Member the other day observed, and observed with much justice, that in the matter of lighting the Ward Commissioners are accustomed to take a great deal of interest, and that it is desirable to make some concession to the interest which they evince in this matter. Well, in this amendment I carry out the suggestion of my hon'ble friend. Whenever, Sir,—and I speak from personal experience,—a street is to be lighted, an application is made by the rate-payers; that application is sent on to the office; the office sends it back to the Ward Commissioner for his opinion; and the opinion of the Ward Commissioner generally is given effect to. I think, Sir, in a small matter like this the approval of the Corporation would not in the smallest degree weaken the hands of the Chairman, but on the other hand will enable him to discharge his duty in this respect in a satisfactory manner, and I will tell you my reasons. We have got at the present moment one Lighting Inspector. That gentleman is supposed to inspect the lighting of the whole town. You can easily understand how efficiently this gentleman, havng the whole of the town under his charge, is able to perform his duties. As a matter of fact he is merely an ornamental figure-head. I do not think he is able to perform his duties satisfactorily, and the Ward Commissioners render him valuable help. The Ward Commissioners in this matter represent an important adjunct to the municipal administration of the town, and, that being so, I am anxious to associate them with the Chairman in the discharge of his duties in this matter. I admit, Sir, that, so far as the sections relating to lighting are concerned, the power of supervision is given to the General Committee; but, Sir, in the new General Committee the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a minority, certainly not in a majority; and it is desirable therefore that the Corporation should have something to say with regard to this matter of the lighting, and that the Ward Commissioners should be allowed to be associated with the Chairman in the discharge of his duties."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In the Select Committee, section 458A (*now* 428), which places the Chairman under the control of the General Committee in matters connected with lighting, was inserted expressly in order to enable the Ward Commissioners to have some voice in lighting matters. There is not the slightest necessity to place the Chairman also under the general control of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"This is an exceedingly small matter, and I thought my friend would see his way to give way. Section 458A (*now* 428) says:—

"The Chairman shall, in the performance and exercise of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on him by this Chapter, be subject to the control of the General Committee."

"The Ward Commissioners would not be under the General Committee, and then we have now got a very salutary provision which enables Ward Commissioners to move resolutions in the General Committee. Suppose a Ward Commissioner is not a member of the General Committee, and, if he has any good scheme, he is empowered according to the present practice to come before the General Committee, give notice of motion and move his Resolution

whatever it may be. He has not got the right to vote. Therefore, under the present practice, which finds no place in this Bill, the Ward Commissioners can associate themselves with the General Committee; but under the Bill they have no place in the General Committee. The object of my amendment is to associate the Ward Commissioners with the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has adduced some fresh facts in his reply. There is nothing in the present law which provides for Ward Commissioners making motions before the General Committee. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent them doing so, and nothing has been done to alter the practice."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I certainly quite admit all that. The spirit of the present law is popular, but that of the Bill is official, if I may be permitted to say so; and I am certain a practice such as now prevails would be discarded. If the Ward Commissioners are allowed to be associated with the General Committee, good and well; but I am bound to say, having regard to the spirit of the Bill, that the Ward Commissioners probably will not be associated with the General Committee. If they are associated with the General Committee, we at any rate are not expressly providing for it in the law. Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill consent to make a provision to that effect? He will not consent, and therefore it seems to me that it is not likely, so far as I can judge, that the Ward Commissioners will be associated with the Chairman."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 429.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that sub-section (*2*) of section 459A (*now* 429) be omitted, and moved instead that the following be substituted for sub-section (*2*) of section 459A (*now* 429), namely:—

"(*2*) Any land that may be required in a bustee for the temporary deposit or final disposal of rubbish, offensive matter, sewage or carcasses taken from buildings or lands in such bustee shall be provided by the owners of the bustee."

He said:—"With Your Honour's permission I would substitute a new motion in place of the one I have just withdrawn. Sub-section (*2*) of section 459A (*now* 429) reads:—

'(*2*) Any land that may be required in a bustee for the purposes of sub-section (*1*) shall be provided by the owners of the bustee.'

"I have placed myself in communication with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and he has suggested a modification of my amendment, and I accept that modification. I will read the new section:—

'Any land that may be required in a bustee for the temporary deposit or final disposal of rubbish, offensive matter, sewage or carcasses taken from buildings or lands in such bustee shall be provided by the owners of the bustee.'

"The difference between the sub-section as it stands and the proposed amendment is this. The section is of a general character. Almost any refuse could be deposited on land belonging to the bustee-owner, but here the amendment proposes that refuse, carcasses and things of that kind taken from land or

buildings in the bustee shall alone be deposited on land to be provided by the bustee-owner. This seems to me to be reasonable, and I have pleasure in accepting the modified amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 430.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for section 459B (*now* 430) the following be substituted :—

"The General Committee may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles (wherein rubbish and offensive matter arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses may be temporarily deposited, until removed and carried away) to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct:

Provided that no occupier shall be required to deposit refuse in a dust-box at a greater distance than fifty yards from the entrance of his premises."

He said :—"This is practically a reproduction of section 298 of the existing law. The difference between the existing law and what is proposed in the Bill is this: the existing law makes provision for public dust-bins to be placed on public streets to which people may resort and in which they may put their refuse and other things. The Bill provides not only for public dust-bins but for private dust-bins to be placed at or near the entrance of houses. Sub-section (*1*) of section 459B provides—

'The Chairman may, by public notice, direct that all rubbish and offensive matter accumulating in any premises in any street or quarter of Calcutta specified in the notice shall be collected by the occupier of such premises and deposited in a box or basket, of a kind prescribed by the Chairman, to be provided by such occupier and kept at or near the entrance to the premises.'

"Therefore, Sir, here provision is made for occupiers providing themselves at their own expense with private dust-bins and dust-boxes. We considered this matter more than once at meetings of the General Committee. I do not know whether my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill remembers those occasions, but we considered this matter as to whether it would not be desirable to have private dust-bins for the use of occupiers of houses, and we thought that on the whole it would be as well not to make any provision to that effect. In this matter we are bound to respect Hindu feeling and sentiment. If you place a dust-bin at the entrance to the house of a Hindu or near the entrance to his house, and refuse is deposited there and the dust-bin is used by mehters and other low class people, it becomes a polluted thing. The inmates of the house will not approach it. They will not touch it, and it would be perfectly useless. Of course, I am free to admit that in Calcutta there are other communities besides the Hindu community; but, Sir, the Hindu community bulks very largely on the view; the Hindu community preponderate in numbers, if they do not preponderate in wealth or intelligence. Any municipal measure of this kind must be looked at from the point of view of the Hindu community; and I am bound to say, Sir, that if you insist upon providing private dust-bins to be placed at or near the entrance of houses inhabited by Hindus, they will become objects of pollution, which will be abhorred by the Hindus. I am well aware of the fact that there is such a provision in the Bombay Act. I do not know how it has worked there, but that is the feeling in regard to this section in the mind of the Hindu community; and I think, Sir, it is desirable, when we are legislating in a matter like this, to respect that feeling. The dust-bin would be useless; the people would abhor and shun a thing of that kind; and it is for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to say whether, having regard to this state of feeling, it is desirable to legislate upon these lines so far as private dust-bins are concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have listened to the Hon'ble Member with the greatest surprise. This matter was most fully considered in the Select Committee. The provisions in the original Bill were entirely different from those in section 459B (*now* 430). The Select Committee invited Mr. Hughes and Dr. Cook, the Engineer and Health Officer of the Corporation, to attend their sittings and favour them with their views. Mr. Hughes recommended that the private dust-bin system should be introduced in Calcutta universally. He told us that in Paris, where many of the streets are very narrow, it was found possible to work that system; and he undertook to explain how it was carried into effect there. Dr. Cook on the other hand, who had had experience of this kind of work in Madras and elsewhere, said there were parts of Calcutta in which the private dust-bin system would be impossible; and then I remember telling the Select Committee that my own view was entirely in favour of what Dr. Cook had said, and that they would act unwisely in accepting Mr. Hughes' much more drastic proposals. I then brought forward the scheme which is embodied in this section, and this scheme, Sir, was accepted unanimously by the Select Committee, including the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee himself and Babu Narendra Nath Sen. The only explanation I can imagine for the Hon'ble Member's opposition now is that he has not really understood what the effect of the system will be. What this section provides for is this. It provides for all three systems. In the first place, it provides for the private dust-bin system; secondly, it provides for the public dust-bin system; and, thirdly, it provides for the existing system under which rubbish is deposited on the road outside the doorway of each person's house; and it lays down that the Chairman may direct that each one of these three systems shall be applied in such streets or quarters as may be found desirable. I remember expressly explaining to the Select Committee that the private dust-bin system was suitable for, and would be applied in, the European quarters, such as Chowringhee, Theatre Road, Park Street, and places like that. The public dust-bin system, which is the system authorised by the existing Act, would be suitable for the more open part of the native quarter—the northern part; while the extremely insanitary third system, by which rubbish is deposited on the road, would be continued in those quarters of the town which were too crowded and in which the streets were too narrow to allow even of the public dust-bin system. There is not the remotest danger that the religious feelings of any Hindu will be affected in the smallest degree if this system is properly and judiciously worked."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I must say that my memory fails me with regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill says transpired in the Select Committee, and, in fact, Sir, I once suggested that it would be a good thing if the proceedings of Select Committees were published in the same way as the proceedings of the various Committees of the Corporation are published. Then we could rely upon regularly authenticated notes as to what transpired. I must say I do not remember anything at all about the matter to which my hon'ble friend has referred. I do not wish to challenge his statement, but I have no recollection of the matter. Apart, however, from what transpired in the Select Committee, I should like my hon'ble friend to make a reference and to abide by this reference as to whether what I have said is not consistent with the facts of the case. I will not say that Hindu feeling would be hurt, but Hindus would not have anything to do with the dust-bins at the entrance to their houses if they have been used by dhangars and others, and I think that is the correct view of the matter. When a Hindu finds that dhangars and mehters go and touch the dust-bins, they will fight shy of them. It may be a prejudice, but there it is, the prejudice exists, and, if there is that prejudice, the law would be unworkable. If I did not take up that position in the Select Committee, I failed to do my duty, and because I failed to do my duty at the Select Committee, that is no reason why I should fail to do my duty here, having regard to what I know about Hindu feeling in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Spink said:—"I perfectly remember the explanation which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill gave in the Select Committee, and he has explained it here again exactly as he did in the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"As the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has hinted that there may possibly be some question of religious feeling, I am quite willing to allow the General Committee a voice in this matter. I have not the smallest objection to provide that 'the Chairman in the discharge of his duty under this section shall be subject to the control of the General Committee.'"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I accept that."

The motion was then put and lost

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, with the permission of the President, then moved that the following clause be added to section 459B (*now* 430):—

"(5) In the exercise of his powers under this section, the Chairman shall be subject to the control of the General Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 431.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 459C (*now* 431), clause (*a*), for the word "or" at the end, be substituted "and if the occupier fails to carry out such direction."

He said:—"Section 459C (*now* 431) deals with the collection and removal of rubbish and offensive matter accumulating on business premises. The two clauses as they stand seem to be alternatives. I am not sure that this is really intended. The section first provides that—

'When any premises are used for carrying on any manufacture, trade or business in the course of which rubbish or offensive matter is accumulated in quantities which are, in the opinion of the Chairman, too considerable to be deposited in any of the methods prescribed by notice issued under section 459B (*now* 430), the Chairman may,—

(*a*) by written notice, direct the occupier of such premises to collect all rubbish and offensive matter accumulating on such premises, and to remove the same at such times, in such carts or receptacles, and by such routes as may be specified in the notice, to a public receptacle, depôt or place provided or appointed under section 459A (*now* 429).'

"This is followed by an alternative in clause (*b*):

'or, after giving such occupier written notice of his intention so to do, himself cause all rubbish and offensive matter accumulating in such premises to be removed, and charge such occupier for such removal such periodical fee as may, with the sanction of the General Committee, be specified in such notice.'

"I venture to think that it would be reasonable to bring clause (*b*) into operation only after a notice has been issued under clause (*a*) and the occupier has failed to take the necessary steps. It does not seem to be just or necessary that there should be any interference by the Corporation even if the occupier is able and willing to carry out the work."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am pretty certain that the members for the Corporation will not agree to this amendment. That is not the intention at all. The intention is that the Chairman shall have the option, in the case of business premises of that kind, either to require the occupier to remove this refuse, or, if the Chairman thinks fit, he may himself make the necessary arrangements. It is easy to conceive that occasions might arise in which it would not be right that the occupier should have any option in the matter, and in which the requirements of public health would necessitate the Chairman's

making arrangements to remove the trade refuse through the ordinary municipal staff. The section, I think, is right as it stands."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I beg to support the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I think the option ought to be left to the Corporation. These are considerations of public health, and the authority ought to be vested in the Municipality."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion that in section 459C (*now* 431), clause (*b*), line 5, for "change" be substituted "charge," was not put, it being understood that the word "change" was a typographical error which would be duly corrected in reprinting the Bill.

SECTION 434.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRNATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "General Committee," in line 4 of section 463 (*now* 434), the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"Section 463 (*now* 434) provides—

'In cases not provided for by any notice issued under section 459C (*now* 431), the Chairman shall from time to time, with the sanction of the General Committee, prescribe—

(*a*) the hours within which sewage and offensive matter may be removed,
(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which sewage or offensive matter may be removed, and
(*c*) the route by which such carts or other receptacles shall be taken.'

"This is a question which concerns large sections of the people, and routes may be appointed which may be highly inconvenient, and in a matter like this the Corporation ought to have the authority. I think it is always desirable in matters like these, where the interests of a large class of people are concerned, that the Corporation should have power, and that is all that I have got to say."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is essentially an executive matter, Sir, and such degree of public control as is necessary is provided for by giving the power of control to the General Committee. I think it is quite wrong and improper that this should be given to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I should like to point out a nuisance which existed, namely, the removal of night-soil from the Fort. That used to cause a great nuisance to the northern part of the town, and I remember this matter came up before the Corporation, and we fixed the hours within which the night-soil was to be removed. A case of that kind might occur, and, having regard to that fact, it seems to me that it would be as well to leave the power to the Corporation. The Chairman does it in the first instance. You do not interfere with the Chairman. He does it, but it ought to be done subject to the control of a larger body than the Chairman, because considerations of public convenience are concerned."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTIONS 444 AND 445.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(*1*) that in section 473 (*now* 444), sub-section (*1*), line 4, before the word "Magistrate" be inserted "Presidency," and
(*2*) that in section 474 (*now* 445), sub-section (*1*), line 6, before the word "Magistrate" be inserted "Presidency."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved (No. 269) that in section 473 (*now* 444), sub-section (*1*), for the words "such inquiry as he thinks fit to make" be substituted "taking such evidence as may be adduced before him, and after hearing the owner and the occupier."

He said:—"This amendment depends on the same principle as my amendment to section 33 (*now* 41), which was accepted by the Council with a slight modification. The section as it stands now provides that—

'(*1*) If, for any reason, any building intended for or used as a dwelling-place appears to the Chairman to be unfit for human habitation, he may apply to a Magistrate to prohibit the further use of such building for such purpose; and the Magistrate, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, make a prohibition as aforesaid or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.

'(*2*) When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the Chairman certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction, or a Magistrate, by written order, withdraws the prohibition aforesaid.'

"I desire to make it quite clear that the enquiry which the Magistrate is to hold will be a judicial enquiry, and, therefore, instead of omitting the words 'such enquiry as he thinks fit to make' as in the other case, I add these words: 'taking such evidence as may be adduced before him, and after hearing the owner and the occupier.'"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not agree to this amendment. The Magistrate's procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. Why should we in a Municipal Act go out of our way to prescribe it for him unless we have some intention of modifying the ordinary procedure? There is no intention of modifying the procedure laid down for magisterial enquiries under the Criminal Procedure Code. Why not leave it to the operation of the ordinary law?"

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I am surprised, Sir, at this opposition, because the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill cannot possibly be right. The Magistrate, when he takes action under this section, does not act under the Criminal Procedure Code. Let us look at the other sections of the Bill, for instance at section 644 (*now* 623); if the Hon'ble Member's contention is right, that section is absolutely superfluous. Sub-section (*1*) of section 644 (*now* 623) provides:—

'(*1*) For the purposes of any enquiry or proceeding under this Act, a Court of Small Causes may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and compel the production of documents, by the same means, and as far as is possible in the same manner, as is provided by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, as the case may be; and, in all matters relating to any such enquiry or proceeding, the said Court shall be guided generally by the provisions of the said Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, or the said Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, as the case may be, so far as the same are applicable.'

"What is the use of this section, if the Small Cause Court Judge, when he hears a case under the present Act, exercises all the powers which he possesses under the general law? I think that the amendment is necessary and I must press it."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer advise us on this point?

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I should say that this might cause harm in one particular case. For instance, under section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Magistrate can pass an *ex parte* order in cases. He is not bound to record evidence at all, and that would be perhaps inconvenient in a case like this, where a building was in bad order or liable to tumble down. As the Secretary has pointed out, Chapter I, section 5, sub-section (*2*), of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for that offences under local laws shall be tried according to the provisions of the Code.

"So that it seems to me that any proceedings under this special Act would be under the Criminal Procedure Code. I do not quite follow the Hon'ble Member for the University how he would make out that there is a special proceeding provided by this Act."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTO NATH SEN said:—"I venture to think that this special power ought to be given to the Magistrate under this Municipal Act. The Criminal Procedure Code makes an exception in favour of local Acts or special Acts, and the provision in section 644 (*now* 623), as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, makes it necessary that there should be a special provision as regards powers to be exercised by the Magistrate. The Magistrate to exercise such power must have special powers."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The motion just lost covers the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's motion No. 272."

The last motion having been lost, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion (No. 272) standing in his name that in section 474 (*now* 445), sub-section (*1*), for the words "such enquiry as he thinks fit to make" be substituted "taking such evidence as may be adduced before him, and after hearing the owner and the occupier."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "with the sanction of the Corporation" be inserted after the word "may" in line 1 of sub-section (*2*) of section 474(*now* 445).

He said:—"Section 474 (*now* 445) provides:—

'(*1*) If it appears to the Chairman that any dwelling-house, or any public building or hut which is used as a dwelling-place, or any room in any such house, public building or hut, is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may apply to a Magistrate to abate such overcrowding; and the Magistrate, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building or room, within a reasonable time, not exceeding four weeks, to be prescribed in the said order, to abate such overcrowding by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the building or room, or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.

(*2*) The General Committee may, by written order, declare what amount of superficial and cubic space shall be deemed, for the purposes of sub-section (*1*), to be necessary for each occupant of a building or room.

(*3*) If the owner of any building or room referred to in sub-section (*1*) has sublet the same, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building or room.

(*4*) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of building or room to vacate on being required by the owner so to do in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (*1*).'

"The object is to prevent overcrowding, and the order has to be passed only once, and a general rule is to be laid down. It seems to me that in an important question like this, where the interests of the Indian rate-payers are so largely concerned, it is necessary that the Corporation should control the sanitary laws that have to be enforced; but the sanitary laws have to be enforced with a due regard to the conveniences, wants and capabilities of the people. I think the Corporation would be in a better position to judge of these capabilities than the General Committee, and the thing has to be done only once. Once a rule has to be laid down, and it seems the General Committee may do so with the sanction of the Corporation. You are going to introduce new sanitary rules to which the people are absolute strangers, and, in order to adapt those rules to local requirements, local knowledge is necessary, and local knowledge is not to be found in the General Committee to the same extent as it would be found in the Corporation consisting of the representatives of the rate-payers."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is purely a matter of executive detail, and I really cannot conceive on what sort of principle it is proposed to transfer a matter like that to the jurisdiction of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said :—"I do not see that there is any question of transfer It is not a transfer of authority from the General Committee to the Corporation. Suppose, for instance, a rule is laid down by the General Committee which operates with great hardship upon a particular class of the native inhabitants; surely it would be a good thing to allow the Corporation to say something about it."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes. 5.	*Noes 12*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya	The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hossain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that at the end of section 474 (*now* 445), sub-section (*4*), be added "and no such tenant, lodger or other inmate shall be entitled to claim damages from the owner on account of such eviction."

He said:—"Section 474 (*now* 445) deals with the subject of abatement of overcrowding in dwelling-houses, and sub-section (*4*) provides that 'it shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of a building or room to vacate on being required by the owner so to do, in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (*1*).' It seems to me to be a necessary corollary that the landlord should be protected, if there is any eviction of his tenant by the Corporation; in such a case, the landlord ought not to be held liable for damages to the tenant."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think this amendment is unnecessary. I am advised that, if a tenant is evicted under a statutory provision of the law, he is not ordinarily entitled to any compensation or damages from his landlord; but, if for any special reason and in any special case he had such a legal claim, why should we take it away?"

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I anticipated, Sir, this objection: either it is a very easy question of law, which it is not necessary to deal with, or, if the tenant has a legal right, why take it away? However, I press my amendment on the Council."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 447.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 476 (*now* 447), clause (*ii*), after the word "land" be inserted "or tank or the site of such tank."

He said:—"These words are to be found in the existing Act, and I have not been able to make out any valid reason why they should be omitted. Section 476 (*now* 447) says:—

'(*1*) When any well, tank or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Chairman to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, he may, by written notice, require—

(*a*) the occupier of the building or land to which such well pertains, or
(*b*) the owner of such tank, ground or water,

to cleanse or fill up such well, tank or ground with suitable material, or to de-water the same, or to drain off or remove such water.

(*2*) If the Chairman, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 622, (*now* 679) executes any work referred to in a notice issued under sub-section (*1*) of this section, and if the person liable to pay the expenses of such work fails to pay the same, the Chairman may—

(*i*) lease any part of the land used in connection with the said well, tank or water, or any part of the said ground, as the case may be, or
(*ii*) retain possession of such land or ground and utilise the same for public purposes.

(*3*) If the said expenses be paid by an occupier of land, he may deduct the same from any rent due to the owner of the land.

(*4*) An appeal shall lie to the General Committee from any notice issued or other action taken by the Chairman under this section, and their decision shall be final.'

"In the present Bill I find the words 'retain possession of such land.' I do not think there is any intention to limit the law as it now stands. There is no reason why it should be so restricted, and the Corporation ought to have power not only to retain possession of such land or adjoining land, but also of the tank itself or the site of the tank."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The words 'such land' in clause (*ii*) refer back to the words 'land used in connection with the said well,' etc., which occur in clause (*i*). I do not think it is necessary or that it would make sense to insert these words in clause (*ii*) only. I cannot understand the reason for it."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"If you look back to clause (*a*), you will observe that the word 'land' does not cover a tank; the words are 'the occupier of the building or land to which such well appertains,' whereas in clause (*b*) the words are 'the owner of such tank, ground or water.'

"There is no intention, I understand, that the Corporation should not have the power to take possession of the tank or the site of the tank."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I will accept this amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Section 448.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved, on behalf of the former, that the words "or otherwise" be inserted after the words "General Committee" in line 2 of sub-section (*1*) of section 477 (*now* 448).

He said:—"I have been requested by the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, to move this amendment, and I have pleasure in doing so. Section 477 (*now* 448) as proposed to be amended will read:—

'The Corporation, at the instance of the General Committee or otherwise, may by a general order,' etc.

"The object is very clear: that the Corporation may have its discretion in moving under this section not simply at the instance of the General Committee, but it may also take action on any other information."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"In the original Bill this power was vested in the General Committee only, and in the Select Committee this modification was made. I was opposed to the modification, and regret it because it seems to me that this is a power with which the Corporation have really nothing material to do. I do not wish to go behind the decision of the Select

Committee in any way, but taking that decision, I think on the other hand we ought not to exclude the General Committee, because the General Committee is the working body of the Corporation, and will probably be better informed as to the necessity of passing an order for prohibiting excavations than the Corporation at large will be."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The object is not to exclude."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That excludes the General Committee. It means that the Corporation may act otherwise than at the instance of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The General Committee will have the power of suggesting to the Corporation any course of action it proposes, but the Corporation independently may also act. It does not exclude the General Committee from suggesting to the Corporation that a particular course of action should be followed. I do not think it excludes. It only widens the sphere of discretion which the section gives to the Corporation. I do not think there ought to be any serious objection to it."

The motion was then put and lost.

Sections 449 and 450.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that at the end of section 477A (*now* 449) and section 477B (*now* 450) the following be added:—

"Provided that the Magistrate shall not make any such order without giving the owner and occupier full opportunity of adducing evidence and of being heard in defence."

He said:—"Sections 477A and 477B (*now* 449 and 450) deal with the demolition or alteration of building and work which have been unlawfully commenced, carried on, or executed. Section 477A (*now* 449) provides as follows:—

'If the General Committee are satisfied—

(*1*) that the erection or re-erection of any building—

(*a*) has been commenced without obtaining the permission of the Chairman, or (where an appeal or reference has been made to the General Committee) in contravention of any orders passed by the General Committee, or

(*b*) is being carried on or has been completed otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission or orders was or were based, or

(*c*) is being carried on or has been completed in breach of any provision contained in this Act or in any rules or bye-laws made hereunder, or of any direction or requisition lawfully given or made under this Act or such rules or bye-laws, or

(*2*) that any alterations required by any notice issued under section 391D (*now* 383) have not been duly made, or

(*3*) that any alteration of, or addition to, any building, or any other work made or done for any purpose in, to or upon any building, has been commenced or is being carried on or has been completed in breach of section 405A (*now* 391), section 421 (*now* 402) or section 422 (*now* 403),

the General Committee may apply to a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may make an order—

(*i*) directing that the work done, or so much of the same as has been unlawfully executed, be demolished by the owner of the building or altered by him to the satisfaction of the Committee, as the case may require, or

(*ii*) directing that the work done, or so much of the same as has been unlawfully executed, be demolished or altered by the Chairman at the expense of the owner of the building.'

"Similarly, section 477B (*now* 450) provides:—

"In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*1*) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 329B, sub-section (*3*) [now section 340, sub-section (5)], requiring the owner or occupier of a building to comply with any condition on which the putting up of any verandah or other projection was permitted, such condition is not complied with, or

(2) within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 329B, sub-section (4) [*now* section 340, sub-section (6)], requiring the owner or occupier of a building to remove a verandah or other projection, the same be not duly removed, or

(3) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 329C (*now* 341), sub-section (1), requiring the removal or alteration of a fixture, the fixture be not duly removed or altered, or,

(4) if the General Committee decide that any additions made to a building or wall in pursuance of an agreement executed under the proviso to section 335 (*now* 351) ought to be removed, or

(5) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 336 (*now* 352), sub-section (2), requiring the owner of a building to remove or alter an external roof or wall made of inflammable material, the same be not duly removed or altered, or

(6) if any owners or occupiers neglect to execute any works or take any measures required by any notice affixed under section 475 (*now* 446), sub-section (1), or

(7) if any privy be placed in contravention of rule 1 or sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of Schedule XIIB (*now* XVI), or

(8) if any person, after erecting a service privy authorised under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of Schedule XIIB (*now* XVI), fails to pay any sum required under that proviso,

the General Committee may apply to a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may make an order directing that the projection, fixture, additions, roof, wall, buildings or privy, as the case may be,—

(*a*) be demolished by the owner or altered by him to the satisfaction of the Committee, or

(*b*) be demolished or altered by the Chairman at the expense of the owner.'

"My suggestion is that no *ex parte* order should be made under either of these sections; there can be no possible question that the order should be made after the owner and occupier have been given a full opportunity of being heard in defence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can only say, what I said with reference to amendment No. 269* that this is a matter in which the Magistrate ought to follow—and as I imagine will be bound to follow—the terms of the Criminal Procedure Code as to his procedure in conducting an enquiry. I imagine that, if any Magistrate did not follow that procedure, he would be immediately called to order by the High Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I wish to point out, with reference to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said, that there is a specific provision in section 474 (*now* 445) of the Bill that the Magistrate shall make such enquiry, whereas there is none in these two sections. So it is possible they might be interpreted in the sense that the Hon'ble Member for the University has pointed out. Section 474 (*now* 445) provides:—

'If it appears to the Chairman that any dwelling-house or any public building or hut which is used as a dwelling-place, or any room in any such house, public building or hut, is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may apply to a Magistrate to abate such overcrowding; and the Magistrate, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building or room, within a reasonable time, not exceeding four weeks, to be prescribed in the said order, to abate such overcrowding by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the building or room, or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.'

"There is a specific provision there that he shall make an enquiry; so that it is possible, if there is no such provision in these two sections, he can pass an *ex parte* order under section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code without taking any evidence whatever. It is possible that that mistake might occur."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In view of what the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer has said, I accept the amendment. It never was intended for a moment that he should pass an *ex parte* order. The only doubt was whether this particular amendment was necessary or not."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

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* Printed *supra*, p. 410.

SECTION 455.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the word "and" in line 4 of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 482A (now 455), the following words be substituted:—

" or bullocks for registered carts or horses for hackney carriages, and."

He said:—"Section 482A (now 455), clause (1), provides—

"The Corporation, at the instance of the General Committee, may give public notice of their intention to declare—

(a) that in any area specified in the notice no person shall keep milch-cattle for the purpose of supplying milk by sale."

'This is a sanitary provision. The object is to exclude the keeping of milch-cows in certain areas by a general order on the part of the Corporation. I suggest that bullocks for registered carts and horses for hackney carriages may also be included, and it shall be open to the Corporation to declare that in certain parts of the town no milch-cow, no bullocks for registered carts and no horses for hackney carriages shall be kept. This is only an extension of a principle which has been already conceded in the first part of the sub-section. The object is entirely sanitary."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The provisions of section 482A (now 455) are extremely drastic. They give the Corporation power to declare that within an area to be specified no animals of a particular kind may be kept at all. Now the section as it stands at present is limited to the case of milch-cattle, and the justification for that provision in the case of milch-cattle is that they produce milk, and milk is an article of human food which is peculiarly liable to contamination. That argument does not apply in the case of bullocks for registered carts or horses for hackney carriages, and it seems to me that we ought to be very careful before we extend the provision of this drastic section to any further cases. If the Hon'ble Member will look at the two succeeding sections 482B and 482C (now 456 and 457), I think he will find that really everything which is esentially necessary in the case of bullocks and hackney carriage horses is already provided for and includes everything that is reasonable."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I support the amendment. If power is given to the Corporation to make a declaration, it would give power to prevent bullocks for registered carts and horses for carriages from becoming a nuisance in a neighbourhood, and in this view I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"All that is wanted is a declaratory power—not that the moment you pass the section all the bullocks and all the hackney carriages will be transferred from one part of the town to the other. The section will be enforced only at the instance of the General Committee and upon evidence and information which the Corporation shall consider to be necessary. In the existing law there is no such provision, and I will give you my reason why this provision suggested itself to my mind. I had a case in my ward. There was an Eurasian gentleman in a humble position who lived in ward No. 14, and he had a number of milch-cows kept close to his house. The owners of the cows were fined, but there was no power to order their transfer from that particular place, and he and his family suffered from illness for months together. The case struck me as a real grievance which the Legislature ought to remove, and I think it was at my suggestion that this provision was inserted. A similar nuisance might arise from the near presence of hackney carriage horses and bullocks belonging to bullock carts, and it strikes me that, if a provision of this kind is made applicable to milch-cows, it ought to be extended also to bullocks and hackney carriage horses. It is not that, immediately the power is given, the Corporation will take action, but the power is conferred upon the Corporation, and when there are occasions the power will be used. I do not see that there ought to be any objection to this."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "Corporation" be substituted for the word "Chairman" in line 1 of section 484 (*now* 459).

He said:—"Section 484 (*now* 459) provides—

'The Chairman may from time to time set apart suitable places vesting in the Corporation for use by the public for bathing, for washing animals or for drying clothes, and may from time to time, by public notice, prohibit the use by the public for any of the said purposes of any place not vesting in the Corporation.'

"And the next section 485 (*now* 460) provides:—

'(*1*) The Chairman may, by public notice, regulate the use by he public of—

(*a*) any place vesting in the Corporation which is set apart by him for any purpose under section 484 (*now* 459), and

(*b*) any place not vesting in the Corporation which is used with his acquiescence for any purpose mentioned in that section.

(*2*) In the case of any place set apart or assigned for bathing, the Chairman may, in the said notice, prescribe the places of bathing for persons of each sex.'

"I suggest that the power of setting apart the places under this section should be vested in the Corporation. If my hon'ble friend will not consent to vest this power in the Corporation, I would suggest that the General Committee should set apart suitable places. I do not wish to interfere with an executive matter, namely, that the Chairman may regulate the use by the public of any place vesting in the Corporation, &c. It is an order passed once for all. It is an order which concerns public convenience, and it strikes me that the representatives of the public ought to have something to say about it. I am prepared to modify my amendment by putting in 'the General Committee' instead of 'the Corporation.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think it best to leave it to the Chairman. Plainly, it is not a matter in which we can entertain the motion of substituting 'the Corporation' for 'the General Committee.' There is less objection to that, but I think it is better on the whole to leave it as it is."

The motion was then put and lost.

New section.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the following section be inserted after section 491 (*now* 466):—

"491A. The Corporation, at the instance of the General Committee, may set apart any area specified in any notice issued in that behalf in which no business referred to in section 491 (*now* 466) shall be carried on;"

and, in substitution therefor, moved the following:—

(*1*) that the following section be inserted after section 492A (*now* 468):—

"492B. (*1*) The Corporation, at the instance of the General Committee, may give public notice of their intention to declare that in any area specified in the notice no person shall use any premises for any of the purposes referred to or mentioned in section 491 (*now* 466).

(*2*) No objections to any such declaration shall be received after a period of one month from the publication of such notice.

(*3*) The General Committee shall consider all objections received within the said period, and shall then report to the Corporation, who may thereupon make a declaration in accordance with the notice published under sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) Every such declaration shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

(*5*) No person shall in any area specified in any such declaration use any premises for any of the purposes referred to or mentioned in section 491.";

(*2*) that in the tabular statement annexed to section 602 (*now* 574) the following be inserted:—

"Section 492B (*now* 469), sub-section (*5*).	Using premises in declared area for any purpose referred to or mentioned in section 491 (*now* 466).	Fifty rupees."

(3) that in the tabular statement annexed to section 598 (now 575) the following be inserted:—

"Section 492B (*now* 469), sub-section (*5*).	Using premises in declared area for any purpose referred to or mentioned in section 491 (*now* 466).	Five rupees."

He said:—"The last two amendments are consequential to the first one, and I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill accepts them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept these three amendments."

The motions were severally put and agreed to.

Section 468.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 492A (*now* 468), sub-section (*2*), the words subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted after "shall."

Section 470.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "with the sanction of the Corporation" be inserted after the words "the General Committee may" in line 20 of sub-section (*1*) of section 493 (*now* 470).

He said:—"The sub-section gives power to the General Committee to direct discontinuance of the use of premises for certain trades near dwelling-houses. That is the power which is given to the General Committee; and then, Sir, if the General Committee is satisfied of the existence of the nuisance, it may, by written notice, require the occupier of such premises to discontinue such nuisance within a month after service of the notice. Then, Sir, we have this provision in sub-section (*2*):—

'When the use of any premises for any of the purposes aforesaid has been discontinued in pursuance of such a notice, no compensation shall be payable for loss arising from such discontinuance, but the Corporation shall be bound to purchase both the land and the buildings from the owner; and, if the Corporation are unable to agree with the owner as to the price to be paid, the land and buildings may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

"That is a very serious matter. 'The Corporation shall be bound to purchase both the land and the building'; and I think, Sir, it is right that, when the Corporation has to incur a large expenditure, the proceedings which lead to that large expenditure should be proceedings subject to the supervision of the Corporation, and the approval of the Corporation should be taken. The Corporation has to incur the expenditure; that expenditure may be very considerable, if the expenditure is expenditure to be paid as compensation for land and buildings. That being so, the proceedings which lead up to that expenditure ought to be taken subject to the control of that authority which incurs the expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Yesterday, Sir, I explained that I should oppose every amendment which seeks to transfer authority from the General Committee or the Chairman. This is one of those provisions, and I do not propose to enter into my reasons for opposing it over again. I explained yesterday that it was a matter of principle that the assignment and distribution of powers which was made by the Select Committee should be adhered to, and I see no reason whatever for making an exception in this case. On the contrary, in this case there is not only the authority of the Select Committee, but there is also the greater authority of the Calcutta Building Commission, by which this section was originally drafted and which assigned this power to the General Committee and not to the Corporation.'

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I understand that in politics—and I have for my authority the greatest political philosopher that ever lived, namely, Edmund Burke—when a general principle is laid down, that principle has to be modified by reference to the circumstances under

which it is sought to be applied. [illegible] goes so far as to say that there is no such thing as a general principle in politics. The great question is the question of expediency which dominates all political considerations. Therefore, Sir, my hon'ble friend is entitled to his principles, and when he has formed them we are bound to respect his principles; but may I not ask him to judge his principles in each particular case by the circumstances of that particular case? I think, Sir, it is rather a dangerous thing to lay down a principle of universal application. I think, Sir, we are entitled to ask my hon'ble friend in the responsible position which he occupies as the Member in charge of this Bill to consider his principle, however inexorably wedded he may be to that principle, in each case by a reference to the actual circumstances of that case. I think, Sir, we are entitled to make that appeal to him, and, if we make that appeal to him, we are entitled also to ask that he will respond in a manner becoming his position. I say here the circumstances are such as to call for a modification of my hon'ble friend's principle. As I said just now, the expenses have to be borne by the Corporation; and the expenses may be very large. Is the Corporation simply to be a sort of mechanical instrument for the purpose of payment of certain expenditure without being able to control that expenditure? I am perfectly certain we do not want to place the Corporation in that position, and, if the Corporation has to pay, it ought to control the expenditure it has to incur."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The General Committee cannot move in this matter without funds. I assume it is bound by some budget provision."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I do not think there will be a provision of this kind. There may be contingencies, but this is somewhat of an extraordinary expenditure."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The funds will have to come from somewhere"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"They will have to take the consent of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"In that way they must move within the limits of the sums that are placed at their disposal by the Corporation. You can incur no expenditure without funds."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"There may be no such head in the budget as framed."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Then they will have to get special sanction from the Corporation before they can acquire the land."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If there is sanction; but you do not allow them to do that."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"They cannot incur any expenditure in excess of the budget grant without the express sanction of the Corporation. That is provided in section 120 (*now* 126)."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"You probably may not want a budget grant in respect of a matter like this. We have not got a budget head of that kind, and it is not a thing which is likely to be covered by contingencies. The expenditure may be Rs. 30,000, and it would not be covered by contingencies."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There is no intention that it should. If the General Committee wish to take action under this section, and if they find it necessary to acquire any land or building, they will have to get the sanction

of the Corporation to the expenditure involved. That is provided for by section 120 (*now* 126) of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The sanction of the Corporation will have to be obtained to the expenditure. If the sanction has to be obtained to the expenditure, I think the Corporation should be entitled to ask whether this is fair expenditure or not, and therefore the Corporation should be entitled to ask whether the expenditure cannot be reduced. I think these are legitimate questions to ask on the part of the authority which controls expenditure. I think, Sir, if a Bill came before Your Honour as Lieutenant-Governor in respect of any matter of administration, I am perfectly certain Your Honour would be entitled to know all about it, and Your Honour would be entitled to reduce the Bill if you thought it excessive. Therefore, that being so, and the Corporation being the controlling authority as regards expenditure, it ought to have something to say with regard to the circumstances which led up to the expenditure. My hon'ble friend forgets the fact that financial control involves all other kinds of control. Give the financial control to a particular body, and you do not know how many other kinds of control are involved in it. The House of Commons does not exercise anything more than financial control, and it is a sovereign body."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member appears to be riding his hobby of financial control to death. He seems to argue that everything which involves any expenditure shall have the sanction of the Corporation, not only to the incurring of the expenditure, but also in all its administrative aspects. That is just the difference here. Before the General Committee can incur any expenditure under this section, they will have to get the funds from the Corporation, either by a budget provision or otherwise. There is no reason whatever for requiring the sanction of the Corporation to the administrative action of the General Committee in issuing an order under this section."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I should like to give an illustration. Suppose the Secretary wants to buy certain books for the official library; I do not ask him any questions as to the particular books he buys, so long as he keeps within his allowances, and that is what will happen in this case."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

Section 472.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "with the sanction of the Corporation" be inserted after the word "Chairman" in line 5 of sub-section (*4*) of section 494 (*now* 472).

He said: "The principle is the same as in the previous case, and I suppose the Hon'ble Member will object. My friend has enunciated one principle. I have got another to enunciate, and of course I am not prepared to give up my

principle. I am prepared to hold by my principle with quite the same degree of tenacity with which my friend adheres to his, with this difference that, I am prepared to modify it according to circumstances, which my friend is not prepared to do. This is an amendment which covers very much the same ground. Sub-section (4) of section 494 (*now* 472) provides:—

'But if it appears that there has been no contravention of the said sub-section, the said expenses and compensation for any damage occasioned by the said laying open and examination shall be paid by the Chairman.'

"I suggest that it should be paid with the sanction of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I do not think it necessary to say very much on this motion. In the circumstances mentioned in this section, the payment of compensation is compulsory. Therefore, it makes not the slightest difference whether the words 'with the sanction of the Corporation' are inserted or not. The action of the Chairman is really ministerial."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 478.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved, on behalf of the former, that the words "and the Local Government" in section 502 (*now* 478) be omitted.

He said:—"I have much pleasure in moving this amendment on behalf of Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur. This refers to the closing of municipal markets and municipal slaughter-houses, and the amendment has a tendency to strengthen the executive; and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will have no hesitation in accepting it, because it will authorize the Chairman, with the sanction of the Corporation, only to take action, and it will relieve the Chairman from getting a further sanction from the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sections 485, 486, 487 and 488.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that wherever the word "market" or the word "market-place" occurs in sections 507, 507A, 507B and 508 (*now* 485, 486, 487 and 488), the words "or bazar" be added after such word.

He said:—"I find that this amendment, which stands against my name, partly covers the amendments about which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given notice. The only difference is that he has not given any notice in respect of section 507 (*now* 485)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Item No. 4 in the seventh supplementary list covers that section."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The object of this amendment is this. You provide for market-places, slaughter-houses, etc., and you give the Chairman power to pass orders regarding the paving, cleansing, etc., so far as the market-places are concerned. But take China Bazar; that is not a market-place; it is not a slaughter-house, and, if the word 'bazar' was not inserted in the sections in which I propose it should be inserted, the result would be that the Chairman and the Municipality would have no control over the cleansing and paving and other sanitary arrangements of such places as China Bazar. There may be other bazars, and, therefore, it is necessary that the word 'bazar' should be inserted after the word 'market' or 'market-place' in sections 507, 507A, 507B and 508 (*now* 485, 486, 487 and 488)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have four amendments which follow on the same lines as the one moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. My amendments have been drafted by the Secretary, and perhaps the Hon'ble Member will not mind waiving his amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I withdraw my amendment in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved—

(1) that in section 507 (*now* 485) the word "bazar" be inserted after the word "market" and after the words "market-place" wherever they occur;

(2) that in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 507A (*now* 486), the words "or any bazar" be inserted after the words "any private market;" that in clause (*b*) of the same section the words "or bazar" be inserted after the words "such market;" and that in clause (*b*) and sub-section (*2*) of the same section the words "or bazar" be inserted after the words "the market;"

(3) that in the opening clause of section 507B (*now* 487), the words "or any bazar" be inserted after the words "any private market;" and that in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section the words "or bazar" be inserted after the words "such market;"

(4) that in clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 508 (*now* 488), the word "bazar" be inserted after the words "market-place;" that in the said clause (*a*) the words "or bazar" be inserted after the words "any market;" that in clause (*b*) of the same section the word "bazar" be inserted after the word "market;" and that in clause (*c*) of the same section the words "market-places and bazars" be substituted for the words "and market-places."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motions were put together and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee then, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

Section 497.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 517B, sub-section (*1b*), [*now* section 497, sub-section (*3*)], the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted after "shall." He explained that he withdrew the motion because similar amendments had been lost.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved, on behalf of the former, that the word "Corporation" be substituted for "General Committee" in sub-section (*1b*) of section 517B [*now* sub-section (*3*) of section 497].

He said: "This section refers to the registration of shops and places for retail sale of drugs. If there is a refusal to register an appeal is provided. The clause reads:—

'If any person is dissatisfied with such refusal, he may appeal to the General Committee, whose decision shall be final.'

"The amendment proposes that the appeal shall be to the Corporation. The Corporation being supposed to be the largest representative as it were of the Municipality, the appeal ought to be made there."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I can add nothing to what I said this morning about appeals lying and not lying to the Corporation. This certainly is a case in which the appeal must lie to the General Committee."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 502.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved, on behalf of the former, that the word "oil" be inserted after the word "butter" in line 5 of section 519 (*now* 502).

He said:—"Sir, Section 519 (*now* 502) provides:—

'It shall be the duty of the Chairman to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghee, butter and any other article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale and intended for human food or for medicine, the proof that the same was not exposed or hawked about or deposited or brought for any such purpose or was not intended for human food or for medicine resting with the party charged.'

"Several articles are mentioned, but oil is not mentioned, and I think this amendment ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is only oil that is fit for food. It does not, I presume, apply to kerosine oil?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"That is provided for by the words 'and intended for human food,' further on in the section."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 513.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "other than a public hospital" in line 4 of sub-section (*1*) of section 533 (*now* 513) be omitted.

He said:—"The section imposes an obligation upon private medical practitioners to report cases of dangerous disease to the Corporation, but public hospitals are eliminated from this obligation. The section says:—

'(1) Every medical practitioner who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any dangerous disease in any private or public dwelling, other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Health Officer.

'(2) The said information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the Health Officer, with the consent of the Chairman, may from time to time require.'

"I do not see why a public hospital should be exempted from the obligation of giving information. I know that that is the present law; but, Sir, as the law is about to be revolutionised, it might be changed also in this matter. I do not see why public hospitals should be exempted from this obligation. I know they send information, but still it ought to be a statutory obligation, and they ought to be called upon to send the same information which every private medical practitioner and other persons have to supply."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Public hospitals are in charge of Government officers, and Government requires them to furnish whatever information is necessary to the Health Officer under its own orders. It is not necessary to impose a statutory obligation upon them. As the Hon'ble Member has said, there is no such statutory obligation under the present Act, and no case has been made out for making any change."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"Am I to understand that it is disrespectful for Government to submit its servants to a statutory obligation? I do not think so at all. Government servants ought not to be exempted. I think Government ought to consent to a statutory obligation being imposed upon its officers to report these cases to the Health Officer."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 515.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "clothes" in line 4 of sub-section (*1*) of section 535 (*now* 515) the following words be inserted:—

"or for any other purpose."

He said:—"I shall read the section with the words inserted.

'535 (*now* 515). (*1*) If it appears to the Chairman that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking or for the washing of clothes, or for any other purpose, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, he may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of the said water for the purpose of drinking or of washing clothes.

'(*2*) No person shall remove or use, for the purpose of drinking or of washing clothes, any water in respect of which any such public notice has been issued.'

"I think there is a practical difficulty in the way of this section. A tank is considered to be dangerous, the water is considered to be polluted, and you prohibit the removal of the water for purposes of drinking and washing. What is the guarantee that the water, being removed for some other purpose, would not be drunk as good water? A person takes water from the tank and says:—'I am not going to use that water for drinking or washing, but for other purposes,' and you allow him to remove the water. He takes the water home and drinks it. What is there to prevent his doing that? It seems to me that, if you have a section like this, in actual working it is capable of being evaded in the simplest way; and it strikes me if you rule that the water shall not be removed under any circumstances, whether for purposes of drinking, washing or for any other purpose, you introduce an effective safeguard against the spread of infection; and I desire to remind the Council of the presence of plague in the town, and, having regard to that fact, it is necessary to render the section stringent in the interests of sanitation. I want to render it stringent in order that it may not be evaded. The section, as it stands, affords the amplest facilities for evasion. Water may be removed ostensibly, not for drinking or washing purposes, but, being removed, it may be drunk, and it may be used for washing purposes. The lowest class of the people do not understand the danger that lurks in water of this kind for drinking purposes, and they are prepared to tell a falsehood in order to get over an inconvenience. It strikes me, therefore, that the mandate of the law should be that under no circumstances should water, which is pronounced dangerous or infectious, be permitted to be removed."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The amendment, as it stands, will not have the effect that the Hon'ble Member intends. It will be necessary also to omit the last line of sub-section (*1*), and the words 'for the purpose of drinking or of washing clothes,' both in sub-section (*1*) and in sub-section (*2*)."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am prepared to do that."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Chief Secretary points out that there is another objection also to this amendment, which is that it would prevent you from using the water for watering gardens and matters like that. So far as I am concerned, if the words 'for the purpose of drinking or of washing clothes' are left out where they occur in sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*), then I have no particular objection to the section."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I accept that. A garden is a luxury, and persons who have gardens can afford to get water from elsewhere."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"If the water is not to be touched at all, there would surely be more danger than if it could be taken out for the purpose of watering roads or streets, fresh water being allowed to come in from rainfall

or drainage. By not removing the water you really perpetuate your source of disease."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"If we have got a tank, and this tank is declared to be dangerous and full of bacilli, I think it is dangerous to take it to a garden or to public streets for the purpose of watering. And then, further, what difference would it make in the volume of water of a tank, if it was used for garden purposes? I do not think the quantity of water would be sensibly diminished by such a proceeding. The point of view from which I look at it is that ignorant people would be coming in contact with the water and spread the disease by doing something which is harmful to themselves, and I think we ought to protect them against that."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I think the balance of advantage on the whole is in favour of leaving the section as it stands."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I press the amendment, subject to the alteration which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has suggested."

The motions being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

Section 518.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may" in line 1 of sub section (*2*) of section 538 (*now* 518); that the words "in any case in which he thinks fit" in line 2 of the same sub-section be omitted; and that the word "any" be substituted for the word "substantial" in line 3 of the same sub-section.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If the Hon'ble Member is willing to omit the last part of his amendment, I will accept the first part. The last part is that the word 'any' be substituted for the word 'substantial' in line 3 of the same sub-section."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I accept it, because that is all that I can get."

In the course of the debate the Hon'ble Mover withdrew the amendment that the word "any" be substituted for the word "substantial" in line 3 of the sub-section.

The motion in the amended form was then put and agreed to.

The above motion having been carried, the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur,

by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in the name of the latter, that the following be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 538 (*now* 518(:—

"The Chairman shall pay compensation for any hut or shed destroyed under sub-section (*1*)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"This is covered by the amendment which has just been accepted."

In the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN, on behalf of the former, moved that the words "with any order of the Chairman refusing to pay compensation or" be omitted from the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 538 (*now* 518).

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept the amendment. It follows necessarily the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 520.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "he thinks fit," in line 1 in clause (*b*) of section 540 (*now* 520), the words "the parties are too poor to pay" be substituted.

He said :—"I have a substituted motion for this one. The amendment will run as follows:—

'That for the words "he thinks fit" in line 1 in clause (*b*) of section 540 (*now* 520), the words "he is satisfied that the parties are too poor to pay" be substituted.'

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is willing to accept the motion if I modify it in the way in which I have just suggested. I have no objection to this amendment, and I beg to move that it be substituted in place of the original one."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 524.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that in sub-section (2) of section 544 (*now* 524) the words "without the sanction of the Chairman" be inserted after the word "lawful."

He said:—"This section provides for special conveyances for patients suffering from dangerous diseases. It was pointed out that in the plague scare last year the employment of ambulances for the removal of patients suffering from plague gave rise to a good deal of public excitement. A similar difficulty might occur at some future time, and it is intended to provide that it shall not always be necessary to use the special conveyances if for any particular reason it is inexpedient to do so."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 526.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "Corporation, with the sanction of the" be inserted after the word "the" in line 3 of sub-section (*1*) of section 546 (*now* 526).

He said :—"There is no reference to the Local Government in the existing law. There is mention of the Local Government in the corresponding section of the Bombay Act. All that the Local Government ought to do is to exercise the power of supervision, and I provide for that in my amendment. I quite

admit that, this being a matter of Provincial concern, there ought to be uniformity in the forms used; but the necessary safeguard will be provided when the form is settled under the supervision of the Local Government. The authority of the Local Government is not discarded, but the authority of the Corporation is introduced. These forms ought to be settled by the Corporation, subject to the supervision of the Local Government. The direct intervention of the Local Government is not required in a matter of this kind: all that is necessary is that the forms should be provided subject to the approval of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member has himself given the answer to his amendment. This is a matter of vital statistics. It is not a matter of local concern, but of Imperial concern. The forms must be more or less uniform over the whole of India, and must be therefore prescribed by the superior authorities. There is no sort of reason other than a sentimental one for bringing in the authority of the Corporation at all in a matter of this sort."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply, said:—"My reasons are practical. Under the present Act the Local Government exercises no supervision over these forms. The forms of the registers are settled by the Corporation. How is it that the work has gone on in this way during the last 20 or 30 years without any difficulty? Admitting that it is a matter of Provincial concern, the Corporation would submit the forms to the Local Government, and the Local Government may prescribe the forms. Uniformity is thus provided; the traditions of the Corporation are preserved; and I do not see that there is any real reason for altering the existing procedure."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the words "Corporation, with the sanction of the" be inserted after the word "the" in line 3 of sub-section (*2*) of section 546 (*now* 526).

He said:—"This is practically the same amendment. These are questions of principle, and I feel it to be my duty to press the amendment on the consideration of the Council. The reasons for this amendment are the same as for the last one."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have nothing to add to what I said just now."

The motion was put and lost.

SECTION 529.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "Corporation with the sanction of the" be inserted after the word "the" in line 4 of sub-section (*1*) of section 549 (*now* 529).

He said:—"There is no mention of the Local Government in the existing Act. These are merely forms, and the reason for my amendment is the same."

The motion was put and lost.

SECTION 557.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) the following be substituted:—

"The expression 'Collector' shall include any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform any of the functions of a Collector under the said Land Acquisition Act."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 585 (*now* 557), clause (*a*), the words "and any officer specially appointed by him, with the approval of the Local Government, to perform all or any of the functions of a Collector under the said Land Acquisition Act" be omitted. He said that his motion that clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted logically came first.

This proposal having been objected to by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, his motion given above was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"This and the other amendments relate to a question which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will bear out have excited a large measure of public attention. If my hon'ble friend consults the various petitions addressed to the Government, he will find that almost every one of them has reference to this particular section. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian public regard these provisions relating to land acquisition as involving grave injustice and serious danger to the rate-payers, and it is my duty to press the arguments which occur to me in regard to this matter with as much emphasis as I can command. I hope my hon'ble friend will consider the question free from any preconceived ideas. The arguments in favour of my amendment are so convincing that I feel I have only to state them in order to carry home conviction. Under Act X of 1871, section 7 read with the explanation given of the expression 'Collector,' it would appear that the Local Government has the power at present of appointing anybody it pleases as a Collector under that Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham:—"That law is obsolete. The present law is Act I of 1894."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The same. It says:—

'The expression "Collector" means Collector of the district and includes a Deputy Collector or any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to carry out the functions of a Collector under this Act.' "

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee continued:—"Thus the Local Government may appoint the Chairman of the Corporation or anybody nominated by the Chairman as a Collector under the Act. Therefore, in the first place, clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 527) of the Bill is unnecessary, and not only unnecessary, but positively dangerous. The Local Government is never likely to appoint the Chairman to be a Collector for the purposes of land acquisition in Calcutta. It is inconceivable that the Local Government will lend itself to any proceeding the effect of which would be to make the Chairman a judge in his own case. It is inconceivable, for instance, that the Local Government would appoint the Manager of a Railway Company or anybody connected with the management of a railway to have anything to do with the acquisition of land for that railway. The thing would be precisely the same as the appointment of the Chairman for the purpose of acquiring any land for the Corporation. The Chairman is the executive officer of the Corporation; and he is to be made a judge in his own case. It seems to me impossible that the Local Government would do any thing of the kind; but here there is a section the effect of which would be to make the Chairman a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for purpose of acquiring land for the Corporation, or to empower him to appoint somebody to perform these duties on his behalf. My hon'ble friend may say that the Chairman will never be the Collector, that he will never acquire any land himself. That may be the intention of my hon'ble friend, but every law must be interpreted according to the wording of the law. If my hon'ble friend says it is not intended that the Chairman is to be Collector in any case in which land is to be acquired in Calcutta, I ask him to point out the specific words which make that intention clear. If that is the intention, it ought to be clearly expressed in so many words. My hon'ble friend will probably say that the object is to expedite matters, and all that the Chairman will probably do will be to appoint some Deputy Collector to do the work under his direction; but what guarantee is there that the Chairman will not appoint one of his own officers to act for him—the Assessor, for instance, or one of his assistants? My hon'ble friend may say that it is not intended that the Chairman should appoint any one subordinate to him; but I venture to traverse even the last position taken up by my hon'ble friend. This matter was discussed in one of the Select Committee's meetings, and it was said that the Chairman would make the appointment instead of asking the Collector of the 24-Parganas to do so. But the person appointed by the Chairman will be subordinate to him; he will owe his appointment to the Chairman and feel himself under special obligations

to him and will do his best to please the Chairman. I ask, is it right and proper in a matter involving proprietary rights that a person should be appointed to deal with such cases and be a judge in regard to them who would be subordinate to the Chairman? I say that he should be absolutely independent. He ought not to owe his appointment to the Chairman; he should be perfectly free from any sense of obligation to the Chairman. The section is a dangerous one, one which is likely to be attended with abuse, and it has therefore excited the deepest apprehension, and we are bound to take note of such a feeling. The Bill has struck terror into the hearts of the people, and the land acquisition sections especially have excited the fears of the people—fears which may or may not be justified. But I have no hesitation in saying that it will be disastrous if this measure is thus heavily handicapped with the weight of adverse opinion and adverse sentiment. I hope my hon'ble friend will relieve the anxiety which at present fills the public mind in connection with these sections of the Bill. This is no exaggerated statement. It is no exaggeration of speech to say that this section and other sections to which reference will be made later on have filled the public mind with anxiety and alarm. These fears may be groundless; but there they are. My hon'ble friend may say that these sections are recommended by the Building Commission. I have not the smallest desire to belittle the work of the Building Commission; but these provisions were steadily opposed by the Indian representatives on that Commission. I have talked the matter over with one of the members of the Commission, and he gave me the assurance that these sections were opposed by the Indian members of the Commission. These recommendations are the recommendations of a majority of the Commission which was composed of European officials. I wish to speak of the officials of the land over whom Your Honour presides in terms of the highest respect; but they labour under a great disadvantage. They do not possess an acre of land in Calcutta, and I am afraid they are not in sympathy with the owners of property in Calcutta. But the representatives of property on that Commission strongly resisted the change made in the Land Acquisition Act. The dissentients represented the proprietary interests of the town, and further Your Honour has not accepted all the recommendations of the Building Commission. You have omitted part of their recommendations. I will read to the Council an important recommendation which they made and which has not been embodied in the Bill, but was rejected by the Government. It is to be found in page 40 of their Report. They there say:—

'We think power should be given to acquire a portion only of a house or manufactory or other building.'

"That forms, and I think very properly, no part of this Bill. My first point is that the section now under consideration does not represent the unanimous opinion of the Building Commission; secondly, that it was opposed by the representatives of the landed interest on the Commission; and, lastly, my contention is that the opinion is of the nature of a very halting recommendation. The Building Commission made this recommendation in a hesitating and indecisive way; it is merely a suggestion, and I submit it should not be accepted by the Council, especially when it has filled the public mind with alarm; and further it should not be accepted when it makes the Chairman of the Corporation a judge in his own case. The Commission say:—

'In order to avoid a portion of the delay which inevitably takes place, we think the Chairman of the Corporation should be declared to be the Collector in all land acquisition cases within the Municipality; and, as it is unlikely that he would have time to perform the functions of the Collector, he ought to have power to delegate them.'

"Those are the terms in which the opinion of the Building Commission is expressed. In this connection I desire to point out that this is not the law in Bombay; it is not the law in Madras; it is not the law in vogue in any Municipality in the Province over which Your Honour presides; it is not the law in the North-Western Provinces; it is not the law in the Punjab, which in the opinion of Mr. Risley is the most advanced law relating to municipalities, but which in my opinion is the most retrograde. Therefore, we have the fact that this provision does not find a place in any municipal system in India. Nor is this all. It does not find a place in the English Public Health Act, to which my hon'ble

friend in charge of the Bill is so fond of referring. Therefore, the position is this—that we are enacting into law provisions which are unique, unprecedented and unlike those of any legislative enactment in force anywhere. Where is the justification for such a provision? Where are those great delays which are said to have taken place in consequence of which it has become necessary to make the Chairman a judge in his own case? It will not do for my hon'ble friend to shelter himself behind the halting recommendation of the Building Commission. He is going to enact a law which is revolutionary in its character, which has no place in any corresponding legislation in any part of India or of the world; therefore, he must bring facts and figures to justify the passing of such a law. I am not aware of those facts and figures, and I am not prepared to rely on the recommendations of the Building Commission. That may be a factor in the consideration, but it is no justification for the law. The strongest case is necessary to justify such a provision of the law, and I say no case has been made out. It is opposed to all the fundamental principles of justice. If my hon'ble friend says that the Chairman will not act himself, but will delegate his power to some one else, then I object, because the person to whom such powers are to be delegated will be subordinate to the Chairman, will be responsible to the Chairman, and whose strongest motive it will be to please the Chairman. This is a serious matter, and I ask the Council to pause before they pass a provision of such a revolutionary character. I will be content to leave the power with implicit confidence in the hands of the Government, because I know the Government will not do anything wrong, and will not lend themselves to any principle involving the violation of the principles of justice and equity; but the subordinate whom the Chairman might appoint to act for him may be so carried away by gratitude that he may act in a manner which may be opposed to justice. What is the safeguard? He may act from good motives, but in the exuberance of his zeal to support the Chairman he may not conform to the principles of justice. And where is the guarantee that the Chairman will restrain the excesses of his zeal? Therefore, I beg the Council to ponder carefully over the situation. This is a matter of great importance to the people of Calcutta. In the first place, you are going to enact a law which is not part and parcel of any municipal law; secondly, this provision is opposed to our sense of elementary justice; thirdly, no case has been made out for a provision of such a revolutionary character. All that you can appeal to is the Report of the Building Commission. This portion of the Report, however, was objected to by the representatives of the landed interest. The recommendations of the Commission in this respect are of an indecisive, halting nature. The Government itself has been obliged to disregard one of their recommendations of a somewhat important character. I submit that the recommendation to which my amendment refers deserves a similar treatment at the hands of the Council and of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"As the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has said, the section to which he objects was inserted on the recommendation of the Building Commission. There were two Indian members on that Commission—Babu Kally Nath Mitter and Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar. Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar wrote a dissent which was published with the Commission's report. In that dissent he has not said a word about this proposal of the Commission. Babu Kally Nath Mitter did not at all object. He preferred 20 years' purchase to 25 years; otherwise he has not dissented from this proposal. I am perfectly certain that so sound a lawyer as Babu Kally Nath Mitter cannot have shared the misapprehension to which my hon'ble friend has just given expression in the language of unmistakeable panic. And that misapprehension is so wild a one that there is no course but to begin at the very beginning, and explain how the matter stands—what the scope and object of the Land Acquisition Act are. So far from the Chairman being a judge in his own cause, there are express provisions provided which will control anything an executive officer may do; and, so far from it being an objection that he is interested, it is recognised that he is an interested agent who has to make the best bargain he can. Under the Land Acquisition law there are three bodies —the Government, the District Collector, and the Civil Courts. In the place of the District Collector, another officer may be appointed. When he is appointed,

the District Collector is completely ousted; so that there are only the Government, the Land Acquisition Collector and the Civil Courts. There is no provision for any controlling authority. The work is entrusted to the Land Acquisition Collector, who is always a selected officer, and his proceedings are departmentally controlled at every step; and as a matter of fact the Government Land Acquisition *bureau* is a very extensive one. It begins with the Collector of the district, who controls the proceedings and examines the records. Then there is the Divisional Commissioner, who examines the statements and the final awards. And there is the final control of the Board of Revenue, and under the standing rules the proceedings are not confirmed until the sanction of the Board of Revenue is given, and these rules are prescribed, not by the Land Acquisition Law, but under the authority of different Bengal Regulations. Here in Calcutta the other authorities are the Chairman of the Corporation, and in the case of railways the Railway Agents or Managers and the Consulting Engineers, all of them interested in land acquisition proceedings. They are not judicial authorities. As a matter of fact, as I read the law, this particular provision which has so much alarmed my hon'ble friend may be pronounced to be supererogatory, because it is fully within the authority of the Government to pass orders to the effect of this provision. The only reason why this provision is necessary is in order that the Corporation may know how it stands and to prevent the possibility of conflict with the District Collector. The Land Acquisition Department has no objection to this section as it has been drafted.

"There is a further provision, which is a little peculiar, giving the Chairman power to appoint an officer; but, as this power has to be exercised subject to the approval of the Government, it would be outside the Land Acquisition Department's functions to say anything against it. They keep a register of officers who are fit for these appointments. The effect of passing this provision will be to oust the Collector of the 24-Parganas, who is the District Collector, and the only practical effect will be to prevent any dispute as to action, subordination, and the channel of correspondence, and to shorten the chain. It will not give any land acquisition jurisdiction to the Chairman, because the Chairman could not possibly carry on the duties of land acquisition himself, and a Land Acquisition Deputy Collector must be appointed. Then, according to the rules of the Land Acquisition Department, instead of corresponding with the District Collector at Alipore, he will correspond with the Chairman; then the matter will go to the Commissioner of the Division, and from him to the Board of Revenue. The appointment of an officer by the Chairman I put no stress on, because the Government takes the responsibility. The present rule is for the Department to keep a list of qualified officers and to send three of those names to the Government for selection."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Will the Government make the appointment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I do not think it necessary to answer, because the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has just told me that he does not care to retain this provision, and I confess it is one which appears rather anomalous to the Land Acquisition Department. I am not defending this particular provision. I do not care if the officer to be appointed in that way drops out."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"That is precisely my amendment which awaits discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham continued:—"The only part which will be omitted will be the provision giving the Chairman power to appoint. The law reads in the very words of my hon'ble friend's amendment. As the law stands, it will be fully in the power of the Government to make this appointment without any special provision in the Municipal Bill, and the only object there could be for inserting such a provision is to clear up any doubt as to what power the officer may exercise under the old Regulations constituting the offices of Collector and Deputy Collector. The effect of this sub-section will be otherwise simply to affirm the existing law. In all cases from the Corporation which come before me—and they have to come before me—I find that the

Chairman has always been the person really interested in the actual proceedings; and the duty of the Collector of the 24-Parganas has been solely the routine duty of looking over the figures. It is quite impossible for the Government in operations involving so much cost to leave them to a single officer. Government has sometimes suffered severe loss owing to the want of discretion in the officer concerned. The Land Acquisition Officer's duty and power of conferring with the superior authorities all along the line is frequently exercised. It is not exercised within the area of Calcutta, because the Collector of the 24-Parganas knows nothing about the conditions of Calcutta, nor is it used in the case of the Commissioner of the Division except in special cases; so the work really comes straight from the Deputy Collector, guided by the advice of the Chairman, direct to the Board of Revenue, and great delay will be saved by appointing the Chairman a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act. For instance, in the case of excess over estimates which frequently occurs, the excess amount must receive the sanction of the Government, and in the case of land required to be taken up by the Corporation, it must receive the sanction of the Corporation. The case first goes to the General Committee, and then to the Corporation, who may take two months over it; it then goes to the Collector of Alipore, and so through a long chain it goes up to the Government till sanction is obtained. I think the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya will be able altogether to allay the apprehensions of my hon'ble friend as regards the Chairman being appointed a judge in his own case. He can no more be a judge in his own case than he is at present. He is at present considered an authority whom the Deputy Collector must consult, and it is with his advice that the proceedings are carried on."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I regret to confess that I find myself in a hopeless maze, and I trust that some Hon'ble Member, who is more acute and more learned, will come to my help. I agree with the observations of the hon'ble mover of the amendment; but for the last half an hour I have been endeavouring in vain to discover the meaning of his amendment; I am wholly unable to understand it. What is the object of section 585 (*now* 557)? The object is to amend the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the Corporation; it says distinctly that any land or building which any municipal authority is authorised under the provisions of this Act to acquire shall be acquired under the provisions of that Act. Then comes clause (*a*), for which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wants to substitute the following:—

'The expression "Collector" shall include any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform any of the functions of a Collector under the said Land Acquisition Act.'

"Now, let us look at section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, which says:—

'The expression "Collector" means the Collector of the district, and includes a Deputy Collector and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of Collector under this Act.'

"Therefore, the definition proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee is identical with the definition given in the Land Acquisition Act; he professes to amend that Act, but simply repeats the language to be found there. His amendment, therefore, as it stands, is obviously tautologous and absolutely unnecessary. Suppose that the amendment is carried; it will not help my hon'ble friend. He protests that the Chairman ought not to be the Judge in his own case; but under the Land Acquisition Act the Local Government may appoint the Chairman to perform the duties of a Collector under that Act. I venture to think, therefore, that the amendment as it stands is meaningless and cannot be accepted, and I would ask the Council to accept instead my amendment that clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"The wording of the amendment before the Council may not be satisfactory, but it cannot be said that it has no meaning. It has this effect—that it will exclude the Chairman from being appointed a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act. With regard to the second provision of sub-section (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557), when the approval of the Local Government will have to be taken, when there is so

much apprehension and sentiment, I do not see what will be gained by retaining it. I put the matter in this light. Is it sound to legislate when nothing particular is to be gained by it, and when on the other hand there is a strong feeling or sentiment on the other side? The decision of the Collector who will be appointed will not be final. The Municipality will not gain anything by it. Other officers may be appointed directly by the Government. Why give power to the Chairman who will be at liberty to delegate his authority and whose appointment will have to be approved by the Government? I submit, therefore, on grounds of expediency, that it is desirable that this amendment should be accepted; but I think it will be much better if the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment that clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted altogether be put first."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I desire to make a personal explanation. I cannot admit that there is any tautology at all. My position is this, that in place of this provision the general law of the land be inserted. If my hon'ble friend calls it tautology, I can only say that my notion of tautology is very different. Mine is a constructive amendment; my hon'ble friend's amendment is a destructive amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I suggest the adoption of the following for clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557):—"The expression "Collector" means also the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.' That will get us out of all the difficulty, and will provide for the Chairman of the Corporation being ordinarily the Collector for the purposes of land acquisition in Calcutta, in the same way as the District Officer is the Collector ordinarily in a district. The effect will be to oust the Collector of the 24-Parganas. I had something to do with the taking up of land for the construction of the Harrison Road. I was absolutely ignorant of the subject, but it had to go up to me as Collector of the 24-Parganas and also to the Commissioner of the Division. We want to eliminate the Collector of the 24-Parganas and substitute a special officer under the Chairman, as it stood in the original draft of the Bill. Such officer will act generally under the guidance and control of the Chairman, who will be the 'Collector' in the manner and for the reasons explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

"With reference to one remark of the hon'ble mover of the amendment that the Local Government will never think of appointing the Chairman to be a judge in his own cause, or the Manager of a railway for taking up land required for the railway, I may mention that the District Officer in Bengal is always Chairman of the District Board, and he is constantly employed for taking up land for roads and other purposes, and there has never been any complaint."

The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker that clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) should run thus:—

"(*a*) The expression 'Collector' means also the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta."

was accepted by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya as being practically identical with the amendment moved by him, and was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee then, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee then moved that the following proviso be added to clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557):—

"Provided that the Chairman shall acquire such land through a Deputy Collector who shall not be subordinate to the authority of the Chairman."

He said:—"I think it superfluous to make any observations in favour of this amendment, as I believe the principle has been agreed to, that a Deputy Collector is to be appointed by the Government, and is to be subordinate to the Collector. That principle being agreed to, I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment having regard to the public feeling which prevails with regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"This amendment cannot be accepted. In the first place, the Chairman does not acquire land. The expectation is that the Deputy Collector will act under the guidance of the Chairman. Practically he

is subordinate to the Chairman and will report to him. The effect of the provision just passed is that the Chairman will be appointed Collector, not under the Land Acquisition Act, but under the Regulations which create the offices of Collector and Deputy Collector and govern the relations between the officers so called."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said :—"He may act under the Chairman, but he will not be subordinate to the Chairman in the sense we understand it."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes 4.	*Noes 13*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 585 (*now* 557), line 3, for "may" be substituted "shall"

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that clause (*a*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

He said :—"I am afraid, Sir, that it may be regarded as somewhat ungenerous on my part that I should press this amendment for the total omission of a clause which has just been amended at my instance; but I believe that, if I had been permitted to move this amendment first, it would have saved us all this waste of time. I wish to point out that clause (*a*) is absolutely unnecessary. As it stands amended, it is to the effect that 'the expression "Collector" shall include also the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.' Now, under the Land Acquisition Act, it is open to the Local Government (even without this provision) to declare that the Chairman is the Collector. This clause, therefore, is clearly superfluous, and my amendment, I hope, will commend itself to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill who objected to several of my amendments on the ground that they were unnecessary. If what is now intended to be enacted is included in Act I of 1894, surely it is needless to encumber the present law."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said :—"I said in my reply on the previous discussion that the enactment of this provision is not strictly necessary. It was inserted because it was recommended by Mr. Justice Trevelyan's Commission, and it will let people who are concerned know how they stand. And we defend it because of the possibility that without it a conflict may arise between the District Officer governed by the ordinary Revenue rules and the Chairman. I do not defend it on any other ground."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"I think it can be defended on another ground. According to the Land Acquisition Act, the expression 'Collector' means the Collector of the district, and the definition goes on to say that it includes any officer specially appointed to exercise the powers of a Collector

under the Act. Here we have it 'the expression "Collector" means also the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta,' and his position is defined by the same words as we used to define the position of the Collector of a district under the Land Acquisition Act."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"If that is intended, I am afraid the object in view has not been attained by the amended clause. The insertion of the words 'Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta' in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act does not make the Chairman occupy the same position as the District Collector."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 25th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 25th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTION 370A.*

The consideration of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that section 370A be omitted was resumed.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER read a motion which the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya proposed to bring forward, that the following sub-section be added to section 370A, namely:—

"(3) Rules made under this section shall as far as possible follow the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894, relating to party walls, with such modifications (if any) as the Local Government may consider necessary to adapt the said provisions to the circumstances of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I beg to refer to the amendments moved on Friday, the 22nd September, to section 370A, and to the discussion on the following day. This question, Sir, was adjourned on Saturday, 23rd September, in order to enable those of us who had taken particular interest in it to have an opportunity of considering it. We met yesterday—Mr. Oldham, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Handley, Mr. Apcar, Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, the Secretary and myself; and we came to the conclusion that the amendment I suggested on Saturday had better not be accepted. That amendment was to the effect that in the place of the words 'confer and impose mutual rights and obligations' there should be substituted the words 'define and determine the mutual rights,' &c. We came to the conclusion that these words 'define and determine' would neutralise, or go some way towards neutralising, the effect of the section, because what is intended is not merely to define what the existing actual rights are, but to confer such new rights as may be necessary. In order to allay any public apprehension which may have arisen on the subject, I propose, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, to insert the following sub-section in the section, namely:—

"(3) Rules made under this section shall as far as possible follow the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894, relating to party walls, with such modifications (if any) as the Local Government may consider necessary to adapt the said provisions to the circumstances of Calcutta."

"We consider, Sir, that that is as far as we can reasonably go in the direction of meeting the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I am afraid it will not altogether meet his views, but at all events it gives a clear indication of the nature of the rules which it is proposed to frame. The amendment has been drafted in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The first motion in regard to this section is a motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that the section be omitted. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has a motion to the same effect, and I think the best plan will be to ask the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee whether, after hearing this statement, he presses his motion, or whether he would like to hear any further statement from the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I will just say in connection with this matter that I deeply regret I am not able to accept the amendment, and will briefly indicate my reasons. The amendment, Sir, is to the effect that the rules under this section shall, as far as possible, follow the provisions relating to party walls in the London Building Act. Now, Sir, I am unacquainted with the London Building Act, and I think most Hon'ble Members here are in the same position. We have had no opportunity of considering the London Building Act, and to legislate upon the lines of that Act without knowing its contents is a proceeding which does not recommend itself to my mind. Standing here as a Member of this Council, I cannot allow myself to be associated with any law which is to be on the lines of an Act of which I know nothing. That is my first objection. In the next place, I object to the section because we are taking a leap in

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering is altered.
S. 370A is referred to by that number, as it was omitted—*vide* discussions, *infra*.

the dark. We do not know the London Building Act, and we leave to the Local Government the power, the entire discretion, of adapting the rules in force under the London Building Act to the circumstances and the conditions of this city. Sir, with all the respect which I feel for the Local Government, and especially for the Government presided over by Your Honour, I am not prepared to give a *carte blanche* to the Local Government in a matter like this, so intimately affecting the habits and conditions of life of the people of Calcutta. I am not prepared to give a *carte blanche* to the Local Government in regard to a matter which might hereafter prove a fruitful and prolific source of litigation. This is a difficult matter; it is a new law, and, that being so, we ought to tread on firm ground. We ought to know what we are doing, and we ought to know exactly what we are legislating about. But we do not know what we are legislating about. We do not know the London Building Act; we do not know how the Local Government will exercise the discretion which will be vested in it. I feel the greatest possible doubt and hesitation in accepting a proposal of this kind. My hon'ble friend says my anticipations cannot be realized. I can only express a pious hope that they will not be realized; but they are there, Sir, all the same. In these matters I am intensely conservative. I want to understand things before I proceed to act upon new suggestions. Therefore, Sir, I cannot allow myself to be identified with a piece of legislation which is really a leap in the dark and about which I know nothing; about which I am afraid my hon'ble friends know nothing (what do they know about the London Building Act?); and I am unable to give the Local Government a *carte blanche* in an important matter like this. I cannot record my vote in favour of this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Sir, I regret that I am unable to withdraw my opposition to this proposal. I am entirely opposed to this system of legislation; it is legislation by delegation, which to my mind is one of the most objectionable forms of legislation. So far as the London Building Act is concerned, I saw it in the hands of my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, but with its provisions and details I am entirely unacquainted. I press this on Your Honour that we should not legislate in the fashion that is proposed, but that this section should be withdrawn, and that, on such an early date as may be found convenient to the Council, there should be a short Bill introduced embodying such provisions as those who are experts in the matter think it is desirable should be passed into law. The building law of London is in the form of a statute, and, after a conversation with my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, I am not prepared to accept that. There is not sufficient material for legislation on the subject by this Council. I see no good reason why the present proposal should be adopted, and I certainly cannot withdraw the opposition I have offered to this section, which I think ought to be omitted from the Bill. If a law on the subject is considered to be necessary, the provisions should, I think, be submitted to the Council in the form I have suggested."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I also maintain the opposition I raised the other day. By this section we are going to introduce the provisions of the London Building Act, not by enactment, but by certain rules to be made by the executive of the Government. To this I take exception, and I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that, if it is necessary to introduce these provisions in Calcutta, it is advisable that it should be done in the shape of an Act after proper discussion by this Council."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"Sir, I fully realize the anxious care that this Council has bestowed on the consideration of this section, but I regret to say I cannot support this amendment, simply because I am ignorant of the London Building Act of 1894. It would be stultifying myself if I were to say that the legislation should be on the lines of the London Building Act of which I know nothing. It is on this ground that I object to this amendment being passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I confess I do not quite understand the fears and apprehensions of Hon'ble Members. The section as it stood before simply gave the power to the Local Government to make rules at any time. They

might make them now, they might make them six months hence, twelve months hence, or two years hence, or at any other time. It was decided after the consultation yesterday that the rules to be framed by the Local Government should follow generally the rules contained in the London Building Act."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"May I enquire if my hon'ble friend knows all about the London Building Act?

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—No, I simply read these rules; but I take it this is a power which, as you and all the Members of this Council know, is reserved in almost every Act passed by the Local Government or by the Government of India. This procedure has been adopted in the Imperial Legislative Council for so many years that one can hardly remember when it was not the practice. No doubt Your Honour's Government will give these Hon'ble Members an opportunity of criticising the rules before they are enacted. What more can they wish to have? How can the Council object to rules which are not framed, but which will be in the future? These rules are to be framed, and when they are framed then surely there will be time enough to take objection to them on any particular ground which may be found. As it is now, all the section does is to give the Local Government power to make rules at some time or other. As I understand it, my hon'ble friends would deprive the Government of that power."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, said:—"I cannot support this amendment on the simple ground that we are not in possession of the provisions of the rules of the London Building Act. I agree with the views of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the other Hon'ble Members who have spoken against the introduction of the section."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I put the matter in this light: a measure of relief is wanted; it will be still more wanted when the provisions of this Bill have become law. Government must be provided with that measure of relief. It does not know exactly what form it will take; it must be adapted to local circumstances, and meanwhile it pledges itself to follow the best and safest model in the world. That is all the reference to the London Building Act means, and in that view there is no necessity to be acquainted with details."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am authorized to state that His Honour the President has been impressed by what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee as to their fears regarding the effect of legislating upon this matter by means of rules only. His Honour thinks that the suggestion which has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that there should be a special Act to deal with this matter is one which may well be accepted by Government. His Honour has, therefore, directed me to state that the Government are willing to omit this section from the Bill on the understanding that during the cold weather an Act will be introduced to deal with the subject of party walls.'

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"We thank Your Honour for consenting to this."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I hope you will allow me to express my obligations to you."

The motion that section 370A should be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The last motion having been carried, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that at the end of section 370A, clause (*a*), after the word "party" the word "walls" be inserted;

(2) that to section 370A the following be added:—

"(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) shall have the force of law and shall be binding upon all persons from the date when they may be published in the Calcutta Gazette;"

and the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that at the end of section 370A, clause (a) after the word "party" the word "walls" be inserted.

Section 557.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that clause (b) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that clause (b) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act is the urgency section of that Act, and I will read it. It is as follows:—

'In cases of urgency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, take possession of any waste or arable land needed for public purposes.'

"It is now proposed to extend the operation of this section to unhealthy areas, subject to the reservation that the question as to whether it is an unhealthy area or not will have to be determined by a Magistrate. It comes, therefore, to this: that it is now proposed to extend the application of this urgency section to unhealthy areas, and they will be taken possession of under its provisions. Sir, I desire to point out a distinction between unhealthy areas and waste and arable lands. Upon waste and arable lands there can be no buildings or bustees. Upon unhealthy areas there will be bustees certainly, and buildings probably. No great hardship would be entailed upon anybody by giving effect to the provisions of section 17 in respect of arable and waste lands. But, Sir, it is very hard for the inmates of a bustee to be compelled to leave their homes within fifteen days after notice has been given of the intention of Government to take possession of the bustee or building. And, Sir, you provide for no further compensation so far as this particular matter is concerned. The inmates of the bustee or the inmates of the *pucka* house are obliged to leave within fifteen days after notice has been given. They are put to serious inconvenience, and probably to a good deal of trouble and additional expense. You give them no compensation over and above the 15 *per cent.* which is the regular compensation under the law. Thus the two things stand upon a completely different footing. No hardship is involved in the case of arable and waste lands, but hardship may be involved in the application of this section to bustees and buildings which may be declared by a Magistrate to be located within an unhealthy area.

"And, Sir, I may say that I could understand the reasonableness of a proposal like this if it had been made 50 years ago. Calcutta at that time was a seething swamp—the nursing ground of malarious and other fevers. But within the last 50 years the great sanitary works which have been carried out have changed the sanitary condition of Calcutta altogether. Under the Act of 1876 and the Act of 1888, the Corporation was empowered to spend $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs every year upon drainage works. The Corporation has spent a good deal more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year. This has been going on from 1876 to 1899. The drainage works of the town have been completed, and the drainage works of the suburbs are being pushed on with vigour. Therefore, Sir, the justification for a drastic provision like this does not exist at the present moment, whatever might have been the justification for such a provision 50 years ago. I wish to put it to my hon'ble friend whether, when the Building Commission made the recommendation upon which this section of the law is based, they had in view any unhealthy area to which they intended that this section should be applied. I am prepared to go still further and ask whether they had in their minds any unhealthy area in the acquisition of which a section like this would be useful. Sir, we have got the opinion of the Building Commission,

and I will presently read that opinion; but here in this Council, as I have said, I am not willing to trust to individuals. The opinion I value most is my own opinion, and that opinion formed after a careful consideration of facts connected with any particular issue. What are the facts, independently of the recommendation of the Building Commission, which justify a section like this? Has that Commission given us the facts? Have we got any facts at all? Is the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill prepared to give us the facts? Is the executive of the Corporation ready to give us the facts? Have the executive of the Corporation suggested that anything of this sort should be done? If they have not done so, what is the *raison d'être* for a section like this? It would not do, Sir, to enact a drastic provision like this merely upon the recommendation of two or three experts. Those experts are entitled to respect, but we want testimony more solid—more substantial—than their opinion, and I should like to be placed in possession of any facts which would support the position taken up by the Building Commission. I will now read the recommendation of the Commission. At page 39 of their report they say:—

'As it is important that delay should be avoided in the acquisition of unhealthy areas, power to acquire them at once should be given to the Commissioners. These powers should only be given where the areas are declared to be unhealthy on the certificate of a Magistrate, granted after hearing any objections raised by persons interested. Provision should be made for the speedy service of notices to such persons and for an early hearing of their objections.'

"Well, Sir, this is the opinion of the Building Commission. The Building Commission seemed to imagine that all that has to be done for the purpose of the acquisition of land is to shorten the process by which land is to be acquired. But, Sir, a great deal more than that is required; funds are needed for the opening out of the congested areas. A large sum of money is needed, but where is that money to come from? Something like five crores of rupees would be required at a moderate estimate for opening out all the congested areas.

"And here, with all the respect which I feel for the Government of this country, I have a complaint to make against the Government. The Building Commission recommend certain financial and certain legal measures. The financial measures ought to precede the legal measures. We ought to have the funds before we change the law for the acquisition of land. Among the financial measures are these: that a tax should be imposed on jute; that the imposition of an *octroi*-duty should be seriously considered. Well, Sir, the tax on jute has not been imposed, and no proposal to that effect has been made by Government. I am afraid that even, if that proposal were made by the Government of this Province, most probably the Government of India would like that the tax on jute should be reserved to itself. Then, Sir, with reference to the *octroi*-duties, I had the honour to give notice of a motion; but Your Honour thought it your duty—and I have no complaint to make against your decision—to rule it out of order. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that the financial recommendation which the Building Commission has made has not yet been given effect to. The other recommendations of a legal character depend upon these financial proposals. If we have money, of course then we can acquire the land, and if, having the money, we meet with difficulties in acquiring the land, then the recommendations of the Building Commission may be given effect to and the process shortened. But we have not got the money, and the financial recommendations have not been given effect to. It seems to me, Sir, to be something like placing the cart before the horse to give effect to the legal recommendations before devising measures for obtaining the necessary funds. Let us have the money first, and then if we find that there is any difficulty in the way of the acquisition of land, if the process is found to be dilatory and inconvenient, the law might be changed. But, Sir, we have not got the money, and yet a drastic provision like this is sought to be enacted as the law of the land. I desire to point out further that there is no such provision in any municipal law with which I am acquainted. There is no such provision in the Bombay Act, or in the Madras Act, or in the English Public Health Act.

You may ransack the municipal literature of the world, and I doubt very much if you will find any provision like this. Having regard to all these considerations, I think this provision is unnecessary, that it is drastic and inconvenient, and that no good and sufficient grounds have been made out for its introduction."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"The amendment which stands in my name is identical with that just moved by my hon'ble friend, and it is desirable that I should say a few words in support of it. I entirely agree with everything that has fallen from my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I believe that this provision will not only prove a source of irritation, but also that it will be practically useless. I have not the smallest doubt that the very first time this provision of the law is sought to be enforced, the Magistrate will have to go through a lengthy enquiry. People will resist to the utmost any attempt made to eject them summarily from their houses. Evidence will have to be taken, and I can assure the Council that, if the decision of the Magistrate happens to be adverse to the owners, it will be challenged in appeal, and the case will be dragged to the High Court; and the very object in view, namely, to shorten the process by which land may be acquired, will be completely frustrated. A clause of this description, therefore, will not only lead to oppression, but will also promote expensive and needlessly vexatious litigation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has quite rightly described the law on this subject and the manner in which the proposal originated. This section is for the purpose of enacting that in the case of unhealthy areas the provisions of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act shall apply. The clause has been framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Building Commission, and the Building Commission's proposal was:—

'As it is important that delay should be avoided in the acquisition of unhealthy areas, power to acquire them at once should be given to the Commissioners. These powers should only be given where the areas are declared to be unhealthy on the certificate of a Magistrate, granted after hearing any objections raised by persons interested. Provision should be made for the speedy service of notices to such persons and for an early hearing of their objections.'

"In connection with what the Building Commission said on the subject, it is only necessary to add that this part of the report was concurred in by the two Indian members—Babu Kally Nath Mitter and Babu Nalin Behari Sircar; that is to say, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar did not mention it in his Note of Dissent, nor did Babu Kally Nath Mitter refer to it at all. My hon'ble friend, however, went on to say he doubted if any instance was present in the minds of the members of the Building Commission which could justify this provision, and he challenged the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to bring forward such an instance. I do not think his hon'ble colleague the representative of the Corporation will bear him out in offering that challenge. In two areas which I could mention, according to the quarterly health reports which we receive, in the two wards represented by Entally and Kidderpore, the death-rate for the quarter is reported to be at the rate of about 50 to 60, and in one instance 70, per thousand instead of 20, or at most 25, as it should be. I would particularly remind my hon'ble friend of the moving speech made by Babu Bhupendranath Bose less than a month ago on the last occasion on which he sat on the Corporation. As it was the last occasion on which he would have the opportunity of speaking, he drew the particular attention of the Commissioners to the perfectly deplorable state of affairs which prevailed in the area added to his own Ward No. 1. He quoted figures showing a most appalling rate of mortality due to fever and other diseases, and he called for the very earliest measures of reclamation and improvement to do away with this state of affairs. As regards the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's objection, it is one which I have not considered, but the proposal was made by Mr. Justice Trevelyan and by a Commission on which lawyers sat. My hon'ble friend opposite, the learned Legal Remembrancer, will be able to give the answer to that objection."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I should just like to add one or two words to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, who has kindly undertaken to deal with this matter. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said that the operation of this section would be a cause of hardship to the people who were dispossessed. Well, Sir, in the first place, I would point out that these are the people whose unhealthy surroundings and unhealthy modes of living are the cause of danger to the people around them. Therefore I do not think they are entitled to much consideration. He also said we give no additional compensation. I am not prepared to admit that they are entitled to additional compensation, but in clause (3 of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, it is stated that the Collector shall at the time of taking possession offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees, if any, on such land, and for any other damage sustained by them and caused by such sudden dispossession; so that, in so far as they suffer injury or damage in consequence of the suddenness of their dispossession, they will be entitled to additional compensation. Then the Hon'ble Member said that during the last 50 years great sanitary improvements have been effected in Calcutta, and that the public health is much better now than it was then, and that, therefore, there was no justification for this, as he called it, drastic provision. But I would point out that there are still patches of Calcutta which are insanitary and unhealthy. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has mentioned two cases in point, and it will be noticed that the section only provides that urgency shall be declared in areas which are actually found to be insanitary and unhealthy. With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, I would observe that the procedure before the Magistrate would no doubt be a slow matter; but while that procedure is going on the Collector will be able to go on with the work of taking up the land in the ordinary course, so that in no case can there be any time lost beyond what would have been lost under the regular procedure."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"There has been a direct reference made to me, and, although I did not intend to take part in this discussion, I now feel bound to speak to this amendment. What presses upon me is this; that these proceedings depend after all on financial considerations, and if any authority outside the Corporation is to have the whole subject under their control, then it may happen that the finances of the Corporation will be placed in a difficult position if action is taken in consequence of outside interference. I do not altogether go with my hon'ble friend on my left as to the chronological order in which the proceedings are to be taken. I frankly admit the necessity of provisions being laid down to improve the sanitary conditions of Calcutta, and I am sorry that the Government have not yet undertaken any sort of reformation with reference to the opening out of these congested areas. But I hope that that may yet be done after all that has been said.

"I cannot altogether agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham in what he has mentioned to the Council in regard to the two areas he spoke of. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has spoken of patches of Calcutta that are in an insanitary condition. It must be remembered that the patches which have been referred to are outside of the old boundaries of Calcutta. These areas have been under the control of other authorities than the Corporation: as a matter of fact, they have been under the control of Government itself until a late period. All that can be done has already been done by the Corporation as at present constituted, and they have not by any means been blind to their duty in improving insanitary quarters. So that I do not think any justification has really been shown for imposing this particular section upon Calcutta. Now I do not think, Sir, that the Corporation will be in the future (at least I hope not) any more wanting in their duty than they have been in the past, so that, if matters are left to take their own course, I have a confident anticipation that everything which may be required to be done will be done.

"Then my hon'ble friend referred to the speech of my industrious and able friend Babu Bhupendranath Bose, who has been one of the most useful Commissioners we have had. I think my hon'ble friend is not quite intimately acquainted with all the facts. What Babu Bhupendranath Bose complained of cannot possibly be made good under this section. The insanitary condition of what is called the canal area, to which Babu Bhupendranath Bose referred, is due

to flooding during the rains. The European citizens complain because, occasionally, for an hour or so in the rainy season, the quarters in which they carry on business are flooded. In the canal area some of the lower floors of the houses are under water for five, six, or seven days in the rainy weather. That is what they have got to suffer, and that, Sir, is, as our late Engineer told us, in consequence of the canalisation by Government when Sir Ashley Eden was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Now, Sir, with reference to this particular matter the Commissioners have pressed upon Chairman after Chairman the necessity of having some scheme prepared in order to relieve these poor inhabitants who are being killed off by reason of the insanitary conditions under which they live. I know the Chairmen have given directions with regard to it, but up to this date I have not seen any scheme brought forward. So that with regard to such conditions as those to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has referred, this section, which will authorise the acquisition of land which is supposed to be insanitary, cannot have any effect whatever. We would not take up the whole canal area, and if we did so, it would still continue to be in an insanitary condition, because it is not by reason of the tenantry of the area that it is insanitary, but it is by reason of certain operations which have been undertaken by Government, and which cause great floods throughout the district. So far as that is concerned, I do not think my hon'ble friend's argument really holds good. With regard to other places, there is Ward No. 22, which my hon'ble friend has omitted to mention. It was a most insanitary area, which the Corporation improved without any compulsion from outside. These are matters, Sir, with which I am so familiar that I cannot help referring to them, and I think it is a little dangerous on the part of those who are less acquainted with them to bring forward such instances"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I rise to order, Sir; the only point before the Council is the question of urgency. We are not concerned with the question whether any particular area is to be taken up or not, but only whether, when it has been decided to take it up, we should apply urgency or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I am ready to bow to any ruling."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member was in order to give instances in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, but whether it is necessary to give any further instances is of course another question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I was going on to show, Sir, that the provision of the Bill in this connection is uncalled for; since, if there are insanitary areas, they are not to be improved in a general way by proceedings under this sub-section; and further, the Commissioners in the past have, so far as their funds have permitted, been anxious to improve insanitary areas But, in view of Your Honour's observations, I shall not pursue the subject further. Before I leave this question, I must warn my hon'ble friend that it is dangerous to touch upon subjects unless you are very intimately acquainted with them. All through, Sir, I am entirely in support of measures which will secure sanitary improvements. But in this particular matter I think there should be powers given to those who have the control of the finances. They have got to shape their policy according to the money that they have got in hand. If that is done, I will support up to the hilt urgent measures in order to acquire land which are insanitary; but my whole objection is that the question should be left to the decision of those who have got the control of the finances, who are concerned in administering these matters, and, in a question such as is covered by the section of the Bill under consideration, not by outside authority."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I venture to submit, Sir, that the acquisition of land without delay is not likely to be secured in a better way by these provisions than by those which exist under the Land Acquisition Act. The potentiality of this provision is deteriorated or weakened by the section itself. Is it to be a judicial enquiry or executive enquiry? Then there will be the usual procrastination or delay, whereas under the existing law the Chairman can at once move the Local Government; and I do not think there would be that amount of delay which will be involved if this section is incorporated in the law. The object therefore which the executive wish to secure by this section will be

frustrated by the provision which has already been laid down under the Act. I think, if the executive would carefully consider it, they would find that the existing provision is much better, and would enable them to acquire land in a quicker way than that provided for under this section."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I desire shortly to reply to the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Member opposite. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has remarked that this part of the Report of the Building Commission has been concurred in by the Indian representatives on the Commission. They do not concur in it now whatever they might have done at that time. One of the members is now distinctly opposed to this particular part of the Report and to other parts of it to which I shall call attention later on. Then, Sir, it is very apparent that my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill is in favour of granting additional compensation to persons being dispossessed of their holdings in bustees or buildings under the operation of this urgency clause, and my hon'ble friend seems to be of opinion that sub-section (3) of section 17 would cover cases of this kind. Sir, I am not a lawyer, but sub-section (3) requires that further compensation be given to the dispossessed parties in respect of arable and waste land, because the sub-section refers to arable and waste lands. Therefore, if you wish for further compensation to be given to persons in unhealthy areas which are not waste or arable land you must make sub-section (3) by special legislation applicable to this class of cases. That is the view which has occurred to me. It would be something for these poor people to get some compensation for their hurried dispossession, and that would be in accordance with the spirit of sub-section (3) of the Land Acquisition Act. Then, Sir, there was one observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham to which I desire to call attention. It was in regard to the speech made by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose on the last occasion on which he sat as a member of the Corporation. Babu Bhupendranath Bose, feeling that that was the last time he was to occupy a seat in the Corporation, made one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard at the meeting of the Corporation. He referred to the canal area in Entally, and in a most moving way called attention to the urgent necessity which existed for improving that area. But, Sir, what would be the remedy for the grievance he brought to notice? What would ensure the reclamation of the canal area. Not this section of the Bill. You want money. The financial consideration is the paramount consideration in the matter; the other is merely a subsidiary consideration. In this section you are anticipating a thing which ought to come later on. 'Finances first, drastic measures afterwards,' should be the motto of this Council. You have not got the money, and public opinion is alarmed. Public opinion would like to see the sinews of war provided before these drastic provisions are enforced. That is my view; and however that may be, Sir, I hope my hon'ble friend will accept his own principle that additional compensation should be given for hurried dispossession; and if he accepts it I hope he will accede to the extension of sub-section (3) to cases of this kind."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"Sir, I regret to find that the objection to which I alluded has not been answered, probably because it has not been sufficiently appreciated. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham left my objection to be dealt with by the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, and so it still awaits an answer. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said that, during the time the proceedings will go on before the Magistrate, the Collector will also proceed in the usual way; and, if the enquiry before the Magistrate be delayed, there will be no difficulty, as the land will be acquired in the usual way. This use of a double-edged weapon may sometimes expedite matters, but it furnishes no answer whatever to my objection that the system will lead to needlessly expensive litigation. It will be expensive not only to the people you want to dispossess, but also to the Corporation. You can take it as an unquestionable fact that every single attempt made by the Corporation to render people homeless under this section will be resisted to the utmost. The proceedings before the Magistrate will be contested to the best of the ability of the parties concerned, and after that the case will be dragged and fought out before the High Court. That was my objection, and no attempt has been made

to answer it. I take it that the greatest misery you can inflict upon a people by the introduction of new laws is an increase of ruinous litigation. I must add that what has been pointed out by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee about the payment of compensation is absolutely correct. Sub-section (*3*) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act applies only to waste and arable lands and lands acquired for purposes of a railway under an unforeseen emergency. This is manifest from the language of the sub-section read along with the two preceding sub-sections. It is clear, therefore, that, although the special powers conferred by section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act may be exercised in the case of unhealthy areas under section 585 (*now* 557) of the Bill, the persons who become homeless are not entitled to claim any additional compensation for sudden dispossession as is contemplated by section 17, sub-section (*3*). The unfairness of this needs no comment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I earnestly appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am not in order in speaking, Sir, but I think I may mention that sub-section (*3*) applies to both the previous sub-sections, and it lays down not only that compensation shall be given for damage to standing crops and trees on arable and waste lands, but that it shall also be given for damage sustained by reason of sudden dispossession."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Sub-section (*3*), as I read it, refers only to waste and arable lands, and lands taken up for railways under certain specified exceptional circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I read it as bringing in the whole of section 17."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Will the Hon'ble Legal Remembrancer give us his views upon this matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I am inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Member for the University. I think it must be read to apply only to arable and waste lands, judging from the wording of the sub-section, which runs:—

'In every case under either of the preceding sub-sections the Collector shall at the time of taking possession offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section 24; and in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees and the amount of such other damage shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions here contained.' "

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The words 'any other damage' applies to both sub-sections. It says expressly 'under either of the preceding sub-sections.' "

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"Sub-section (*2*) refers only to land taken up for railways."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Yes, but the operation of that is made to apply by the clause in the present Bill to all buildings on land taken up by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I may say that it is an absolute surprise to me to hear any doubt on the construction of this section."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If, Sir, there is any doubt, I am quite willing to add to this sub-section a clause to the effect that compensation should be paid for any damage sustained by persons by reason of their sudden dispossession. It certainly never occurred to me for one moment that this clause did not apply."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"As there is a difference of opinion it will be better to add the clause."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Yes, I quite agree, and I think the Secretary had better consult the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to the terms of the clause."

The motions being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhytar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the following proviso be added to clause (*b*) of section 585 (*now* 557):

"Provided that no action shall be taken under this clause without the sanction of the Corporation."

He said:—"If my hon'ble friend has any objection to the word 'Corporation'—and I am afraid he has—I will modify that and put in the words 'General Committee' instead of 'Corporation' to suit him if he can see his way to accept it. It strikes me that it will be as well to provide an additional safeguard by obtaining the sanction of the General Committee. You bundle a man out of his house with all his belongings—his *lares* and *penates*—and I think in a matter of that kind the discretion of the individual should be controlled by the wider discretion of a competent body like the General Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"My hon'ble friend has overlooked the fact that the discretion is not in the hands of the Chairman, nor in the hands of the General Committee. It is with the Magistrate, and all that the Chairman has to do is to take the initial proceedings and put the application before the Magistrate. Surely it is not necessary to take anybody's sanction to do that."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I think I have been misunderstood. I am well aware that it is the initiation of these which is in the hands of the Chairman, but what I contend for is that no action should be taken without the sanction of the General Committee. The General Committee meet once a week, and then the sanction can be taken. No time will be lost. I think I have been somewhat misunderstood, and probably my hon'ble friend will now see his way to withdraw his objection."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 585 (*now* 557), clause (*b*), line 4, before the word "Magistrate" be inserted "Presidency."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that clause (*d*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that clause (*d*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that clause (*c*) of section 585 (*now* 557) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"If Your Honour has no objection, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and I will move these two amendments. With Your Honour's permission I will begin. These two amendments have reference to section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act. That section is as follows:—

'23. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

first, the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bonâ fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

'(2) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of 15 *per centum* on such market value in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.'

"I read these various clauses in order to point out how scrupulously solicitous the law is in a matter of this kind in safeguarding private rights. This section deals with encroachments on private rights in the name of public rights. The spirit of the Legislature is that no harm whatever is to be done to private rights in the name of public rights. In this connection I may read to you a decision of Lord Truro's which is given in Mr. Beverley's edition of the Land Acquisition Act. Lord Truro says:—

'These acts are to be deliberately expounded in favour of the public and strictly expounded as against the Government or the Company taking the land'

"Therefore, Sir, the interpretation you are bound to give to the Land Acquisition provisions is to be liberal so far as the individual is concerned, but strict so far as the public are concerned. But, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 585 (*now* 557) represent a sort of flank movement by which the present law is to be superseded. Clause (*c*) of the section says:—

'(*c*) The market-value of the land or building shall be deemed, for the purposes of clause *first* of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Land Acquisition Act, to be the market value according to the disposition of the land or building at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6 of the said Land Acquisition Act.'

"Then, Sir, supplementary to this we have in clause (*d*) the market value settled and fixed as being twenty-five times the annual value of the property. Well, Sir, clause (*c*) is in direct contravention of an important ruling on the subject. That ruling was given in the case of *Prem Chand Barral*, and was laid down by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, and by so eminent a Judge as Mr. Justice Macpherson. That ruling was as follows:—

'The fairest and most favourable principle of compensation to the owners was to enquire what is the market value of the property, not according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it.'

"The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson held in that case that to capitalise the present rental of the property at so many years' purchase was not always a fair way of arriving at the market value.'

"Then, Sir, this is not a chance ruling, but the principle embodied in it has again and again been confirmed in a number of cases. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this: that we have got a ruling, concurred in by the highest Court in this land and confirmed by various other Courts; associated with it are some of the most illustrious names in the annals of British jurisprudence; and that ruling it is now proposed deliberately to set aside. And on what ground? I am only surprised that the Judge of the High Court who was President of the Building Commission should have lent his name to a proceeding of this kind. Because in one or two cases the valuations were exorbitant—they certainly were exorbitant—is that any reason why you should enact a law the effect of which would be to bring about a general undervaluation of property in this way? The best of laws, enacted with the most beneficent intentions, often miscarry. You cannot point to a single human institution which is not liable to be tainted with abuse in its practical application. Because in the case of *Premchand Bural* there was gross overvaluation, is that a reason why the Bengal Council should enact a law which will grossly undervalue the property of people in Calcutta? I hope Your Honour will set your face against legislation of this kind. It is opposed to the decisions and opinions given by some of the highest authorities to be found in the history of English law, and I trust Your Honour's Council will set its face against a piece of legislation of this kind. What is the justification for this legislation? The justification is the opinion given by the Building Commission, and I think here my hon'ble friend will not be able to say that there was absolute unanimity. I think my hon'ble friend will admit that so far as this opinion is concerned the two gentlemen who represented the landed property of Calcutta strenuously opposed this provision. I will read an extract from page 40 of the Building Commission's Report:—

'The extravagant prices which the Corporation has been made to pay for property acquired by it have arisen from the interpretation put by the Courts upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of *Premchand Bural and another* v. *The Collector of Calcutta*, I. L. R. 2 Cal. 103. The word "market-value" occasionally leads to difficulties. It is the price which a willing vendor might be expected to obtain in the open market from a willing purchaser. In the case to which we have referred, it was held that the fairest and most favourable principle of compensation to the owners was to inquire "what is the market-value of the property, not according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it." This expression of opinion has induced the Courts to assess lands at a price in excess of what owners would ordinarily have obtained for them in the market. We think it not unfair that for the purposes of land acquisition land should be valued according to its disposition at the time the declaration is made. In the opinion of the majority of us, if it be shown that, before the declaration is made, the owner had taken active steps towards a more favourable disposition of the land, and had spent money for that purpose, further compensation might be given to him, such compensation being based on his actual loss. The value which ought to be paid is the value of the land to the owner, and nothing more. It should, however, also be provided that, where the market-value is specially high in consequence of the property being put to a use which is unlawful or is contrary to public policy, *e.g.*, public gaming, the special circumstance shall be disregarded, and compensation shall be calculated on the sum which would be the market-value if the property were put to ordinary uses.

'In the opinion of the majority of us it should be provided that twenty-five times the annual value at which the property is assessed for the purpose of municipal taxation shall be presumed to be the market-value until the contrary is shown. This provision, however, should not take effect until the particular land has been re-assessed after the passing of the amending Act. Power should be given to re-assess for this purpose.'

"Well, Sir, I have not the smallest hesitation in saying that in some cases the market value if assessed according to this principle would mean loss to the Corporation, and in some cases—perhaps in many cases—it would mean serious loss to the parties concerned. Now take the case of Ballygunge. The day before yesterday, after the meeting of the Council was over, I went over to Ballygunge, and saw a friend of mine who has extensive landed property there. He is a lawyer of some eminence. I consulted him about these provisions, and he told me that there were properties in Ballygunge—gardens and so forth—which yielded only a nominal rent. He mentioned to me a garden of 5 bighas let at a rent of about Rs. 5 per month, or Rs. 60 for the year. The valuation would be 25 times 60; or Rs. 1,500. Now would that be a fair valuation for 5 bighas of land—would it not be a gross undervaluation? That is as

regards gardens. As regards vacant houses there would be an undervaluation—and an undervaluation which would involve the grossest injustice to the parties concerned. I am inclined to make the same remark with regard to bustees. The value of bustees depends not so much upon the rent they yield as upon their eligibility for building sites. The people pay a great deal in excess of the annual income derived from bustees in order that they may use those bustees for building purposes. Therefore, by fixing the market value at twenty-five times the annual rental you do a positive injustice to a large number of people by undervaluing their properties, and on the other hand you will be putting the Corporation to serious loss. Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration all these circumstances, *viz.*, the gross injustice which a revision like this would entail in a large class of cases; the inequitableness of such a provision; the fact that this section of the Bill is opposed to the traditions of British jurisprudence and to the interpretation put upon the law by Judges both in England and this country; the fact that this section has created the greatest possible alarm based upon good grounds;—taking all these facts into consideration, I hope and trust that the existing law will be allowed to remain. No justification has been made out for any modification of the law. There might have been one or two cases in which there might have been undervaluations, but that is no reason why the law should be changed."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Sir, the two amendments which stand against my name are practically identical with those moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I think it will be convenient if I speak to them now. My hon'ble friend has, to some extent, anticipated me in the observations I had intended to offer, and I have no desire to weaken their effect by mere repetition. At the same time I do not wish to conceal the fact that when I first read section 585 (*now* 587) it seemed to me to be the weakest section in the whole Bill; I was, therefore, not a little surprised to find that the recommendations embodied in it were taken from the report of the Building Commission which was presided over by an eminent Judge of the High Court, and I am still consoling myself with the hope that the learned Judge is not really responsible for them, and that he was not one of the majority who signed the report which has just been read by my hon'ble friend. With all deference to the judgment of the majority of the Commission, they seem to me to be very weak and very halting recommendations. Let me read one statement; it is as follows:—

'The extravagant prices which the Corporation has been made to pay for property acquired by it have arisen from the interpretation put by the Courts upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of *Premchand Burul v. Collector of Calcutta* (I. L. R. 2 Cal. 103). The words "market value" *occasionally* lead to difficulties. In the case to which we have referred, it was held that the fairest and most favourable principle of compensation to the owners was to enquire "what is the market value of the property, not according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it." This *expression of opinion* has induced the Courts to assess lands at a price in excess of what owners would ordinarily have obtained for them in the market. We think it *not unfair* that for the purposes of land acquisition land should be valued according to its disposition at the time the declaration is made. *In the opinion of the majority of us* if it be shown that, before the declaration is made, the owner had taken active steps towards a more favourable disposition of the land, and had spent money for that purpose, further compensation might be given to him, such compensation being based on his actual loss."

"When I read this, the first question I am tempted to ask is, have the gentle men who sign this report any notion that this so-called expression of opinion i not an *obiter dictum*, that the same view has commended itself to the Judicia Committee, that this is the law administered by all the High Courts throughou India, and that in an appeal from the Madras High Court the Privy Council hav laid it down as the most equitable and fair view to be taken in these Lan Acquisition cases. (L. R. 20 I. A. 80.) But the report is careful to add that onl a majority of the Commission is responsible for this recommendation, and I sti console myself with the hope that the learned Judge who presided over the del berations of that body was in the minority. My hon'ble friend has pointed ou that the effect of this section will be to introduce a provision which will nullif what has been the recognised law since 1876, for that was the time when th

decision by Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Macpherson was pronounced. But let us not forget that, if this introduces a sweeping change, its operation will also be extremely anomalous; for, remember, it will not nullify the law outside Calcutta; it will not even nullify the law entirely in Calcutta; it will only nullify the law in Calcutta when a property is to be taken up by the Corporation. Suppose the East Indian Railway or the Eastern Bengal State Railway, or the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, or the Calcutta Port Trust, or the Government of Bengal want to acquire land for public purposes—these provisions will not be applicable; the law laid down by Sir Richard Garth will still be the law. Now is that a reasonable state of affairs? I affirm, without hesitation, that, if these changes are to be introduced, the most prudent course to follow will be to get the Imperial Legislative Council to amend the Land Acquisition Act.

"But, apart from these anomalies, let us examine the matter critically for a moment and see what it is that is intended to be done. Clause (*b*) provides that the market value of the land or building is to be taken according to the disposition of the land or of the building on the day of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act. Let us illustrate the position by a concrete case. I have five bighas of land, four of which are let out and one bigha is lying waste. The Corporation of Calcutta is pleased to take up that plot of land. Am I to be told that because this one bigha is lying waste they are to pay me nothing for it? That was precisely the contention of the Government of Madras in the case I have just referred to. The Government of Madras wanted to take up a hill side on which there were some ancient monuments of considerable historical and antiquarian interest. The question arose how was the hill side to be valued? There were no data for ascertaining the market value, for, admittedly, the hill or anything like it had never been sold. The only way that ingenuity could devise was to base the calculation on the actual profit derived from the hill side. It was found that as a matter of fact a portion of the hill side was let out, and the rental derivable from that portion was Rs. 120. The contention of the Madras Government was that they were entitled to take up the entire hill side upon payment of a sum which represented the capitalised value of this annual rental of Rs. 120. That contention of the Madras Government found no favour with the District Judge, who proceeded upon the basis of the possible rental for the whole of the hill-side and not upon the basis of the actual rental received for the part let out to quarrymen. This view of the District Judge was approved by the Privy Council, and the method was described to be the best, if not the only one, for getting at the market value of the ownership. I must confess, Sir, that I have not yet heard any reason, good, bad or indifferent, why we should change a system which not only accords with common-sense, but is also supported by an authority of so high a character. Let us now take another illustration. I have a plot of bustee land which is let out to tenants from year to year. If it continues to be used as a bustee, it will bring me in perhaps Rs. 2 per cottah. If it is used as a building site it will be sold for Rs. 500 a cottah. Am I to be told that the Corporation are entitled to take up this land by paying me the capitalised value of a rental of Rs. 2 per cottah? These concrete cases, more than any abstract discussions, serve to bring out forcibly the absurdity of the proposed system, and further illustrate the danger of legislating without due advertence to the mischievous consequences which may result in a variety of actual instances. I entertain no doubt as to what would be the inevitable fate of propositions like these if they were attempted to be incorporated into the statute book in any other legislative assembly.

"I now purpose to discuss the provisions of clause (*d*), which provides as follows:—

'The market value of the land or building shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed, for the purposes of the said clause *first* of sub-section (*1*) of section 23, to be twenty-five times the annual value of the property, as entered in the assessment book prescribed by this Act.'

"I can well anticipate that my hon'ble friends to the right will say that this is not a matter of vital importance, as it does not purport to embody any hard-and-fast rule of law, but simply introduces a rebuttable presumption. That looks very fair at first sight, but it is, or at any rate ought to be, well

known that it is one of the elementary principles of jurisprudence that you ought not to introduce into the statute book a presumption which is untrue in the majority of instances. I hope you will not be surprised if I undertake to prove to you in the course of a few minutes, if you will bear with me so long, that this presumption really bears that character.

"Now let us turn for a moment to section 148A (*now* 150), which defines the principle upon which annual value is calculated. We had an animated debate upon that section, and we may, all of us, be presumed to be familiar with its provisions. It will be remembered that it deals with the assessment of all classes of buildings. Clause (*a*) deals with buildings erected for letting purposes; clause (*b*) deals with buildings not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let. Take clause (*b*) first. Suppose the Corporation wishes to take up a building erected last year for Rs. 10,000 and which comes under clause (*b*). It has been assessed by the Corporation on the estimated present cost of erection, 5 *per cent.* upon which is Rs. 500; that is the annual value entered in the municipal assessment book when the Corporation proposes to acquire it under this section. The Corporation has to pay twenty-five times Rs. 500 or Rs. 12,500. Now, in the name of common-sense, I ask why this presumption is to be introduced into the law so that the Corporation is forced to pay more than it would otherwise have to pay? In every single case under clause (*b*) this presumption will operate to the disadvantage of the Corporation. I, therefore, affirm without hesitation that you ought not to introduce into the law a presumption which will be untrue in all the cases covered by sub-section (*b*) of section 148A (*now* 150).

"Let us now turn to clause (*a*), which deals with the case of buildings erected for letting purposes: in such a case you will remember that it is not the actual rental which is the basis of the valuation, but it is the rental paid by the hypothetical tenant to whom it is imagined to be let from year to year. Now a building which is fifty years old and a building which was erected yesterday may be let probably for about the same sum to tenants from year to year. If I rent a house for a year, whether the house is fifty years old or whether it was built yesterday, is just the same to me, provided it is in a good state of repair. The monthly rental may be the same for a house built yesterday and a house built fifty years ago, but the market value of the houses would be widely different. Old houses would probably require substantial repairs every two or three years, and, at no distant date, may have to be entirely taken down and rebuilt; therefore, no one will pay the same amount for an old house as for a house built yesterday. Now, is it soberly and seriously intended that the same value should be paid by the Corporation in both cases? My hon'ble friends will say that the section does not say so; it embodies only a rebuttable presumption. I know what a presumption means in the hands of Judges and how imperceptibly it tends to crystallise into a rigid, inflexible rule of law. The litigant who is called upon to negative it, indeed, finds himself in an unfortunate position. I ask, again, why do you say that it is absolutely necessary to place a presumption upon the statute book which will be proved to be untrue in the majority of cases? It has not been proved, it has not even been alleged, that any necessity for such a provision has been felt. The Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer possesses, I believe, the widest experience in Land Acquisition cases, and I feel sure that he will bear me out when I say that he has never had the smallest difficulty in determining the market value of a building in the hundreds of cases which have come before him under the law as it stands at present. I am certain, Sir, that this presumption if introduced into the law will be a fruitful source of mischievous litigation, and will needlessly involve the Corporation in a ruinous and lamentable waste of their funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Owing to the very unexpected turn the argument has taken, my reply to this amendment must be quite distinct in regard to clause (*c*) and clause (*d*). I will first premise the observations I am about to make by saying that no one can complain that the maxim quoted by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee from Lord Truro has not been very fully observed by the Courts in this country, because the scale of compensation which has been allowed has certainly not erred on the side of stinginess. The other day the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee told us that he was a citizen first and a

member of the Corporation afterwards. In this particular instance he has shown himself to be a member of the Corporation first and a citizen afterwards; for it is the citizens who will have to pay. This section is, I may frankly admit, a deliberate attempt to change the law. Whether, as the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya says, the law will only be changed for the Corporation, and that the Port Trust, the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the other Railways will continue to acquire land under the present law, does not, as I understand the matter, affect our deliberations. Those bodies must look out for themselves. If the law is changed for the Corporation, the Corporation will be so much the gainers. Perhaps if I read out in a tone of approval the extract from the Building Commission's Report which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has read out in such a denunciatory tone, it may have a somewhat different meaning to the Council. My hon'ble friend wanted to infer that this opinion was not concurred in by the Indian members of the Commission because it was expressly said to be the opinion of the majority. Well, all I can say in that connection is that in his elaborate Note of Dissent Babu Nalin Behari Sircar does not once refer to the subject, and I do not think the inference which my hon'ble friend has drawn can follow, because I find that as regards section E the only dissentient member was the Hon'ble Mr. Glass."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Babu Nalin Behari Sircar himself told me that he was opposed to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Yes, but I am speaking now with regard to the inference drawn, so that I am not sure that the dissentient might not have been Mr. Risley himself. However that may be, what the Commission said was this:—

'The extravagant prices which the Corporation has been made to pay for property acquired by it have arisen from the interpretation put by the Courts upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of Premchand Bural and another *v.* The Collector of Calcutta, I. L. R. 2 Cal. 103.'

"My hon'ble friend has himself admitted that the compensation awarded in *Premchand Bural's* case was outrageously excessive. It is solely with the object of saving the citizens from such outrageous excesses that this provision is proposed.

"As regards the case of Ballygunge cited by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I do not understand that the law will be interpreted as he surmises it would be. But after all the owners of land in Ballygunge cannot demand that the citizens of Calcutta should have to pay for their land the utmost possible prospective value which it might some day possibly be worth. It must be taken at a reasonable value; it must be taken at its immediate and probable value in the market. The market value still remains the standard. I am not prepared to affirm, Sir, that I can incontrovertibly defend the somewhat stringent words with which this clause ends after the very strong case made out against them by the Hon'ble Member for the University, although I am not wholly convinced by his arguments. Take the case of the five bighas, where one in the middle was waste and four let to tenants. I think that the owner would be able to show his intention with regard to that middle piece of land, and that the value would have to be assessed according to his reasonable and manifest intentions. However, as I have said, I am not an out-and-out advocate for the concluding words of this clause.

"As regards clause (*d*), Sir, which presupposes the presumption of twenty-five times the annual value, I am in agreement with my hon'ble friend. The proposals of the Building Commission on that subject were that twenty-five times the annual value should be taken as perhaps the best rough-and-ready means for arriving at an assessment. The Hon'ble Mr. Glass thought that twenty-five times the annual value was excessive, while Babu Kally Nath Mitter thought twenty-five times would be too low. I remember the Hon'ble Mr. Turner said in Select Committee that in his experience twenty times the annual value would be the proper amount, and the answer given to that was that he was probably thinking of joint holdings and of a house standing on land as well as the value of the land. We agreed as a sort of compromise to have twenty-five

times the annual value, thinking we were meeting the wishes of our colleagues, the Indian members. In the course of my experience twenty-five times has never been exceeded in any land acquisition proceedings. If anything over twenty-five times came before the land acquisition authorities, they would immediately ask for an explanation. I think that perhaps twenty times would be a fair substitution as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner. As regards the rule, the Hon'ble Member for the University has already set us an example in his amendment the other day. I refer to his amendment to section 347A (*now* 357). It was intended to provide how an annuity payable by the holder of land belonging to a Corporation was to be capitalised, and the Bill provided for its being capitalised according to its actual value. My hon'ble friend suggested as a rough-and-ready working rule 25 years' purchase. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill conferred with me on the subject. We thought those were rather favourable terms, and, though probably a little below the actual value, we thought it desirable to accept them. The forming of a working basis by legislating with a presumption of this sort is very desirable. In this connection I would like to ask my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's attention to the Land Acquisition Act itself. The provisions under which the officer, regarding whom he expressed such genuine panic on Saturday, can act, are contained in section 11, and section 11 only obliges him to award the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed. It is section 23 which lays down more precise conditions which are to guide the Courts and to limit the Court's judgment in the matter. The working plan as it has been in practice is very much this. The Land Acquisition Deputy Collector works in constant dread of the Civil Courts. If a reference has to be made to the Civil Court, and if the Civil Court's award is different to what he proposed, that result is a reflection on his character and discretion; so that he has constantly to ask himself what the Civil Court will do in such and such a case. So that if twenty times—or whatever the figure which the Council may ultimately agree to adopt—is inserted in section 585 (*now* 557) of the Bill which does not directly affect or govern the proceedings of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, he will constantly have to bear it in mind, because he has constantly to ask himself what the Civil Court will do. He will know that the Civil Court will have this presumption before it, and he will have a fair starting point, and it may be assumed that twenty times will be almost invariably taken as his basis. Whether that is too high a basis is a point for the members of the Corporation to consider and discuss."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"I should like to say a few words, as the Hon'ble Member for the University has appealed to me. I can certainly support what my friend has said on the point that the Civil Courts have no difficulty in ascertaining the market value of land. The only point is that it takes some time and a great deal of expense both in the Civil Court, and subsequent to appealing. As I understand this section, it is intended to try and do away with all that delay and expense of litigation by furnishing a rough and ready presumption of 25 years' purchase, and, more over, the Hon'ble Member must have seen that it says 'until the contrary is shown.' So that it still leaves it open to the Civil Court to determine what may be the actual market value of the land. In the proviso there is a safeguarding of the interests of the occupier or owner when it says:—

'Provided that this presumption shall not be made in respect of any land or building until a re-assessment has been made after the commencement of this Act, for the district in which such land or building is situated.'

"So that the intention is to give the best value of the land at that particular moment, but as regards the first clause (*c*), there is certainly a good deal to be said on both sides. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has told us that the executive rather dread the decision of the Civil Court. I am not sure that it is so. On the other hand, the public whose lands are taken may not be thoroughly satisfied with the result, and, whatever that result may be, either party has its remedy. If the Collector thinks that the Civil Court has given too much, he has his remedy of appeal just the same as the claimant has if he considers the Civil Court has given him too low a value. So that, if the Civil Court

goes wrong, either party has a perfect right of appealing to the High Court; but as regards this particular wording, to which the Hon'ble Member has taken such exception, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said that this was specially introduced to meet the difficulty in *Premchand Burai's* case. In that case it was said that to capitalise the present rental of the property at so many years' purchase was not always a fair way of arriving at the market value. Nor do I think that in practice you will meet with much difficulty. The cases to which my friends have referred, not only *Premchand Burai's* case but the *Harrison Road* case and the case of *Monindro Nath Chatterjee*, must be well-known to many, and also the case that occurred the other day, the extension of the General Hospital. In that case there was a filthy bustee occupied by sweepers and cowherds with their buffaloes, and when this bustee was removed and the case came into Court, the first witness that stepped into the box was an Engineer, and he produced a beautiful plan on paper with most beautiful residential houses for Europeans which he said might be let at Rs. 300 or Rs. 325 a month, and on this basis they advanced a most enormous claim to this land. At that time this ruling would apply to them, and I may say I myself decided that case, and this principle the Hon'ble Member for the University says will be brought in into the system. I am glad it will, because I do not quite follow the rule in *Premchand Burai's* case, so that he will have an opportunity of seeing that question soon decided. In *Premchand Burai's* case, as well as I remember, just as in the *Harrison, Road* case and in *Chatterjee's* case, there were some active steps taken, as the Building Commission says, to improve the property. In *Aghore Nath Chatterjee's* case, the parties laid the foundations and were going to build a huge lodging-house. It was on that basis that such a very large award was given by the District Judge. In this case of the Hospital extension nothing whatever was done. No active steps had been taken; nothing was shown that such an idea had entered the mind of the owner to build such residences on that land; and, if you do not draw a line somewhere, you might take up a bustee and the parties might come forward with beautifully drawn plans and say they were going to start a jute mill and ask for compensation upon the scale of possible profits on the jute mill with so many looms. Where are you to draw a line? This, I understand, was the idea that was in the mind of the Building Commission, that if an owner really had shown a disposition by taking active steps to improve his property, then that would be taken into consideration in awarding compensation. But if he had done nothing whatever than claim what we call a fancy price, how are you to estimate such a disposition as that when he comes forward with a plan showing he is going to start a jute mill or a cotton mill or residential houses or even the Bengal Club there? Any proposition of law might be put forward in the Courts, and if they were to take *Premchand Burai's* case in its widest meaning, the Court might be bound to give compensation on that scale. Therefore, I understand, this limitation is particularly against that: 'the disposition at the time it is purchased,' that is, such purpose to which it might reasonably be put or to which the owner had such intention of putting it: not a fancy idea that might arise when the land was taken up by Government to enhance its price and to put a fictitious price upon the land by getting up some scheme which never had any existence before except perhaps on paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"When the Hon'ble Members who moved these amendments were dealing with clause (*c*) they referred to the inadequate amount of compensation that would be paid on account of gardens and waste or unoccupied land. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the case of a piece of garden land in Ballygunge, which he said actually brought in Rs. 5 a month or Rs. 60 a year, and he said that, if clause (*c*) was allowed to stand, the owner would only get compensation on that basis. The Hon'ble Member for the University referred to a case which occurred in Madras about some hill which was absolutely waste, and he wished to know whether Government would be entitled to take it up practically for nothing, because it brought in nothing to the owner. Now, Sir, the answer in both those cases is that they would be governed not by clause (*c*) but by clause (*d*). In the case of the

garden at Ballygunge, the Hon'ble Member who referred to it did not tell us what the annual value was as entered in the municipal assessment register. Now, under clause (*d*), the presumption is that the compensation to be paid is twenty-five times, not the actual letting value, not the actual return for the moment, but twenty-five times the annual value, as ascertained by the Municipal Assessment Department and entered in the assessment register. This is an entirely different thing. The actual annual value and the actual letting value of houses may be an entirely different thing from the annual valuation as determined by the Municipal Assessment Department."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"As a rule the actual letting value is the annual value."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee is right. As a rule the actual letting value is the same as the rent paid by the hypothetical tenant, but in exceptional cases that is not so, and the cases that he has mentioned are precisely cases of that exceptional nature. As regards waste land unoccupied in the heart of the city, no one will for one moment pretend that although they are bringing in nothing to their owners at present, they are, therefore, worthless, and they are certainly not entered at *nil* in the municipal assessment register. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya referred to the case of two houses, a new house and an old house of 50 years old. Both of these may be letting for the same rent at the same moment; they may both let for Rs. 100 a month. He asked the Council whether it would be right that the same compensation should be paid for the old house as for the new one? That is exactly a case of the kind which was covered by the decision the Council came to under section 148A (*now* 151). The annual valuation of the old house will be less than the annual value of the new house, and, therefore, the amount of compensation payable under clause (*d*) of this section will be greater in the one case than in the other.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for the University pointed out that this 25 years' purchase presumption would operate unfavourably towards the Corporation in some cases, and he instanced the case of residential houses which was dealt with so thoroughly the other day. The Hon'ble Member is perfectly right. It is quite true that in those cases the number of years' purchase ought to be 20 years and not 25 years. It will be within the recollection of the Council that, when we were dealing with the determination of the annual value of residential houses, I produced letters which had been sent to me by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Company and Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company, and I showed to the Council that the annual return on house property in Calcutta was somewhere about 5 *per cent.* or a little more; and the Council accepted that view, and decided that the annual valuation of residential houses should be taken to be 5 *per cent.* on their estimated present cost of construction. Now to invert that decision, or to express it in a different way, the result of that is that the capitalised value of the annual valuation is 20 years' purchase; that is to say, it is twenty times the annual valuation as entered in the assessment register; and, Sir, I think the Council would be perfectly justified in following Mr. Oldham's advice and substituting 20 years for 25 years in clause (*d*). I imagine that the Hon'ble Member who moved this amendment would probably oppose any alteration of that kind. Babu Kally Nath Mitter said before the Building Commission that 30 years should be given. Why? He has given no reasons. The only reason why we should be justified in giving 25 years' purchase or taking that as the presumption is in order to soften the severity of the law of land acquisition. We know that in Calcutta there is a strong prejudice against giving up and being deprived of one's ancestral house, and it is a feeling which the Legislature will do well to take into consideration. I think that we ought not to reduce the number of years' purchase below 25, not because it would not be absolutely just, but because it would be felt as a hardship; but to give anything more than 25 years would be, I think, unfair to the rate-payers and unfair to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The ruling in the case of *Premchand Bural* was passed under Act X of 1870, which provided for taking the market

value as it stood at the time of awarding compensation for the land. There is necessarily always an interval between the declaration that the land is to be acquired and the time of the award, the interval often extending for many months. During that interval owners of properties declared for acquisition had the opportunity of making various fictitious arrangements for the purpose of establishing a claim to higher compensation at the time of the award. The High Court had thus before them the fact that the law allowed the owners to make dispositions of their property before the award, when they delivered their judgment in *Premchand Bural's* case, and it is presumably for this reason that they ruled that such dispositions should be taken into account. The law was, however, amended by Act I of 1894, and in the first clause of section 23 it is provided that the market value shall be that value at the time of the declaration for acquisition. Owners can, therefore, no longer make dispositions of their property after that date, and the High Court's ruling has apparently ceased to apply. A fresh ruling under the new law should be awaited. The Building Commission might, indeed, have dispensed with recommending the provision under discussion, because section 23 of Act I of 1894 now to a great extent meets what they propose; that is, the market value is to be the value at the time of the declaration, and not at the time of the award. They apparently, however, desired to emphasize the fact that any disposition of the property subsequent to the declaration should not be taken into account in awarding compensation, and, as serving that purpose, I think that the present provision should remain in the Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I quite sympathise with those remarks that the public ought not to pay for any malpractices on the part of a person with a view to raise artificially the value of the property. Therefore, the compensation ought to be paid upon the value of the property at the time of the declaration. If that is the intention of the section, why is it not specified?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"That is stated in the Land Acquisition law itself."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It is expressly stated in clause (*c*) of section 585 (*now* 557) of the Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"What would 'disposition' mean?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"The Building Commission apparently took the term from the ruling in *Premchand Bural's* case for the express purpose of protecting the Corporation from awards based on that ruling."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Is it not covered by section 23?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The words 'disposition of the land or building' mean the manner in which the land or building is being used. It is not a question of the date. The date is settled."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"Another provision of the present Act may be mentioned in support of the Building Commission's recommendation. It will be seen that section 24 of the present Act specially provides that the Court shall not take into consideration in awarding compensation any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired, that is to say, that the Court is not to take into account the possible gain which the owner of the property might have obtained at some future time."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I should like to add one or two illustrations to those that have been given by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Take the case of a tank partly silted up near a road—and we have a very large number of

such tanks in the added area. If we take in valuing this land the present disposition of the property, it would be that that property is a nusiance. The only disposition that it has is a periodical notice calling upon the owner to cleanse it; and we all know that if this property was filled up and sold in the open market it would fetch the same price as any other building site; but if we are to apply the present clause (c) to that property, I think the Corporation would not pay anything to the owner, but on the contrary get something from him, because he has to incur periodically some loss and, perhaps, also to undergo prosecution under notices from the Municipality.

"Then, again, take the case of a building with a tank attached to it. In the added area we have many such tanks attached to buildings, which are, in fact, a nuisance to the buildings themselves. If the building is let to a tenant now, it will not fetch the same rent which it otherwise would if there was no tank attached to it. The man is not able to spend money to fill the tank, but if that tank was filled probably he would get a higher rent. Now if he was willing to sell the tank and the house to a willing purchaser, the latter would pay not only for the building but also for the tank, and if he was able to build a new building altogether on a new model, he would pay a very much higher price; but if the Corporation is going to acquire it, the Corporation will only pay, say, twenty times or twenty-five times the rent that he is receiving now. That will be, I submit, an injustice to the owner of the property, because if he sells it to a willing purchaser in the market, he gets much more than is provided for in this section.

"Then, again, if we take the illustration which was given by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, the illustration of five bighas, four bighas of which are occupied by tenants and one is waste. I think if the property was sold in the open market the one bigha which is waste would fetch a higher price than the four bighas occupied by tenants, for their trouble would be to turn out those tenants. But under the present sub-sections (c) and (d) probably he would get a very low price, because the present disposition of the property yields nothing.

"Then a reference was made to the report of the Building Commission, that if an owner took active steps to improve the property, probably just before the declaration, he would be entitled to a much higher price, but that has been again nullified by the third recommendation in asking the Legislature to enact proviso (*iii*) of clause (c), which provides that—

'if the market-value has been increased by means of any improvement made by the owner or his predecessor in interest within two years before the aforesaid declaration was published, such increase shall be disregarded, unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land or building being taken under the said Land Acquisition Act.'

Thus throwing the entire onus upon the man to prove in the first place, which is not the ordinary rule of law, that the improvement was made *bonâ fide*. Not that the Corporation is to prove that the improvement was not made *bonâ fide*, but that the person ought to prove that it was made *bonâ fide* and was not made in contemplation of the proceedings. I would not like to add much more at this stage of the argument. We are only dealing with the advisability as to whether clauses (c) and (d) should be retained. I endorse fully the arguments that were put forward by the Hon'ble Members proposing the amendments."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"I beg to support both the amendments of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on the simple ground that when there is a distinct and separate law in the matter, and when there are provisions in that law regarding these matters, the law should not be restricted by these clauses in favour of the Corporation, and no special ground has been made out in favour of the Corporation for the enactment of these clauses. If these clauses be kept in the statute-book they may not only work hard upon the owners of land, but will go against the settled rulings of the judicial authority."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"After what has been urged by my hon'ble friends I do not think I ought to take up unnecessarily the

time of this Council, but what I beg to submit, Sir, is this. Clause (*c*) is either unnecessary or is in contravention of the provisions of Act I of 1894. In section 23 of that Act, we find that in 'determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto.' Here we find this additional clause :—

'The market-value of the land or building shall be deemed, for the purposes of clause *first* of the sub-section (*1*) of section 23 of the said Land Acquisition Act, to be the market-value according to the disposition of the land or building at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6 of the said Land Acquisition Act.'

"Has this sentence any meaning? 'According to the disposition of the land or building.' If it be said that it is co-extensive with the first clause of section 23, then it is unnecessary. If, on the other hand, it is contended that it has some meaning, what is the meaning? It would be restricting the Courts in respect of matters which they have to take into consideration, and which they shall not take into consideration under sections 23 and 24. Section 23 provides that in awarding compensation certain matters shall be taken into consideration. Section 24 provides that certain matters shall not be taken into consideration. Now, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has referred to the fifth clause of section 24. I would ask why is this provision here again: 'any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue for the use to which it will be put when acquired.' The wording may not be identical, but it is the same. My contention is that, if it be said that this is merely a reproduction of the provisions of sections 23 and 24, then it is unnecessary. If the phrase 'according to the disposition of the land or building' has any particular meaning, then I submit it would be restricting the powers of the Court in fixing compensation so far as they at present enjoy under the existing law, and if it be in any way in contravention of or in conflict with the existing Act, I submit it is a matter for the consideration of the Council whether an India Council Act can be thus superseded, repealed, practically, or interfered with or modified by an Act of the Provincial Council. It may be a question, it will be perhaps a very nice question, for lawyars to discuss hereafter whether this would not be *ultra vires*. I leave this to be considered by the Council. Then it strikes me if the provisions intended to be introduced by in any way in direct conflict with or in contravention of the provisions of the existing law which is embodied in an Act of the Supreme Council, the authority of that Council should be obtained."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"In introducing this Bill we received the sanction of the Government of India to these clauses This Council has the power to modify an Act of the Government of India with the sanction of that Government"

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said :—" Under the existing rules a preliminary sanction has been taken, but the question even then will arise whether this sanction would cure any defect which would exist if this be found to be in any way contravening or being in conflict with the existing law embodied in that.

"With regard to clause (*d*),—and here I may say that I do not wish to waste the time of the Council, especially as the Members of Council are very anxious to go away, and more especially those like myself who come from the mufassal,—it appears to me that there is a latent desire and an indirect attempt to prevent fraudulent under-valuation effected by the rate-payers by resorting to unfair means in getting an under-assessment, and I fully sympathise with that. If people come to know that the valuation made in the assessment book would be taken as the standard for the purpose of awarding compensation when cases of land acquisition arise, they would think thrice perhaps before they make any attempts by resorting to unfair means to have their holdings under-valued. I think it will have a direct effect from that point of view, and so far I thoroughly agree; but the question is whether the valuation in the assessment book ought to be taken as the standard. When this Act, I of 1894, was passed, I have no doubt Hon'ble Members will remember there was a great deal of discussion about the fixing of the market value. It was a very

difficult question, and, therefore, it was that in that law those two sections were embodied. Certain matters will have to be taken into consideration; certain matters will be excluded from being taken into consideration. It left the Courts entirely at liberty in the application of equitable principles to fix the assessment according to the circumstances of each case. Now here the Courts will be handicapped. It has been observed by the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer that perhaps the law's delay would be avoided to a certain extent. That may be, but the provision won't be equivalent to a stereotyped hard-and-fast rule that this is the annual value which is to be put down in the assessment book, and this is to be the guide. I believe, and I fear, it will act injuriously both for the Corporation and for the rate-payers. I say also that it is not a safe standard; it is not a judicious standard to be adopted. This question ought to be left for decision by the Courts having regard to all the circumstances of the case. Delay may take place; the law's delay is proverbial, and so long as the law will have to be administered in any country there will be delay, you cannot cut down the delay in this way. I submit, therefore, that both these clauses ought to be left out."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I do not wish to get entangled in the meshes o a legal controversy, because if I do get entangled in such a controversy it will be difficult to get out of it. It has become abundantly clear in the co urse of the debate that no case whatever has been made out for any change of th e law. My friend the Hon'ble Member for the University appealed to the Hon' ble the Legal Remembrancer as to what his experience of these cases was, and h e said that, working under the existing law, he had found no difficulty whatever, and the only difficulty that ever arose was in connection with the delays that were caused by the operation of the present law. You have already passed a sectio n which avoids those delays, and, therefore, it seems to me that, so far as the prac tical working of this law is concerned, no difficulties having been felt, there is no j ustification for this important modification in the law, which is unique and un precedented, which has no analogy in the municipal legislation of the Empire or of the civilised world. I challenge Hon'ble Members to refer to a single Mu nicipal Act where such provisions in land acquisition proceedings find a place. Therefore, it seems to me that absolutely no case has been made out; and then, Sir, not only has no case been made out, but the whole volume of opinion, the ba lance of argument, is entirely adverse to the enactment of these provisions. Ou r contention—I do not know whether we have been able to make the point cle ar—is this: the present law has worked well; do not have any hard-and-fast rule based upon assessments which are untrustworthy and unreliable; these will lead to difficulties and complications, and, in some cases, the provisions of the Bill will be attended with loss to individuals, in some cases with loss to the Corporation. Why take a leap into the unknown? I think, Sir, this is common sense, especially having regard to the fact there is very strong feeling against these provisions.

"One word about the question of valuation to which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill referred. The Hon'ble Member said that with regard to the waste lands to which I alluded in the course of my observations, the municipal assessment books must have an annual valuation. I do not know what municipal assessment books contain or do not contain. The municipal assessment books are made up by irresponsible parties, though no doubt they are subject to the supervision and control of the Assessor. But the Assessor cannot look into the minutiæ of these assessments, and I say it is positively dangerous to make the allotments of compensation depend upon these assessments. My hon'ble friend referred to the annual valu ation of an old house and of a new house. And he said there must be a differe nce in the assessment book. I say no if both the houses are let on hire, and my reasons are these: the annual value in both cases would be dependent upon the letting value—the value upon which the old house and the new hous are let. The old house lets for Rs. 100 a month, the new house also lets for Rs. 100 a month, because people do not make a distinction in that way. Therefore the annual value being dependent upon the letting value, the annual value will be the same figure in the one case as it will be in the other case. Therefore any compensation

paid upon the basis of the annual value would be exactly the same in the one as in the other case. Therefore the compensation paid for the old house would be exactly the same as the compensation paid for the new house. If the compensation paid for the new house is inadequate and insufficient, the compensation paid for the old house is excessive and extravagant. How my friend the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill persuades himself into an opposite line of argument and an opposite line of conclusion is one of those mysteries which I have not been able to understand. The conclusion seems to be plain and palpable. In some cases there will be loss to the Corportion, in others loss to the public, and it seems to me unnecessary altogether to introduce a change in the law."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I cannot conceal, Sir, that my experience in connection with this debate has been of a very novel character. Each of the four hon'ble gentlemen who spoke on the Government side has made admissions which, when taken together, completely destroy the Government cause. This is a startling statement to make; but I shall show presently that there is no exaggeration whatever. It will be convenient, however, if we specify what those admissions are, and deal with each of them separately.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham endeavoured to meet the concrete case put by me so far as clause (*c*) was concerned. Clause (*c*), it may be remembered, deals with the case of the present disposition of the land and building, that is to say, the disposition of the land and building at the date of the publication of the declaration. I gave as a concrete illustration the case of the waste land. My hon'ble friend said there will be some means of valuing it. No doubt there is a means of valuing it, but the law expressly says that you are not to value it, you are not to look to its potential value, but you are to look to its disposition at the time of the publication of the declaration. I am constrained to say, Sir, that my hon'ble friend has given no answer whatever to my argument. Then he takes clause (*d*), and there he frankly confesses that my arguments are unanswerable; but what is the remedy he suggests? Reduce twenty-five to twenty! I am quite willing to take that if he will fall in with my views in their entirety. I pointed out that, so far as clause (*d*) was concerned, twenty-five times the annual valuation in the case of residential houses would certainly involve the Corporation in serious loss; but I also pointed out that twenty-five times in the other case would involve the ratepayers in equally serious loss. My hon'ble friend did not advert to this latter part of my argument, and I have the strongest objection to his adopting the first half of my argument and abandoning the other half when the two together really form one indivisible whole.

"I now turn to the observations of the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, who in answer to me admitted that there was no difficulty in administering the present law, except for the delays which are unavoidable; and he ventured to indulge in the hope that if the presumption which is embodied in clause (*d*) is incorporated in the statute book, such delay will be avoided in future. I venture to think, however, that the result will be just the other way. Under the existing law, when there is no presumption whatsoever, District Judges are allowed to deal with the particular facts of the case they have before them. Under the new law they will be hampered with this additional presumption, which I have shown may be successfully challenged in the majority of instances, and, therefore, the preliminary question in every case will be whether the presumption is applicable or not. Either the Corporation or the rate-payer, whosoever may be interested to do so, will, in the first instance, endeavour to destroy that presumption, and once it has been destroyed the whole operation which has to be performed under the existing law becomes inevitable. Then the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer pointed out another very important clause which I had overlooked, namely, that there is a proviso to clause (*d*) that the presumption that the market value is twenty-five times the annual value of the property is not to come into operation till there has

been a fresh re-assessment after the commencement of this Act. It will be in the recollection of the Council that the other day they accepted my amendment to section 148B (*now* 152), in which they specified the dates upon which the assessments made under the present Act are to terminate in each of the wards of the city. I have already pointed out to you that this presumption is not applicable to all cases in Calcutta; but I now desire to point out, what is still more anomalous, that this presumption will be applicable to different wards on different dates. Take ward No. 10. There the existing valuation comes to an end in March, 1900, so that till then no presumption will apply there. Take ward No. 6. There the valuation comes to an end in 1901. In some of the wards the valuation will come to an end so late as 1906; so that I take it the consequence of this new law will be that in the case of land acquired by the Corporation in 1905 on one side of a street the presumption will apply; in the case of land taken on the other side of the street no presumption will apply. Therefore, not only is it true that you have not one presumption applicable to the whole of Calcutta, but you have one presumption applicable to the Corporation, another to other people, and you have this presumption coming into operation in different parts of Calcutta on different dates ranging from 1900 to 1906. I do not think this is an invention of which any Legislature will be proud.

"I shall next deal with the observations of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I devoutly wish, Sir, that instead of being a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service my hon'ble friend had been a Member of the Bar, for he would have been the best defender of bad cases. My hon'ble friend in answer to my argument pointed out, with his usual acuteness, that the cases to which I referred will be covered by clause (*d*); that is precisely my objection. Clause (*c*) and clause (*d*) contradict each other. What is the remedy you propose to apply in the case which is covered by each of the two clauses (*c*) and (*d*)? Clause (*d*) provides that—

> 'The market value of the land or building shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed, for the purposes of the said clause *first* of sub-section (*1*) of section 23, to be twenty-five times the annual value of the property, as entered in the assessment-book prescribed by this Act.'

"Well and good. A parcel of land is valued in 1901; it is acquired by the Corporation in 1906; if you apply the presumption in clause (*d*), the market value in 1906 is twenty-five times the annual value as assessed in 1901; but the rule in clause (*c*) also applies, so that you must proceed on the basis of the disposition of the land in 1906. Now, if circumstances have changed in the meanwhile, the valuations obtained by the two processes will be different— a necessary consequence of the fact that you have one presumption in clause (*d*) and another rule laid down in clause (*c*). You have clearly two presumptions which contradict each other. Therefore, before the present law can be applied, you will have in every individual case to test the presumption which arises. My hon'ble friend next said, as regards my illustration of the new house and the old house, that the annual value will be different in the two cases. I submit with great respect that this is begging the whole question. Remember that, under section 148A (*now* 151), the principle upon which you proceed is the letting value, not in the case of a lease for a term, but a lease from year to year; that is to say, whether the house be old or new, you have to see what amount of rental would be paid by a tenant who took it only for a year; and whether the house be old or new, if it is in good repair, he will pay the same amount of rent in the two cases. Of course, if you proceeded upon the basis of a lease for a term, say, for ten years, the result might be different; for it would make considerable difference to a tenant who wants a lease of a building for a long term, whether the house is old or new. But so long as you proceed on the basis of a yearly tenancy, the annual value of the old and the new house, as entered in the municipal assessment roll is bound to be identical, unless, indeed, such assessments are based on some novel and arbitrary principle. I repeat, therefore, that when my hon'ble friend assumes that the valuations in the two cases will be equal, he assumes the very thing which I challenge and which has to be proved.

"Lastly, I must take the observations of the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary. If I understood him correctly, he said that the law as laid down by Sir Richard Garth had been altered by the Act of 1894. Assume this to be the right view; the present provision, then, is a wholly unnecessary piece of legislation, and should be abandoned. But, as a matter of fact, the change in the law has not the remotest bearing upon the present question. Under the law of 1870, the market value had to be ascertained at the date of the award; under the law of 1894, it has to be ascertained at the date of the declaration. But the question now before the Council is whether you are to regard the actual disposition at the date when the declaration is made or any possible disposition of the property. In the judgment of Sir Richard Garth, the learned Chief Justice did not dwell at all upon the fact that under the law as it then existed the property was to be valued, not at the time of the declaration, but at the time when it was actually taken up and the compensation awarded. The point for discussion was, are you to consider the state of the property at the date when it is acquired or estimate its value with regard to any possible use to which it might be put, not between the date of the declaration and the date when it is actually taken up, but any possible use to which it might be put by the owner at any time if the property instead of being acquired for public purposes continued in his possession? That is quite clear from section 23 itself, which provides that you are to take the market value of the land at the date of the declaration. What you are now seeking to do is arbitrarily to define this market value and to put a further restricted meaning upon it. Let me put a concrete case before the Council. Here is a bustee which you want to take up. The owner says that its market value has to be determined at the date of the declaration. He contends that if a person purchased it he would have to pay for it, not what it may bring him in as a bustee, but what it would bring him in as a building site. If he can make that good under the existing law, he will be entitled to get from the party who takes up the land compensation on the basis of valuation upon the footing of its being used for a building site; in other words, if he can make out that the particular plot of land may be used as a bustee or may be used as a building site, the market value will be assessed on the basis of a building site. You change this under the new law and provide that when the Corporation acquires the property used as a bustee, there is to be no reference to any prospective disposition. You do not adhere to the provisions of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, you substantially change them in favour of the Corporation alone. But, in your anxiety to favour the Corporation, you manage to contradict yourself. In section 585 (*now* 557) you attempt to define market value with reference to the annual value as determined for purposes of assessment. You apply your definition to houses let from year to year, but you overlook that, when the question of assessment of these very houses was discussed, you declined to accept my suggestion that such assessment should proceed on the basis of the market value. In one part of the Bill, you declare that there is no relation between market value and rateable value; in another part of the Bill, most inconsistently, you make the one depend on the other; in other words, there is one mode of valuation when property has to be rated, another mode of valuation when it has to be confiscated; in each instance, the citizen is the loser and the Corporation the gainer."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"May I be permitted to say one word in reply with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. It is with reference to the section as a whole. It is this. In Calcutta, unlike any other part of Bengal, we have the whole area to which the land acquisition provisions can apply, carefully assessed in the ordinary course of business by a special establishment. All those assessments are subject to the right of the owners first to lodge an objection to the Vice-Chairman, and, finally, to an appeal to the Small Cause Court; and we may take it that on the whole the assessments are most carefully and most accurately made, the interests of both parties being carefully safeguarded. Surely it is a matter of common sense when the Corporation comes to take up land whose value has been determined in that way, that the value to be awarded should depend in some way or other upon the assessment previously made."

The motions being put the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Before the next amendment on the paper is proceeded with, may I be permitted to move the following proviso to clause (*b*) of section 585 (*now* 557). It was alluded to when we were dealing with that clause. I said then that I would be willing to make it clear that compensation for sudden disturbance should be allowed, and I think the general idea was that that ought to be done. The Secretary has drafted the following proviso:—

'When proceedings have been taken under the said section 17 for the acquisition of any land, and any person sustains damage in consequence of being suddenly dispossessed of such land, compensation shall be paid to such person for such dispossession.'"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I gladly accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Before I move my next amendment, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill whether he will accept it or not. If he does not accept it, I do not see the use of going on with it. The amendment is as follows:—

'that for the words 'two years' the words 'one year' be substituted in line 5 of proviso (*iii*) to section 585.'"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not accept the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 585 (*now* 557), clause (*c*), proviso (*i*), line 9, for "may" be substituted "shall."

He said:—"This is a very small matter. It seems to me that 'may' here means 'shall.' If there is actual loss, compensation 'shall' be paid to the owner and not 'may' be paid to him. As the word occurs twice in the same section, I want to put in the word 'may' in one place and 'shall' in the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"'May' means 'may' in this section. It is intended not to bind the Corporation hand and foot, but to leave the law in some degree elastic. It has been already explained how uncertain it is. One Hon'ble Member has asked what the exact meaning of the word 'disposition' was. All that has to be elucidated, and I think it is safer to leave the word 'may' in."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am informed by the Secretary that this particular clause including the word 'may' was drafted by Mr. Justice Trevelyan himself."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"I am not surprised to hear that, and I must press my amendment on the Council."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 585 (*now* 557), clause (*e*), the words "*surki* mills" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved—

(1) that in section 585 (*now* 557), proviso (*iii*), for the words "unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not," the words "when it is established that the improvement was not made *bonâ fide* and was made" be substituted;

(2) that to the said proviso (*iii*) the following be added:—

"*Explanation.*—Service of notice, if any, made by the Chairman on the owner or his predecessor of the intention of the Corporation to take proceedings for the acquisition of the land or building shall be conclusive evidence to establish that the improvement made thereafter was not made *bonâ fide*, and was made in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of such land or building.

Proviso (*iii*) shall not apply when the declaration is published more than two years after the matter of the intended acquisition is first discussed at a meeting of the Corporation, or after the service of the notice referred to in the *Explanation*, whichever event first occurs."

He said:—"With Your Honour's permission I would take these two amendments together and also to add to the explanation after the words 'if any' in line 1, the words 'is issued by the Chairman' and leave out the word 'made.'

"The object of these amendments evidently is to shift the burden of proof from one party to another. Clause (*iii*) provides—

'if the market-value has been increased by means of any improvement made by the owner or his predecessor in interest within two years before the aforesaid declaration was published, such increase shall be disregarded, unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land or building being taken under the said Land Acquisition Act.'

"The clause as drafted throws the onus of proof on the owner; the object of my amendment is to throw the onus upon the Corporation. Now, Sir, the report of the Building Commission in one part said that if any step is taken to improve the property, then of course 'the present disposition of the property' as embodied in clause (*c*) would not be injurious to this case; but this proviso militates against that recommendation. You say that, if a person makes an improvement shortly before the declaration, he will get a proper price; but in the next place you say that if the improvement is made not within a few days or a few months or a year, but within two years after the declaration, you must prove that those improvements were made *bonâ fide*, and were not made in

contemplation of an intended acquisition. It is dangerous, I submit, to make a provision of this kind. We all know what the presumption is in Civil Courts: that once an onus is thrown upon a party, it is difficult for him to discharge it. Take for instance a congested area. It is desirable that the congested area should be opened up and some road should pass through it. A discussion is going on, and it is difficult to say what line the road will take. Now the man, not knowing whether the line of the road will take the direction covering his land or house, makes improvements. Perhaps two years afterwards or one and a half year afterwards it may so turn out that the line takes such a turn that his land has to be acquired. Then the presumption would arise that he did not make these improvements *bonâ fide*, and it would be difficult for him to establish the case beyond giving his own deposition.

"Now, Sir, it is a settled principle of law on the rule of evidence and burden of proof that circumstances of mere suspicion which lead to no certain result is no proof of bad faith or fraud, and that no fraud can be presumed against anybody in any case, or, in other words, fraud and dishonesty are not to be assumed upon conjecture, however probable. It may be said that fraud is incapable of being proved by direct evidence, but circumstantial evidence is none the less not difficult of proof and is equally cogent and strong as the evidence of the senses. The evidence of circumstances of fraud must be strong and sufficient to overcome the natural presumption of honesty and fair dealing, and it must be such as to satisfy a reasonable mind of the existence of fraud by raising a counter-presumption, there being no such thing as legal fraud in the absence of moral fraud.

"As to the onus there is no reason why we should deviate from the rules enunciated by the Evidence Act. If the Municipality is convinced of the necessity of acquiring any land or building, there is no difficulty in apprising the owner of such intention by notice prohibiting him to spend money in the improvement of the property. It may be said that if the land is not acquired the Corporation may be held liable to pay damages; but the Corporation must take that risk if it really wants to avoid the burden of proving fraud.

"The provisions proposed to be enacted being in derogation of, and encroachment upon, the rights of owners must be so made as to cause least hardship to them. It is, therefore, I propose, that the onus of proving want of *bonâ fide* must be thrown on the Corporation, which it can easily avoid by giving a notice to the owner.

"Then again there should be some limit of time within which decided action in the shape of publication of declaration should be fixed, and I have not altered the period suggested, which is two years, but have made it definite in the *proviso* suggested by my amendment. Assume, again, a proposal to acquire a piece of land is mooted. After a correspondence of, say, two years, the matter is dropped, and in the meantime the owner is in possession of funds which he intends to invest in building on the land. Who is responsible for the owner's loss? Then, again, suppose as soon as the owner begins to build on the same land, say, after a year, the matter was dropped, but after the correspondence was re-opened for acquiring the same piece of land, and it is ultimately decided that the acquisition is necessary, and a declaration is published under this Government's further orders. In this manner, the owner may be delayed to exercise his undoubted right to improve his property for an indefinite period.

"Let me take another instance. A discussion is set on foot at a meeting of the Corporation to open a congested area by making a road, or that the idea is conceived by one of the authorities, and the matter is made the subject of correspondence. No plan is drawn; there is no knowing what the line of the road will be, but should any person make any improvement and the road happens to pass through his improved property, the onus is thrown upon him to prove *bonâ fide*, and we all know how difficult it is to discharge it. It may be urged on behalf of the Corporation that the man was aware of the proposal of the acquisition, and he, in order to get a large compensation, made the improvement, and the suggestion is sure to be accepted. Now here the Corporation may not know what line the road would take, and yet the presumption is going to be made in favour of the Corporation and against the owner of the property who may be ignorant as to the line the road would take."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, said:—"I beg that the amendment which stands in my name in the list of business may be taken with the two just moved. My amendment is as follows:—

"That in proviso (*iii*) to clause (*c*) of section 585 (*now* 557) the words 'if it be proved that improvement was made not *bonâ fide*, but' be substituted for the words 'unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not.'"

"My amendment, though not identical with the amendment just moved by the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, purports to be the same, and the object of my amendment is this: that in the matter of land acquisition matters the Chairman of the Corporation is also to be considered a party, and when it is to his advantage that the improvement made by the owner should be disregarded, it is fair that he should have to prove that the improvement was made not *bonâ fide* but on contemplation to fetch higher compensation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"In moving his first amendment the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said that his object was to throw the onus of proof on to the Corporation. Could anything possibly be more unreasonable? What the Corporation would have to prove would be a negative as to the intention of some private person in doing some act, two years beforehand. How could they possibly discharge any such obligation? The Hon'ble Member referred to some principles of the law of evidence. As I understand it, Sir, there is a recognised principle in the law of evidence to the effect that the burden of proving any particular fact shall lie upon the party who is best able to prove it. Surely, if an owner has carried out an improvement *bonâ fide* within the period specified in the section, he is the person best able—in fact he is the only person who is able—to show that the improvement was carried out in good faith and not with the intention of extorting higher compensation from the Courts.

"Then, Sir, with reference to the second amendment of the Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN, I would ask the Council to look at the terms of the proviso, which is as follows:—

'Proviso (*iii*) shall not apply when the declaration is published more than two years after the matter of the intended acquisition is first discussed at a meeting of the Corporation.'

"Could any words possibly be more vague and indefinite? There may be no record. The matter may come up at a meeting of the Corporation in a casual incidental way without notice; there might be no proper discussion on it; no one might know anything about it. But because one or two members may have been talking casually about it, this proviso is to come into operation and the rule in proviso (*iii*) of section 585 (*now* 557) is not to apply. I will not trouble the Council with any further observations. It appears to me that the whole of the second amendment is absolutely impracticable. I should have had very little objection to a notice being served by the Chairman on the owner of any land whose property it was in contemplation to take up, but to rule that after the lapse of two years, if the Corporation have not published a declaration, the whole of this clause is not to apply would absolutely destroy the effect of the section which the Building Commission recommended."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I feel very strongly the force of the observations which have been addressed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. It would be difficult on the part of the Corporation to prove a thing of that kind, because the knowledge would be knowledge which would be in the possession of the party concerned; and as for proving a negative, I think my hon'ble friend will remember the case where he has called upon an unfortunate person, who makes an application for the approval of a site of a building or for a plan of a building, to prove a negative: the applicant is to satisfy the Chairman that there are no objections which might be brought forward against the site or against the plan. Therefore, as far as that is concerned, my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill and the hon'ble mover of this amendment stand exactly upon the same footing. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has placed an impossible burden upon an unfortunate individual, and my friend the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohun Sen proposes to place an impossible burden upon the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"No one has noticed the explanation proposed to be moved in section 585 (*now* 557). I do not suppose my colleagues in the Corporation will consent to that. It leaves it possible for the Chairman to employ any spare time he may find on his hands in issuing notices which would bind the whole of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"It is not an unknown thing in the Law Courts that the onus of proving that a man has not a certain intention often lies upon the party who has to establish a negative. For instance, in the case of fraud, although it is within the knowledge of the person who commits fraud, nevertheless both in criminal and civil cases the onus is not upon the person who alleges absence of fraud to prove that he did not commit a fraud, but upon the person who alleges that fraud has been actually committed. Therefore, it is not unusual in Courts of Justice to prove a negative, but is it really the case here, as the party alleging fraud has to prove it. As my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has pointed out, the case where a person has to do the impossible feat of satisfying the Chairman that there is no objection on the part of the Chairman or any party as to whether a site is fit for a building site. If that could be proved by a person, I do not see why the Corporation should not prove a negative of this kind. And then again it is very easy for the Corporation to know whether they are going to acquire a piece of land. Service of notice is the easiest mode of proving a case. Therefore, I have provided that, if notice is served by the Corporation intimating their intention of acquiring a particular piece of land, the onus is to be shifted, and I have provided that it would be conclusive evidence that the improvement was made *mala fide*. That is a very simple procedure to follow."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's first motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR's motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's second motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 559.

The HON'BLE RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "and unfiltered" be inserted after the word "filtered" in clause (*5*) of section 590 [*now* clause (*6*) of section 559].

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "market" in line 5 of clause (*35*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 590 [*now* clause (*36*) of section 559] the words "or elsewhere" be inserted.

He said:—"This is a small matter, and I will not trouble the Council at any length. This section refers to the making of bye-laws by the General Committee. Clause (*35*) *now* (*36*)] provides:—

'for preventing persons suffering from any loathsome disease from keeping stalls in, or being employed in preparing or selling articles of food in, any market, or from entering any municipal market or touching any article brought thereto for sale, and for authorising the expulsion of such persons from any municipal market.'

"I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will think that they ought to be prevented, but loathsome people suffering from disease ought to be prevented from selling these things."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It seems to me, Sir, that while the provision is perfectly right as regard municipal markets or any market, it would not be right in a Municipal Act to take power to prevent these people from selling food elsewhere. That is a matter for a Police Act or a Lepers Act. I think it would be out of place in a Municipal Act."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that after clause (*35*) of section 590 [*now* clause (*36*) of section 559] the following clause be added:—

'(*35a*) for preventing persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease living in places where food or drugs is or are sold, stored or prepared, and for regulating the business of the place where any such case has occurred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I will accept this amendment if the word 'disinfecting' is substituted for the words 'regulating the business of.' The expression 'regulating the business of' is too wide."

The motion was put in the amended form and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in clause (*5*) of section 590 [*now* clause (*6*) of section 559] the words "directing and" be omitted.

He said:—"It was provided on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee the other day that there should be a section inserted in the Bill directing the weekly testing of the purity of water. Therefore, it becomes unnecessary that a bye-law should direct the testing of the purity of the water."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 569.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that in section 597 (*now* 569), sub-section (*1*), the words "section 61B (*now* 68)" be inserted before the words "section 65 (*now* 73)."

He said:—"This is practically a consequential amendment. When we were dealing with section 61B (*now* 68), which provides that the Local Government may make rules prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Health, Conservancy and Engineering Departments, respectively, of the Corporation, it was decided, at the instance of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that the rules should be framed by the Corporation with the sanction of the Local Government. The sanction of the Local Government is provided for by inserting a reference to section 61B (*now* 68) in section 597 (*now* 569), and I now move that that reference be inserted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sections 574, 575 and 577.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(*1*) that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 602 (*now* 574), for "329F (*now* 344), sub-section (*1*)," be substituted "329F (*now* 344);"

(2) that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 602 (*now* 574), the following be inserted:—

Section 391D (*now* 383), sub-sections (*3*), (*4*).	Building contrary to plan or rules.	One hundred rupees.
Section 398 (*now* 388) ...	Erecting hut without permission	Twenty-five rupees.
" 421 (*now* 402) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 422 (*now* 403) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 602 (*now* 574), the following be inserted:—

Section 253A (*now* 262) ...	Replacing or alteration of fittings for supply of filtered water for the flushing of privies or urinals.	Fifty rupees.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker also moved that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 603 (*now* 575), the following be inserted:—

Section 253A (*now* 262) ...	Replacing or alteration of fittings for supply of filtered water for the flushing of privies or urinals.	Five rupees.

He said:—"This is a necessary penalty for neglecting to replace or alter the fittings for the supply of filtered water for the flushing of privies or urinals. In section 602 (*now* 574) the penalty proposed is Rs. 50, and in section 603 (*now* 575) the daily fine of Rs. 5 is suggested. I beg to move that these penalties be inserted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have no objection."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"At this stage I would ask permission to move, in consequence of the decision arrived at this morning with reference to party walls, that the reference to section 370A be omitted from sections 602 and 603 (*now* 574 and 575)."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 603 (*now* 575), the following be inserted:—

Section 329F (*now* 344), sub-section (*1*) ...	Erection or maintenance of sky-sign without permission.	Fifty rupees.

He said:—"Section 329F (*now* 344), sub-section (*1*), read with section 602 (*now* 574), provides that for the erection or maintenance of a sky-sign without permission a fine of Rs. 200 may be imposed. I propose that a penalty for continual infringement of the provisions of section 329F (*now* 344), should be prescribed. In section 602 (*now* 574) we have a penalty of Rs. 200 for erecting or building a sky-sign without permission, and it is proposed that, if on the imposition of the fine on the first occasion the owner continues the illegal act, there should be a further fine.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that in section 605 (*now* 577), line 4, after "employer" be inserted "or employé."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 603 (*now* 575), the following be inserted, namely:—

Section 254D (*now* 268), sub-section (*1*) ...	Waste of water supplied to premises.	Five rupees.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that, in the tabular statement annexed to section 603 (*now* 575), for "Section 478 (*now* 453), sub-section (*5*)," be substituted "Section 478 (*now* 453)," and for "Section 482A (*now* 455)" be substituted "Section 482A (*now* 455), sub-section (*5*)."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "or employment" in line 7 of section 605 (*now* 577) be omitted.

He said:—"This amendment must be withdrawn having regard to the adverse verdict of the Council upon a similar amendment. This is merely consequential, and I withdraw it."

New section.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that after section 608C (*now* 583) the following be inserted:—

"608D. It shall be competent to the Court which sentences an offender under section 602, section 603, section 607, section 608, section 608A, section 608B or section 608C (*now* 574, 575, 579, 580, 581, 582 and 583) to direct by the sentence that in default of payment of the fine the offender shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month."

Section 584.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that section 609 (*now* 584) be omitted.

He said:—"I have one word only to say with regard to this matter. Section 609 (*now* 584) provides:—

'Any mehter or other servant of the Corporation referred to in section 467 (*now* 438) who withdraws from his duties in contravention of that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both, and shall forfeit any salary which may be due to him.'

"I am bound to mention that this is the law, but the law is absolutely nugatory. The object is to prevent a strike, but this section has never been enforced. We had something like a strike during the plague; but the Executive did not feel strong enough to enforce the provisions of this section. All that I have got to say is that, as this section is practically a dead-letter, why have it in the law? But, if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has any strong objection, I will not press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"When this matter was discussed in the Select Committee Babu Narendra Nath Sen strongly opposed his colleague. He said he was entirely in favour of retaining the provision, which is in accordance with the existing law. Then the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, finding himself alone, withdrew his objection."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I will follow the example which I set in the Select Committee, and I will withdraw the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

Section 585.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for the word "or" in line 6 of section 610 (*now* 585), the words "and in default of payment of fine" be substituted.

He said:—"Section 610 (*now* 585) provides:—

'Any person who, in contravention of section 667 or section 668 (*now* 647 and 648), obstructs or molests any person with whom the Chairman has entered into a contract, or removes any mark, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.'

"This is an amendment which leans in the direction of mercy. If there is an interference, the person who molests or interferes is to be fined, and, in default of fine, he is to be imprisoned. The section gives the discretion to the Magistrate either to fine or to send the person to imprisonment.

"The offence is not of such a serious character as to deserve imprisonment in the first instance. Therefore, I want to take away the discretion which the section gives to the Magistrate to send the man to prison."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This section merely reproduces the present law, and I think that no case whatever has been made out for making any change."

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 596.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that after the word "dissatisfied," in line 1 of sub-section (*4*) of section 621 (*now* 596), the following words be inserted:—

"with any order passed by the Chairman under sub-section (*2*) or."

He said:—"This amendment refers to section 621 (*now* 596), which provides:—

'The Chairman may enter upon any land adjoining or within one hundred yards of any works authorised by this Act or any rule, bye-law or regulation made hereunder, for the purpose of depositing upon such land any soil, gravel, sand, lime, bricks, stone or other materials or of obtaining access to such works, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on of such works.

(*2*) The Chairman shall, before entering upon any land under sub-section (*1*), give the owner and occupier three days' previous written notice of his intention to make such entry, and of the purpose thereof, and shall if so required by the owner or occupier, set apart by sufficient fences so much of the land as may be required for the purposes mentioned in or referred to in the said sub-section.

(*3*) The Chairman shall not be bound to make any payment, tender or deposit before entering upon any land under sub-section (*1*), but shall do as little damage as may be, and shall pay compensation to the owner and occupier of the land for such entry and for any temporary damage that may be done in consequence thereof, and shall also pay compensation to the said owner for any permanent damage resulting therefrom.

(*4*) If such owner or occupier is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation paid to him by the Chairman, he may appeal to the General Committee, whose decision shall be final.'

"The Chairman may delegate this power to some underling, and, therefore, it seems to me that a right of appeal ought to be provided against any harsh order which might be passed by any person to whom this authority might be delegated."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Here, again, the section is a mere reproduction of the existing law, and the Hon'ble Member has cited no case in which any inconvenience or difficulty has arisen in consequence.

"The Chairman will have no greater power of delegation in the future than he has had in the past. The power to enter on land for the purpose of depositing materials is a very small matter indeed. It is an absolute right at present in the hands of the Corporation, or rather of the Chairman under the present law. We propose that that same absolute right, which may be absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the Corporation's work, should remain vested in the hands of the Chairman. The only matter with regard to which any right of appeal should lie is as to the amount of compensation, and for that appeal we have provided."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I should like to point out a misapprehension. If it is the present law, it is a power vested in the Chairman which he exercises subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the Corporation. Therefore, what I propose is much less than what is provided in the present law. The Corporation can now revise any act done in this behalf by the Chairman or by any of his subordinates. I do not want to go so far. I want that the power of revision which in respect of proceedings of this kind is vested in the Corporation should be vested in the General

Committee. I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill ought, after this explanation, to accept my amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 617.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 640 (*now* 617), after the figures "652 (*now* 632)" the words "and in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by section 585 (*now* 557) of this Act," be inserted.

He said:—"This, Sir, is a matter of great practical importance and is intended to make clear what I cannot but believe is the intention of the law. My object is to have it made clear that a Small Cause Court is not to have any jurisdiction under section 640 (*now* 617) in cases under the Land Acquisition Act, and I am assured by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this is precisely the intention. The section as amended will read as follows:—

'Where, in any case not provided for by section 639 (*now* 616), any Municipal authority or person is required by or under this Act or any rule, bye-law or regulation made hereunder to pay any expenses or any compensation, the amount to be so paid and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, shall, in case of dispute, be determined, except as is otherwise provided, in sections 552, sub-section (*3*), 538, 621, 638, and 652 (*now* 505, sub-section (*3*), 512, 596, 616 and 632), and in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by section 585 of this Act, by the Court of Small Causes, on application being made to it for this purpose at any time within one year from the date when such expenses or compensation first became claimable.'

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think this amendment ought to be accepted. There is a general feeling in some quarters that these cases will now be tried by the Small Cause Court, and that the jurisdiction of my hon'ble friend, who so worthily presides over these cases in the 24-Parganas, may not be withdrawn, and I hope, Sir, my hon'ble friend's amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I quite accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 640 (*now* 617) the figures "522" be substituted for "552 (*now* 505)."

The motion was put and agreed to.

NEW SECTIONS.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following sub-heading and section be inserted, namely:—

Recovery of certain dues.

"642A (*now* 620). Any sum due to the Corporation—

(*a*) for water supplied or taken under section 252A (*now* 254) or section 254Q (*now* 279), sub-section (*1*), or

of certain (*b*) on account of any fee imposed under section 459C (*now* 431), clause (*b*), section 483 (*now* 458), sub-section (*2*), section 497 (*now* 475) or section 540 (*now* 520), clause (*a*), or

(*c*) on account of any fee imposed under sub-section (*3*) of section 505 (*now* sub-section (*2*) of section 481) in respect of any place set apart under proviso (*iii*) to sub-section (*1*) of that section,

shall be recoverable in the manner provided by Chapter XVIIA (*now XVIII*) for the recovery of the consolidated rate.

He said: "The object of this section is to provide for the recovery of certain dues and fees which otherwise the Corporation would only be able to recover by means of a civil suit. These particular fees are the following:—

under section 252A (*now* 254) there is the cost of water supplied for non-domestic purposes,

under section 254Q (*now* 279) there is the cost of water supplied to persons residing outside Calcutta,

under section 459C (*now* 431), clause (*b*), there are fines leviable for the removal of trade refuse,

under section 483 (*now* 458), sub-section (2), the fees for removing carcasses of dead animals,

under section 497 (*now* 475) there are fees for the use of dhobi-khanas,

under section 540 (*now* 520), clause (*a*), there is a fee payable for disinfecting public conveyances, clothing, and other articles which are infected by some dangerous disease, and

under section 505, clause (*3*) [now 484, sub-section (*2*)], there is a fee for licensing private markets.

"If we add no provision of a similar kind to this section, it would be necessary for the Corporation to file a suit in order to recover any of these dues. That is plainly undesirable, and I, therefore, propose that we should take power to recover them under the proceedings for recovery of consolidated rates."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment. I think public dues ought to be recovered in the way the Hon'ble Member suggests. I should like, however, to ask a question, namely, whether any fee is levied on *kalisthans* or private slaughter-houses—those places in the northern part of the town where there are images of the goddess Kali, and kids are slaughtered. I want to know whether they pay any fees at all, and, if not, whether it is intended by clause (*c*) to impose any fees upon them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in reply, said:—"Section 505 (*now* 481) relates to slaughter-houses, and you will find full information as to the fees which are leviable in that section. The section was considered very fully, and was largely modified at the instance of Babu Narendra Nath Sen. The section only provides for such fee as may be prescribed by the Corporation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker also moved that the following sub-heading and section be inserted, namely:—

Limitation of time for appeal.

"642B (*now* 621). In any case in which no time is prescribed by the foregoing provisions of this Act for the presentation of an appeal allowed thereunder, such appeal must be presented within thirty days after the date of the order or proceedings against which the appeal is made."

He said:—"This is intended to provide a limitation for appeals. In various sections of the Bill an appeal is allowed either to the Small Cause Court or to the General Committee or in one case to the Government of India. In three cases we have prescribed in the section itself the period of appeal. Under section 26E (*now* 23) the period is 30 days; under sections 148M and 148N (*now* 162 and 163), which are appeals against assessments to the Small Cause Court, the period is also 30 days; and in Schedule III (*now* II), Rules 14 and 17, when the appeal goes to the Small Cause Court or a Bench of Commissioners, the period fixed is 15 days. But there are eight or nine other cases in which appeals are allowed, and in those cases we have not fixed any period of limitation. Therefore, it is now proposed to rule that in all cases, where no specified period is allowed, a term of 30 days shall be prescribed. Thirty days appears to be a convenient period, and, I think, that may be fairly accepted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I have a small suggestion to make. There may be cases in which perhaps it may not be possible to submit an appeal within 30 days. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill may not perhaps object if I suggest a small amendment, *viz.*, that after the words 'within thirty days' be inserted 'or a longer period according to the discretion of the General Committee.' Supposing a person is away in the mufassal, and he is not able to come within 30 days. These are executive and not judicial matters. In such a case a discretion ought to be given to the General Committee to prolong the period for the receipt of the application. I do not think the Hon' ble Member in charge of the Bill will object to this. And I may point out that section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act enables the Courts to exercise this discretion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in reply, said:—"The General Committee will always be able to exercise that discretion without any express provision here."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"How are we to know that? If you have a hard-and-fast rule, I do not know whether they will exercise the discretion. I think it is not sufficient to say that they have got the discretion and leave it to be inferred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Would the Hon'ble Member agree to the following words being added after the words 'such appeal' in line 2 of my amendment: 'subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act.'"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Yes, that will do."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In that case, with Your Honour's permission, I will make that modification."

The motion in this amended form was put and agreed to.

Sections 617 and 629.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that the words "on the recommendation of the Corporation" be inserted after the words "The Local Government may" in line 1 of section 649 (*now* 617);

(2) that the words "a Municipal Commissioner or being" be inserted after the words "by reason only of his being" in section 650 (*now* 629).

New sections.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley moved that the following sub-heading and sections be added after section 668 (*now* 648):—

"*Special provisions as to land and buildings in Hastings.*

Control of General Officer Commanding the Presidency District over Government land and buildings.

"668A (*now* 649). Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all land and buildings belonging to the Government in that part of Hastings which is included in Calcutta shall be subject to the control of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District.

Sanction of Government of India required to erection or re-erection of masonry buildings.

"668B (*now* 650). Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,—

(*a*) permission to erect a masonry building in the said part of Hastings shall not be given or be deemed to have been given unless and until the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained; and

(*b*) such sanction shall not be applied for unless the plan of the building and the site-plan of the land are approved by the Commissioner of Police.

Demolition of buildings erected or re-erected without such sanction.

"668C (*now* 651). (*1*) If the erection or re-erection of any masonry building in the said part of Hastings is, after the commencement of this Act, commenced, carried on or completed without obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, the General Committee shall, if requested by the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District so to do,—

(*a*) by written notice direct the owner to demolish the building, or

(*b*) themselves cause the building to be demolished, at the expense of the owner.

(*2*) No person shall be entitled to any compensation on account of such demolition.

Application of section 608 (fines).

"668D (*now* 652). Section 608 (*now* 580) shall also apply when any direction is given under clause (*a*) of section 668C (*now* 651)."

He said:—"The amendment refers to the portion of the Maidan which the Hon'ble Members know as Hastings, situated in the north-west corner of the Maidan. The portion to which the amendment refers lies to the south of Clyde Row, and to the south of the new road which leads down to Tukta Ghat, and to the north of Tolly's Nala. This place was originally called 'Coolie Bazar,' and was used as a depôt of the Fort, and is still used to some extent for the residence of commissariat coolies. A special Act was passed in 1868 referring to this area, and it was incorporated in Calcutta; since that date the Act of 1876 and the Act of 1888 have both included the area in question as part of Calcutta; and in this Bill the same area is included as part of the Town. During these years several notifications were issued with the sanction of the Government of India which refer to this same part, among others, as being within Fort William in Bengal. So that Hastings since 1868 is within the limits of Calcutta, and at the same time under those notifications is within the limit of Fort William. Fort William means the Maidan *plus* the Fort. There is a special Act referring to the Fort alone, and the Maidan, which is outside the

glacis of the Fort and within the limits of Fort William, is under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. There are no very clear and accurate rules about this Maidan: but there are certain arrangements between the Government of Bengal and the Government of India in the Military Department concerning the action of the authorities within these limits. The Government of India has now decided to issue a new notification declaring that the southern part of Hastings will not be within Fort William in Bengal. Although this will make matters satisfactory as regards Calcutta, it does not fully satisfy the Government of India. It has always been held essential that within a certain distance of the Fort there should be a control over the erection of buildings, and the Government of India insists that there should be this control over buildings in Hastings; consequently they have directed that the Government of India in the Military Department should have a control over the construction of buildings there, and any one who wishes to build in Hastings must first get the consent of the Commissioner of Police, who will forward the application to the Government of Bengal for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India. When that sanction has been obtained, all the provisions in the Bill for the construction of buildings in Calcutta will apply and will have to be carried out. These regulations have, as a matter of fact, been in force all these years, although the Members of the Corporation may not be aware of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I have no desire to follow my hon'ble friend in the circumlocution proceedings which he has described. I only wish to know whether these regulations should apply now to the part of Hastings north of Clyde Row."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"That portion of Hastings is not within the limits of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"We are reduced to a somewhat anomalous position. Hastings is a part of Calcutta; we are responsible for its sanitation, and yet, when buildings have to be constructed, the application has to be made first to the Commissioner of Police, then to the Government of Bengal, and then to the Government of India, and the Government of India will send it back to the Government of Bengal, who will forward it to the Corporation! How long will this circuitous process take? When will the applicant expect to get a reply?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"It is for the purpose of giving the military authorities control so as not to interfere with the command by the Fort of the approaches of the river."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I don't object. I only want information. I want to point out to the Council the serious difficulties which will be placed in the way of parties making applications to build in Hastings."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Hastings is entirely a Government estate, and people who build there can only do so to a very small extent. It is really not a matter of any great importance."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SCHEDULE II.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen moved that the following amendments be made in column 3 of the table appended to rule 1 in Schedule III (*now* II), namely:—

(1) opposite serial number 1, for "Two hundred rupees" substitute "One thousand rupees";

(2) opposite serial number 2, for "One hundred rupees" substitute "Five hundred rupees"; and

(3) opposite serial number 3, for "Ditto" substitute "One hundred rupees."

He said:—The real question is that the fee payable by a Company or Association or body of individuals, the paid-up capital of which is equivalent to ten lakhs of rupees or upwards, should be Rs. 1,000 and not Rs. 200; that the fee payable by any other Company or Association or body of individuals should be Rs. 500 and not Rs. 100; and that the fee payable by merchants, bankers, wholesale traders, commission agents, architects, civil engineers, builders, contractors, auctioneers or carriers should remain, as in the Bill, Rs. 100. I find that the Calcutta Corporation has got stupendous drainage and other works in hand, and this Bill contemplates the carrying out of very large schemes of improvement. Funds will, therefore, be required, funds commensurate with the magnitude of the works. Where are these funds to come from? It is all very well to make provision for carrying out big schemes, but the real question is that you must have funds to carry out these schemes. The Corporation will either have to raise loans or increase its taxes. There are no other means of getting money. Even if Maharani Surnamoye were alive, she would not have been able to make a gift of money commensurate with the large works in hand. I venture to submit that large companies, rich merchants and rich bankers ought to pay much larger sums for their licenses than are provided for in the Bill. An annual payment of Rs. 1,000 will not be seriously felt by companies, merchants and bankers whose capital may range from ten to fifty or sixty lakhs. The rates and taxes of the Calcutta Municipality, I find, amount to about 46 lakhs a year, of which the European commercial community pay but a small proportion, and, if you take into consideration the amount of exports and imports, the proportion paid by them will amount to the very small fraction of ·012. Therefore, can it be said, with any degree of propriety, that it will be unjust if these classes of Companies and Associations are called upon to pay annual license-fees of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively, when their profits amount, perhaps, to lakhs of rupees a year? I venture to submit that not only is there justice and fairness in such a demand, but I believe the demand of the Corporation in this respect cannot be met by any reasonable argument on the other side. The European commercial community are represented by gentlemen who have their British instincts, and they should not complain that the payment of the increased license fees, which I propose to ask them to pay, is harsh or unjust, when they consider all that the Corporation has been and is doing for them. The Calcutta Fire-brigade is maintained by the Corporation for the benefit of the owners of jute-mills and others. They enjoy these benefits, and they ought to show their appreciation of these benefits by accepting this amendment. It cannot be said that the increased amount of fees to be paid will convert the license-tax into a sort of income-tax. An income-tax is paid for Imperial purposes and for Imperial reasons; this license-tax is for purposes of local administration and for local advantages derived from the municipality. And those purposes become emphasised when it is considered that the community to be affected by the proposed amendment preponderate, according to statements connected with this Bill, in wealth and influence, and who also preponderate in representation both in the Corporation and in the General Committee; and I, therefore, venture to submit that their contributions ought also to preponderate in proportion to their wealth and influence and representation in the Municipality. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by speaking unnecessarily, but only wish to add that this schedule does not seem to have been framed on sound principles. There is such disparity between the several provisions of this schedule, that it seems to be the product of a strong combination of injustice and anomalies. A barrister who may earn Rs. 10,000 a month pays Rs. 50 a year, while a vakil who, perhaps, makes Rs. 50 a month has to pay the same amount. I think it would be well if the Council gave its attention to the correction of this schedule. I do not think I need say anything more, except that I consider this an amendment which the Council should accept."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"Sir, so far from cordially accepting the terms of the amendment, I am as strongly opposed to it as I can possibly be, and I ask the Council to reject it, on the ground that the license fees at present levied on the classes named press quite heavily enough—in fact too heavily.

"The Calcutta limited companies are the main support of the municipalities in which their factories are situated—in fact, they pay for everybody else who lives in such municipalities. If a merchant pays his municipal taxes, what should it matter to the Corporation what number of agencies that merchant's office roof covers? And yet, as a matter of fact, he pays license-tax for each such agency. Take the case of tea companies, in which unfortunately big capitals usually means the opposite of large returns, and many of these cannot now meet expenditure. How could they afford to pay Rs. 1,000 for license-tax?

"If, Sir, this amendment be carried, which I hope it will not, it will be my duty to propose that on the same principle that the Imperial Government exempt machinery from import-duty, that the Corporation should exempt limited companies from fees of the kind proposed in the amendment. The growth and prosperity of limited companies in many ways lead to the prosperity of the municipality, just as machinery leads to the prosperity of the Empire; therefore they should be free to flourish exempt from taxes or charges for which the municipality do little or nothing.

"Throughout this debate, Sir, I have upheld the principle that, while we are imposing new duties and responsibilities on the municipality by reason of building regulations, &c., we should do nothing to diminish or contract the present income of the Corporation; but I should object to its being increased at the expense of those who at present contribute most largely to it, and specially so that any augmentation should be enacted without reference first being made to the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies interested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am disposed to agree with the hon'ble mover of the amendment that it will be desirable to devise some means by which a larger income will be provided for the Corporation; but I am altogether opposed to the present amendment, which simply has the effect of increasing the amount of license-tax paid by joint-stock companies. The hon'ble mover proposes that companies with a capital of ten lakhs and upwards should pay Rs. 1,000 a year, instead of Rs. 200, and those with a capital of less than ten lakhs should pay Rs. 500, instead of Rs. 100, multiplying the amount in both cases by five. But he leaves all the other items in the Schedule untouched. There are two reasons for which I cannot accept this amendment. There is no reason why a joint-stock company, whatever its capital may be, should be taxed so highly, while private firms are left alone. A large mercantile firm often uses in its business a larger capital than joint-stock companies do, and there is no reason why one should be taxed so differently from the other. Suppose a company, with a capital of ten lakhs, makes a profit of 5 per cent., that is to say, Rs. [illegible]0,000 a year; the Hon'ble Member proposes to tax that company to the tune of Rs. 1,000 a year, so that they will have to pay 2 per cent. on their profits in the shape of a license-tax. I consider this to be very excessive taxation coming on the top of the other taxes these companies have to pay. Why should a joint-stock company have to pay a much larger tax than large commercial firms, whose income may be much larger? It would be preposterous to accept such a proposal.

"Then, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has observed, there has been no time to consult the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, who are more interested in such matters than any one else. It is monstrous that an amendment like this should be sprung upon us at the eleventh hour, when there has been no time to ascertain the views and opinions of those who are best able to advise us on the subject. To illustrate the serious risks into which we may fall in accepting amendments like this without due consideration, I may mention that, after receiving notice of this amendment, I consulted the Chairman of the Corporation to see whether any modification could be made in this Schedule III (*now* II), and we worked out the skeleton of a new proposal. I won't trouble the Council with the figures, but when I came into the Council room I showed them to the Hon'ble Messrs. Mackenzie and Spink, and in a moment Mr. Spink pointed out the inequitable way in which it would affect the firm in which he is interested, and other firms he knew of. This shows that we should proceed in the most cautious manner in introducing any change in a matter like this. Moreover, the amendment is quite unnecessary. If Hon'ble Members will refer to section 59-A (*now* 56), sub-section (2), they will see that

power is expressly reserved to the Local Government, after due publication and consulting persons who are interested, to alter this Schedule III (*now* II), from time to time. If it appears necessary at any time to modify the classification or the rates of license-fee, it is open to the Government, with the assistance of the Corporation, to frame a proposal for the amendment of the schedule. I hope the Council will reject this amendment of the Hon'ble Member if he sees fit to press it."

The Hon'ble MR. SPINK said:—"I should like to point out that for the most part joint-stock companies are the last whose license-tax should be increased. The bulk of the share-holders of joint-stock companies are resident out of Calcutta, and the field of their operations is also out of Calcutta; therefore they do not benefit by any improvements which the Corporation may make. It is merely the fact that the offices of the Agents of these Companies are in Calcutta that makes them amenable to the payment of the license-tax. Many of them are in difficulties, and it would be a serious penalty on them to increase the amount of their license-tax to any great extent. I know that there are great inequalities in this schedule, and I think there are a great many others who can more readily bear an increase of the tax than joint-stock companies. My hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has hit upon the very worst item of the schedule for an increase of taxation, and for that reason I object to this amendment very strongly."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I cannot admit that an amendment of this kind should not have been made at this stage. The Hon'ble Member comes new to this Council; he was not a member of the Select Committee, and it is not necessary to give notice of an amendment for more than two days previous to a meeting of the Council. Therefore, if any Hon'ble Member, by giving notice of an amendment according to the rules, places the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in a difficult position, he has no right to complain. I am of opinion that the Hon'ble Member has done a distinct service to the Corporation and the Council by bringing this amendment forward, because he has been instrumental in eliciting an important expression of opinion from both the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Spink, who agree in thinking that the schedule, as it now stands, is an iniquitous schedule. If the Hon'ble Member had not given notice of this amendment, this expression of opinion would have been lost to us. It would never have been elicited but for this amendment. Therefore, I do not think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has any right to complain of the amendment. On the contrary, he ought to be thankful for this amendment having been brought to the notice of the Council. I quite agree that this is a difficult matter, that it should be exhaustively gone into, and that it should be carefully discussed; but I cannot agree that the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association should be alone consulted to the exclusion of the other public bodies. The fact must be admitted that the European commercial community—I say this with all possible respect to the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Spink—now that they are about to obtain a preponderance of representation in the Corporation, do not pay a proportionate amount of taxation to the Corporation. Their influence in the General Committee ought to be proportionate to the amount of taxation they pay. They pay about 2 per cent. of the municipal taxes, and they will monopolise all power in the Corporation. That does not commend itself to my notions of the fitness of things, and I am sure it will not commend itself to the sense of justice of the European commercial community. I was expecting a cordial greeting being accorded to the proposal of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen from my hon'ble friends to the right (Messrs. Mackenzie and Spink), because this proposal seeks to remove the inequalities and injustice resulting from this Bill, and, therefore, this proposal ought to have commended itself to their instincts of justice. The proposal in its present form may not be accepted, but my hon'ble friends ought to have considered it in the spirit in which it was made. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill admits the inequalities in the schedule. A barrister who earns Rs. 10,000 a month pays Rs. 50; a barrister who does not earn even Rs 50 a month pays the same

amount. All taxation, says Mill, whose *dictum* you have accepted, ought to be proportionate to the sacrifice which a person or a community ought to be called upon to make. I will not detain the Council longer, but I do say that this is a matter deserving consideration, and if my hon'ble friend will hold out the hope that within a measureable distance of time the Government, of which he is the adviser, will undertake the duty of revising the schedule, I think the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen will withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, in reply, said:—"After what has been so ably put forward by the last speaker, it is not necessary for me to add anything more than this, that I only want to explain why I picked out these two items in the schedule for increased taxation. I saw that there was injustice in the schedule from beginning to end; but I thought these two were cases in which the insufficiency of the taxation could easily be remedied, while at the same time it would bring in a perceptible increase of income to the Corporation. That is my sole object. But after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and as I see that section 595A (*now* 568), sub-section (*2*), does afford the means of making alterations in this schedule, if the Hon'ble Member will hold out hopes that justice will be done within a reasonable distance of time, I am quite willing to withdraw my amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

Schedules IV and V.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved—

(*1*) that the words "body corporate" be inserted after the word "company" in rule 2, rule 3, sub-rule (*5*), rule 7, sub-rule (*4*) (*now* rule 8), and rule 8 (*now* 9), sub-rule (*9*), of Schedule IVA (*now* IV), and that the words "bodies corporate" be inserted after the word "companies" in rule 3, sub-rule (*4*), of the same schedule.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved that the words "body corporate" be inserted after the word "company" in clause (*5*) of rule 6 of Schedule IVB (*now* V).

He said:—"These are consequential amendments, rendered necessary by the acceptance of previous amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept these amendments."

The motions were put together and agreed to.

Schedule IX.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "owner or occupier of a market or bazar" be added to Part I of Schedule VIA (*now* IX).

He said:—"This schedule deals with the scavenging-tax and the persons who have to pay it. They are hackney-carriage owners, carters, &c. I wish to add 'the owner or occupier of a market or bazar,' who pays this tax now."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Schedule X.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in Schedule VII (*now* X) after the words "if the said sum is not paid into the Municipal Office at," the words "or to an officer appointed to receive the same" be inserted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the motion as a consequential amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SCHEDULE XV.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "where necessary" be inserted after the word "provided" in line 2 of clause (4) of rule 13 of Schedule XIIA (*now* XV).

He said:—"Where the drain is ventilated throughout the whole length, or in such a manner that the portion beneath a building is ventilated, I think it is not necessary to have ventilators. I consulted the Superintendent of the Drainage Department before proposing this amendment. It gives a discretion, but does not take away any authority."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SCHEDULE XVII.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, moved that in clause (*b*) of rule 1 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII for the words "filled-up tank" the words "tank which has been filled up otherwise than with pure earth or equally good material" be substituted.

He said:—"It is the present practice to allow huts and masonry buildings to be built on tanks filled up with pure earth. Many buildings have been so allowed since 1889. It will be hard on the owners of tanks if they are not allowed to let them out when filled up with pure earth."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Under this amendment a filled-up tank may be used as a site for building upon, although it is not considered safe to do so by the Engineer. Therefore I cannot accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I understand that this amendment only refers to buildings on the sites of tanks filled up with pure earth. Speaking from memory, my impression is that our bye-laws provide that, if a tank has been filled up with refuse, the site is not allowed to be built upon for a period of twenty years, but if a tank is filled up with good earth the condition of things is quite different. It is obvious that in the former case the site should not be used until the refuse is thoroughly decomposed, but if a site has been filled up with good earth you ought to be allowed to build upon it at once."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, in reply, said:—"The words used in the bye-law are 'street or other refuse.' I am in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley in this matter, and, if he thinks this may be allowed, I have no objection. The question was discussed in the Select Committee, and we came to the conclusion that the rule should stand as it is."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"There are certain objections to building on ground recently filled up even with good earth. The present bye-law fixes twenty years as the period during which a site filled up with refuse cannot ordinarily be built upon, but with the consent of the General Committee the period may be reduced to ten years if the state of the soil after investigation be found to be fit to build upon."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"The provision in the Bill prohibits building for ten years if the site is not insanitary; but if the site consists of good earth, I do not see why building should not be permitted at any time."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have to point out that the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen has an amendment proposing to reduce the period from ten years to two years."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved that in line 5 of clause (*b*) of rule 1 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) "two years" be substituted for "ten years."

He said:—"I thought that this, coupled with the Chairman s certificate that the site is fit to be built upon, ought to be sufficient."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The two amendments stand on a different footing. Why should there be a lapse of even two years, if it is a site filled up with good earth? If there are engineering difficulties, the Engineer's Department will take care not to give their sanction."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I do not think we should allow building within two years even if the site is of good earth. Excavations even in good soil occasionally produce fever. I recommend that the provision should stand as it is."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There are two conditions implied in the provision which the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen wants to amend,—first, that the site must have been filled up ten years previously; and, secondly, that the Chairman must give his certificate; therefore, the investigation cannot begin until ten years after the tank was filled up. The case put by the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, refers to a site filled up with good earth. I do not wish to accept the latter amendment, but, unless the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley objects, I would accept the substitution of two years for ten years in line 5 of clause (*b*) of rule 1 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII)."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"It would not be safe to reduce the period to less than five years."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I must consent to modify my amendment by substituting "five years" for "two years."

The motion in the amended form was then put and agreed to.

The last motion having been carried, the Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion for the amendment of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), rule 1.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY moved that in sub-rule (2) of rule 2 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "which is re-erected" be inserted after the word "building," and that the words "erection or" in the proviso to the same sub-rule be omitted.

He said:—"This is a matter which affects the height of a building. The Building Commission in their report (page 19, paragraph 56) reported in favour of having all houses—new houses as well as houses re-erected and altered—reduced to what is known as the 45° rule; in other words, the top of a house standing on one side of a street is not to intersect a plane drawn from the other side of the street at an angle of 45° with the plane of the ground, which means that the house is to be of the same height as the width of the road. In the Select Committee this recommendation of the Commission was modified, and the Bill was altered in so far that we allowed a house to be made rather higher in certain streets than the Commission recommended: we introduced this sub-rule (2) that in the case of a building in any street in existence which is less than 25 feet wide, the angle shall be 56½° and not 45°, which means that the house may be half as high again as the width of the street. The Building Commission wished to maintain the 45° rule everywhere, but the Select Committee, while it intended that the 45° rule should apply to all new houses in all streets, wished to allow existing houses in narrow streets to be re-erected up to their existing height or up the 56½° rule whichever was less. But the sub-rule (2) and the proviso as they are worded have this effect: they limit houses between the 45° and the 56½° angle to their present height, but they allow new houses to be built to 56½°. If a man has a house intermediate between the two, he can re-erect or alter it up to the present height; but the man who constructs an entirely new house would, as the rule is worded, be able to build it up to the 56½° height. That was not intended either by the Commission or

by the Select Committee, and the wording, as I now propose to alter it, will allow a building on an entirely new site only to be built up to the 45° rule."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon the narrower of such streets to a distance of 40 feet from the wider street" in sub-rule (*4*) of rule 2 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that to rule 6 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), the following be added:—

"(*2*) Subject to the approval of the General Committee, a verandah may be erected upon the space between such line and alignment."

He said:—"As the verandah would be left open, I do not think there should be any objection to this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am entirely in favour of this amendment, provided that the words 'an open verandah' be substituted for 'a verandah.'"

The motion in this amended form was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of rule 13 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) be omitted.

He said:—"It must not be supposed that I consider this to be an unimportant matter, but I think a matter like this should be the subject of bye-laws. In allowing the Chairman to fix the proportions of the mortar to be used there is the danger of his delegating the power to a subordinate. Neither the Chairman nor the Engineer will see these rules carried out, but some subordinate; and the proportions of materials in the mortar will depend sometimes on the amount paid to him. There ought to be bye-laws which lay down those proportions and fix the thickness of the walls. At present these matters are regulated by bye-laws. I object entirely to open a door to the blackmailing of poor people."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"The question of fixing the proportion of materials forming the mortar [clause (*b*)] is not of great importance. The Chairman will prescribe generally what the nature of the mortar is to be; there will be two classes of buildings, and the general specification will be followed. But clause (*d*) is important, and the Corporation have at present most elaborate rules with reference to the thickness of walls at various heights, and in Bombay—and certainly in London—they are elaborately prescribed. I think clause (*d*) should certainly remain."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"If these things are made the subject of bye-laws, the Chairman will have nothing to do with the matter. They are regulated by bye-laws at the present moment, and in Bombay it is the same; then why should it not be done here?"

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley moved—

(1) that to the sub-heading "*Part IV.—Dwelling-houses,*" above rule 17 in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), the words "*and other domestic buildings*" be added;

(2) that in rule 20 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "domestic building" be substituted for the words "dwelling-house;"

(3) that in sub-rule (*1*) of rule 22 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "domestic building" be substituted for the words "dwelling-house," and that throughout the said rule 22 the word "building" be substituted for the word "house;"

(4) that in rule 23 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "domestic building" be substituted for the words "dwelling-house" in both places in which they occur, and that the word "building" be substituted for the word "house;"

(5) that the following amendments be made in rule 24 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), namely:—

(*1*) in sub-rule (*1*) substitute the words "domestic building" for the words "dwelling-house;"

(*2*) in sub-rule (*1*) substitute the words "the buildings" for the words "the house and such building;" and

(*3*) in sub-rules (*1*) and (*2*) substitute the words "the said domestic building" for the words "the house."

(6) that in rule 26 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "domestic building" be substituted for the words "dwelling-house;"

(7) that the following clause be inserted in section 3, namely:—

"domestic building" includes a dwelling-house or any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building" as defined in this section.

He said:—"These matters are important in one sense and in another sense they are merely verbal amendments. The Calcutta Building Commission in their report, paragraph 117, made certain very important proposals about the space to be allotted at the back and sides of a building. In their report they used the word 'building' in some places and 'house' in other places, meaning that the stipulations with regard to space should apply to all classes of buildings and houses, and in their draft Bill, from which the sections in question are taken [section 42, sub-section (9)], the Building Commission used the word 'house;' so that the sections to which I am referring were not restricted in any way by the Calcutta Building Commission, and in that sense these clauses were passed and approved by the Select Committee. But when the sections of the draft Bill of the Building Commission were actually incorporated into the draft Bill in Select Committee, we did not use the word 'house,' but the expression 'dwelling-house.' The word 'house' has no technical meaning: the expression 'dwelling-house' has a technical meaning in the Bill. It has thus come about that the Bill before the Council conveys a different meaning from the Bill drafted by the Commission, and a different meaning to that which the Select Committee intended to give it. The difference is very material. The expression 'dwelling-house' only means a house in which people live, and it does not include a stable, or a shop, or a cook-house or such other buildings. The space which is specially provided at the back of all houses is intended to be a continuous open space to give a draught of air along the back of the row of houses, and it is necessary that this open space should be continuous. It is necessary therefore, and it was intended, that it should be at the back of all houses and not only at the back of 'dwelling-houses.' As the Bill stands, if there were a shop in a line of buildings it would not be obligatory to have a space at the back of it, and the continuity of the open space would be broken. The same remark applies, to a certain extent, to the spaces which are prescribed in the Bill at the sides of houses. The amendments which I now propose introduce the word 'domestic building': this is not quite as wide a term as 'house,' but it will include all houses which should have the prescribed spaces at the back or sides. The amendment will substantially give effect to the intentions of the Building Commission and the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am prepared to accept these amendments, provided the Hon'ble Member excludes places of private worship. I understand he is prepared to make that reservation on behalf of Hindu temples, and, if so, I am prepared to accept these amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has no objection, I will raise none to the exclusion of private places of worship from the category of domestic buildings. I myself do not favour their exclusion, for I am not sure that these private places of worship have any special claim to exemption from the rules in this schedule."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, in reply, said:—"My view is that if a person is living in a place which is said to be a place of private worship, it ought not to be excluded; but in view of the strong opposition of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I will not object to exclude places of private worship."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"In that case I will move that the following clause be inserted in section 3:—

'"domestic building" includes a dwelling-house and any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building," as defined in this section, nor "a place exclusively used for private worship."' "

The last motion in the amended form was put and agreed to.

The preceding motions for the amendment of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), Part IV, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley were then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the word "enclosed" be inserted between the word "and" and the word "verandahs" in line 4 of rule 21 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII).

He said:—"The space occupied by open verandahs should not be taken into account, and, if there are open verandahs, allowance should be made for the space occupied by the courtyard."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I do not think this amendment can be accepted. In many ways, as I said before, the proposals of the Calcutta Building Commission have been minimised in Select Committee. We have given way, here and there, little by little, on representations made by members of the Corporation, who wish to whittle away as much as possible the recommendations of the Calcutta Building Commission, to which so much trouble and thought were given. The open spaces in court-yards are very much smaller than the Commission would allow, and I am very unwilling to make any further concession. I may say that the rule as it stands at present in the bye-laws of the Corporation is one-fourth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting the court-yard, and that area probably does not include verandahs."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I quite admit the concessions which have been made, but they do not come to the full extent of our demands. These are new regulations altogether, and they have created a considerable degree of alarm. We ought, therefore, to proceed with great caution. A few more concessions will allay public excitement, and in that hope and confidence I suggested a few amendments in Select Committee."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "or on the sides" be inserted after the word "rear" in line 3 of rule 22 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII).

He said:—"This open space, I suggest, should not only be in the rear, but, subject to the discretion of the Chairman, such open spaces might be left on the

sides. There is a danger in this provision which my hon'ble friends do not realise. If you leave an open space in the rear, sometimes it may form a *cul de sac*, and it will be difficult for conservancy carts to approach these open spaces; whereas, if you have spaces on the sides subject to the discretion of the Chairman, you may secure ventilation much more effectively than by the uniform rule that in every case the open space must be in the rear. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill are too inexorably wedded to English ideas to depart from them. Open spaces in England must be at the back: we all know that. But I submit there would be a distinct advantage if discretion was given to the Chairman to modify this rule by allowing open spaces at the sides in preference to open spaces in the rear."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I object most strongly. This proposal is entirely opposed to the theory of the open spaces at the back. The Building Commission went very fully into the matter. The idea is to let the wind in in a line at the back. If you allow open spaces to be either at the back or at the sides, you prevent the free current of air along the back of the houses, and obstruct ventilation; you may entirely shut out all air."

The Motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surenranath Banerjee moved that the word "eight" be substituted for the word "ten" in line 5 of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 22 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII).

He said:—"Under the existing bye-laws you are obliged to keep 4 feet open space at the rear. This rule provides for 10 feet; I suggest 8 feet: I give double the extent of the open space provided under the present law. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was at one time prepared to accept this amendment coupled with a condition which we were not able to accept. You provide for ventilation in such a variety of ways that if you make this small concession you do not lose anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"We have conceded and conceded and conceded; and yet the Hon'ble Member is not satisfied. It is perfectly true that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill did at one time agree to make this concession, subject to a certain condition; but, not having agreed to make a concession on his side, the hon'ble mover of the amendment wants a concession to be made on our part. There is a rule that no one can be allowed to build on more than two-thirds of the area of the land, and that, in most cases, makes the open space 10 feet or more. A space of 10 feet is laid down in the London Building Act, and it is a reasonable figure. The sections drafted originally by the Commission were most complicated and intricate. I am quite satisfied that 10 feet is a reasonable minimum space. It is the minimum in London, where you do not need so much ventilation as you do in a tropical climate; and we have conceded quite as much as we should have done."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"The rule in London is not only 10 feet but 63½°, therefore the height of a building cannot be more than twice the width of the space at the back. That affects the position very much. In the Select Committee, I offered to agree to 8 feet, if that was accepted as a final settlement of the whole question. The Hon'ble Member refused to accept this, and the suggestion therefore dropped."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The bargain was that we should not raise this question in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The proposal was offered as a settlement of the whole question."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"But my recollection is that we were not to raise this question and possibly other questions in Council, and if we consented we were to have a minimum of 8 feet. I do

think, as representatives of the rate-payers, we ought to have the liberty to raise whatever questions we think fit connected with the details of the Bill. Now with regard to the London minimum, the two things are distinctly different. In London, houses have not any court yard at all; in most Indian houses we have a court-yard. The arrangements of Indian families require two separate apartments, one for the males, the other for the females, and necessarily there would be a courtyard and this open space between. You insist upon the London rule despite the fact that we have there open spaces which the London rule does not require and does not provide for. Often there are two courtyards, and therefore you ought not to need a minimum of 10 feet. That is the logical position, and I think I have a right to ask the Council to accept that position. We ought not to stick to the London rule bearing in mind the totally different circumstances of houses in Calcutta and in London."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved—

(1) That in line 5 of clause (*a*) of rule 27 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), the word "six" be substituted for the word "twenty."

(2) That clause (*b*) of rule 27 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) be omitted.

He said:—"Rule 43 lays down that no portion of a hut shall be placed within 6 feet of a masonry building, but under rule 27 the owner of the land in a bustee on which a dwelling-house is to be erected must give up all land which may be required so as to have a space of 20 feet in front of and along the entire length of the boundary line of the premises. It appears to me that these two provisions are inconsistent, and that it will be very hard if 20 feet space is to be left in front of a building. I therefore move these two amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There is no inconsistency. Under rule 43 there is a provision that no portion of a hut shall be placed within 6 feet of a masonry building. It contemplates the previous existence of a masonry building, and in that case you cannot erect a hut within 6 feet of that building. But clause 27 provides for the case of a dwelling-house newly constructed in a bustee. We have provided by section 347 (*now* 350), clause (*2*), that the width of proposed streets shall not be less than 40 feet. Now the erection of a masonry house is the first step in converting bustee land into ordinary land, and every house constructed in that way must abut on a street and the street must be 40 feet wide; therefore you must provide along the length of the front of the premises of each masonry building erected in a bustee an open space of 20 feet, so that when a house is built on the opposite side and 20 feet is in the same way left in front of the entire length of the premises of such house, you will have a complete street of 40 feet. Unless you have such a rule, the rule that every new street must be 40 feet wide will be totally inoperative."

The first motion was then put and lost.

The second motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley moved that the figures "18" in rule 29 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) be omitted.

He said:—"This is a clerical mistake. Rule 18 is not applicable to warehouses, and ought not to have been referred to in this section."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley also moved that in rule 29 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), the words "domestic buildings" be substituted for the words "dwelling-houses," and that the words "which are not situated in a locality which has been set apart, by direction under section 365 (*now* 367), for the erection of buildings of the warehouse class" be added after the words "warehouse class."

He said:—The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee was complaining that we are so very uncompromising that we do not make concessions. In this amendment I am offering him a concession. Rule 29 provides that the provisions of rules 22, 24 and 27 shall have effect in the case of buildings of the warehouse class. The effect of this would be that in the case of all warehouses it would be necessary to leave the spaces at the rear and sides which are defined in those rules. The amendment which I propose modifies this and makes the rule less strict. The effect of the amendment will be thus: that where a building of the warehouse class is situated in contact with a domestic building, that warehouse will have to be provided with the space at the back which is necessary for ventilation; but, if the warehouse is situated in a part of the town deliberately set aside for warehouses, the space will not be obligatory. In that case a space at the back is not so necessary as when a warehouse is erected in an inhabited part of the town."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley moved that in the second line of rule 50 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) the words "any building which was erected before the commencement of this Act" be substituted for the words "a building," and that clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the said rule be omitted.

He said:—"This is very little more than a verbal alteration. Rule 50 refers to the case of applying rule 2 where you are altering a building. The amendment proposes that instead of the word "building" the words "any building erected before the commencement of this Act" should be used. The effect of the rule will be that, in the case of any building erected before the commencement of this Act, the rule of $56\frac{1}{2}°$ shall apply instead of the rule of 45°. That is the intention of the rule as it stands, reading it with the sub-rule (*a*)."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I understand that the object of the amendment is merely to more clearly express the law, and that alterations to the building will come within the $56\frac{1}{2}°$ rule."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of rule 52 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) be omitted.

He said:—"This is a somewhat important matter, and I think we have a right to some sort of compromise. Rules 31 to 36 prescribe important rules applying to the erection of buildings; rules 47 to 49 apply to the erection of huts. I suggested that these rules ought not to apply to necessary alterations. That was accepted, but certain reservations were made, and they are stated in this rule. I suggest that the reservations contained in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) be omitted. I think that the construction of a roof or a party-wall is a necessary matter, or any repairs which involve the reconstruction of a masonry wall, &c., the closing of an opening in a wall, or the construction of an internal wall or partition. I ask that this amendment be accepted in view of the compromise which has been come to."

After consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved, in lieu of the above amendment, that the

following amendments be made in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), rule 52, namely :—

(1) in clause (*a*), omit the words "or re-erection";
(2) in clause (*b*), omit the words "a ceiling";
(3) in clause (*c*), for the word "opening" substitute the words "door or window."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I accept the amendment as modified."

The last motion was then put and agreed to.

SCHEDULES XIX AND XX.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved—

(*1*) that in Schedule XVIII (*now* XIX) a column be added for the heading "Where born" after the column headed "When born;"
(*2*) that in Schedule XIX (*now* XX) a column be added for the heading "Name of medical attendant, if any, during last illness" after column 8.

He said:—"This is the present practice. The object is to ascertain where the birth took place."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I accept the amendment."

The motions were put together and agreed to.

SECTION 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the last eight words of clause (*5*) of section 3 be omitted.

He said :—"This clause contains the definition of a bustee, and the last eight words of the clause are 'and are not separately numbered in the assessment-book.' Those words do not occur in the existing law, and the effect of their insertion will be to enable an unscrupulous owner of a bustee to defeat the law. Suppose a man has 27 cottahs of bustee land with huts on them, the whole being registered in one name and bearing one number. Suppose he collusively subdivides the 27 cottahs into three plots and gets two of the plots registered in the name of two of his tenants. Then the whole of the 27 cottahs ceases to be bustee land."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I agree with my hon'ble friend. But this is the definition of the Building Commission, whose wisdom has been our wisdom in a variety of matters."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker also moved that in clause (*22*) of section 3 the word "material" be inserted between the word "no" and the word "portion."

He said :—"The Chairman of the Corporation pointed out to me that the effect of not inserting the word 'material' will be that if a man inserts half a dozen bricks above the plinth in any corner of a hut, it will no longer be a hut. It is quite clear that the word 'material' should be inserted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RE-NUMBERING OF SECTIONS OF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Secretary be directed to re-number in consecutive order the Chapters, Schedules and clauses of the Bill, and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto.

He said:—"That is a purely formal motion. The numbering of the Bill remains as we settled it in Select Committee, as we thought it should be more convenient for the majority of the Council not to attempt to re-number the sections of the Bill until the clauses of the Bill are settled by the Council; but it was never intended that the Bill should remain in its present form. It was always contemplated that consecutive numbers would be given all through the Bill, and that will now be done."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 27th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

THE DISASTER AT DARJEELING.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Hon'ble Members have heard with deep concern of the terrible disaster which has befallen Darjeeling. The loss of life has proved to be far more grave than it was at first believed, and I cannot put the tale of human lives lost at less than about 400. I am sure that the whole Council will join with me in the most heartfelt sympathy for the families of the victims of this calamity."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Calcutta Municipal Bill, as amended by the Council, be passed.

He said:—"I do not think the Council will expect me, at this stage, to enter upon a lengthy vindication of the Bill. Some of my hon'ble friends opposite propose, I understand, to take this opportunity of expressing once more their disapproval of the measure; but for my part I regard the motion as almost entirely formal. The Bill has been scrutinized and examined with the greatest minuteness. Its guiding principles were settled after the full and interesting debate in March and April, 1898, and were revised after the debate of last month. Its details were criticized and reviewed with almost unprecedented elaboration by the Corporation itself, and by the numerous public bodies and associations to whom it was referred. In the Select Committee, whose sittings extended over more than five months, it was again subjected to a most searching examination, with the result that large sections of it were wholly recast, nearly 1,000 modifications, great and small, having been introduced. And finally for the past three weeks this Council has been engaged almost continuously in considering an army of proposed amendments, nearly 600 strong, sifting out the wise from the unwise and incorporating all suggestions of value. To urge now that we should not pass the measure on which so much pains and thought have been expended, and that we should deliberately throw away the fruit of our long-continued labours, is surely to stultify ourselves completely. It must be obvious to all that such a course is not to be thought of.

"And, Sir, I think I may fairly maintain that the Bill as it now emerges from the final consideration of the Council is a better Bill than that which was originally introduced—a stronger and more workable measure. The cardinal principle of the original Bill was the creation of three co-ordinate authorities,—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman,—and the distribution between them of the functions most appropriate to each, each of them being made independent within its own sphere. This principle we have endeavoured to preserve intact. But, in addition to this, we have incorporated a number of improvements of much practical value. In the first place, we have been able to get rid of the incongruity between the composition of the Corporation and that of the General Committee, which was a prominent feature of the original Bill. This incongruity attracted more unfavourable criticism than perhaps any other provision of the first scheme; and I am at liberty to confess that I personally regarded it from the first with grave misgiving, as the fatal flaw in the girder which might at any moment bring the whole structure about our ears. Then, we have made provision for the adequate representation, relatively, of those great commercial interests which have literally created modern Calcutta, but which, when left to the chances of election, have found themselves hopelessly out-numbered. Again, we have devised a scheme of central control, which is as simple, ready and effective as we can make it, and under which the Government will no longer be subject to the reproach that it is responsible but powerless. On the other hand, we have restored to the Corporation an effective power of control in matters of finance—a power which under the first draft of the Bill they possessed only in name. We have also secured to them the power of subordinate legislation, of which it had been proposed to deprive them altogether. Turning from matters of procedure to matters of substance, we have endeavoured to provide Calcutta with an effective building law, based on the most approved modern models, in lieu of the confessedly imperfect and inoperative

The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering is altered.

regulations which have so conspicuously failed to control the expansion of the city during the past ten years. And by the legal device, for which the Council are indebted to Mr. Wigley, of placing the bulk of the detailed rules in a statutory schedule which can be amended from time to time, we have secured the elasticity which is so essential when we are regulating matters which touch the daily lives of the people. In respect of the water-supply, of conservancy, of drainage, of the registration of births and deaths, and of a multitude of minor but important matters of municipal administration, an endeavour has been made to secure a substantial advance based on experience both here and elsewhere, while at the same time avoiding innovations likely to excite reasonable popular apprehension. How far we have been successful time alone can tell; but I can conscientiously affirm that we have done our best to give heed both to the lessons of experience and to the admonitions of all reasonable critics, and that, alike in the Select Committee and in this Council, it has been our consistent endeavour to hold the balance true.

"It is significant, and also a little disappointing, that, of the multitude of amendments which it has been our duty to consider, so large a proportion has been devoted to the merely constitutional portions of the Bill, and so few, comparatively speaking, to those which seek to make provision for the public health, safety and convenience. And in this fact, whether we regret it or not, is to be sought the answer to the protest of the Hon'ble Surendranath Banerjee when he complained that so many of his amendments had been rejected by the Council. It is not to be supposed that the Government of Bengal, which is responsible for the administration both of the Province and of the Calcutta Municipality, would set its hand to a measure of legislation such as this without first making up its mind as to the evils to be remedied and the general outlines of the remedy to be applied. Speaking for myself, Sir, I hold the view that, whatever the theory may be, from the very necessity of the case, this Council is, and must be, a subordinate Legislature. It can have no authority to enact any measure the broad principles of which have not been endorsed and accepted by the Government of the day, with which all ultimate responsibility rests. When the principles of any measure have after due consideration received the sanction of the executive Government, the function of the Council is confined to settling the details. And it is an idle task for any Member to endeavour, by any application of the forms of legislation, to defeat those principles or render them nugatory. I feel sure that the Hon'ble Members who have filled the notice-paper with sheaves of amendments, the avowed object of which was to uproot the very foundations of this Bill, never in their own hearts felt any doubt as to what must be their inevitable fate. In so far as they addressed themselves not to the structure of the municipal machine, but to the work which the machine was required to do, the reception of their suggestions and amendments has been very different. It is apparent to all who have followed the proceedings of this Council during the last three weeks that every amendment dealing with the departmental provisions of the Bill has received open-minded and impartial consideration at the hands of Government, and that a substantial proportion of them has been accepted and embodied in the new law. That, Sir, is, I conceive, in strict accordance with the true functions of this Council.

"It has been asserted that the present measure is destructive of the true principles of local self-government, and that, if it is enacted, nothing will remain of local self-government but the name. You, Sir, in your addresses, on the 14th November, 1898, and again on the 7th August last, have exposed the misconception on which this charge is based. You have shown that what we are now doing is merely to change the form of self-government, and to replace a system which experience has proved to be defective by another more adapted to the needs of the time. I should like to go even a little further than that; for I maintain that the change which we are now effecting is itself a real and striking recognition of the depth to which the principles of local self-government have struck their roots in this town. So long as that system was in its infancy, it may have been right and politic to encourage its development by fair words, by indulgent blindness to its early failures and shortcomings,

and by cordial and even exaggerated commendation of its successes. But, Sir, local self-government has now outgrown the need for treatment which is only appropriate to the period of pupilage. The stage has passed when it could be rightly regarded as a youth of promise, and it must now be content to be judged as a man is judged—by its performance. An instructive parallel to the process through which self-government in Calcutta is now passing will be found in the history of the great Volunteer movement in England. When the Volunteer Army was first started shortly after the Crimean War, and for many years afterwards, it was treated as a desirable game or plaything, to be encouraged and belauded, but not to be regarded as a serious factor in the national defences. For many years the official utterances regarding the Volunteers were uniformly laudatory and even fulsome; their obvious defects were ignored, and flagrant breaches of military discipline were winked at which would have instantly led to severe consequences had they occurred in the regular army. All this has now changed. By steady perseverance, the Volunteers have at length raised themselves to a strength and to a pitch of efficiency which have caused them to be recognized as a valuable and integral component part of the defences of the empire. And now the attitude of the heads of the Army is far different from that of earlier years. They treat the Volunteers as men, and not as children. They do not scruple to point out their defects and shortcomings; they insist on a strict standard of discipline; and they do not hesitate to prune away any offending members whose imperfections impair the efficiency of the whole force. The reasons for this attitude are perfectly well understood in England, and public opinion thoroughly appreciates and approves the motives of the change. That, Sir, is something very like the stage to which the system of local self-government has now grown in Calcutta. And with what justice, reason or consistency can Government be charged with hostility because in the 23rd year of the life of the Calcutta Corporation it now seeks to measure its work by the standards of manhood, and not by the standards of youth?

"One word in conclusion. I trust I shall not be regarded as going beyond my province if I venture to bring to the notice of the Council the invaluable services which it has received in respect of this measure from our Secretary, Mr. Wigley. The labour devolving upon him in the various stages of the Bill has been enormous and incessant, and I think every Member of the Council, and especially those who were also Members of the Select Committee, will agree with me that his duties were uniformly discharged with the utmost ability, courtesy and patience.

"With these words, Sir, I beg to commend to the Council the motion that the Bill as amended be now passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"My opinion is so strongly opposed to the Bill that is about to become law that I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without entering my final protest against it.

"I am entirely in favour of securing every sanitary precaution for the health and well-being of the city. At this stage, I would refrain from offering any remarks in respect of the incidence of taxation and the general details of the Bill. But I feel constrained to raise my voice against the methods that have been employed in pressing on this measure, and against the revolutionary changes that have been effected in the constitution of the Corporation. Without investigation or enquiry, and, in this, contrary to all precedent; on statements that cannot stand the test of examination and cannot be justified in fact; without a hearing being granted to those who have been placed under the shadow of grave and indiscriminating charges; with no regard for the past history of the question and with no consideration for the policy of previous administrations; without practical knowledge of the subject on the part of those responsible for the measure; in supersession of concurrent official declarations of the highest authority, this Bill has been introduced, has been passed through its various stages, and this Council are called upon to-day to finally affirm it.

"The work of forty years has been undone. Self-government that was intended, in all sincerity, to be real and genuine in its operation, is to be

replaced by self-government in a form that is only a mask for official absolutism.

"Sir, laws depend as much on the pipes through which they pass, as on the fountain from which they flow, and here my objection comes with added force when the Government is subverting a policy which was foreshadowed 60 years ago, and for nigh upon 40 years has been upheld and given effect to, by successive rulers of this Province, supported by successive Viceroys, and always with the assent of the Home Government, under both Conservative and Liberal Administrations.

"The proceedings leading up to and in connection with this measure have been of so unusual a character—so blindly persistent—that I am led to express the wonder that I feel whether you, Sir, and the official Members who support you in this Council, are conscious that you have been engaged in sitting in judgment, not on the instruments of their policy, but on your predecessors in office ; that you, with one voice—and when in this Council you do agree, your unanimity is truly wonderful—have been condemning, not those upon whom duties have been imposed, but those who have been responsible for, and have passed, the laws under which the city has been administered ; that you are stigmatising the past rulers and administrators as having been improvident and without foresight ; as having been unable to appreciate facts then existing and incapable of judging as to what was right to be done ; in a word, as having failed in every particular on which the title of wise and statesman-like government rests? And to such a degree has your condemnation proceeded, so undeniably wrong and absolutely mistaken do you wish to proclaim your predecessors to have been, and so evident and palpable you desire to suggest is the remedy to be applied, that you have, without any semblance of an enquiry or investigation, determined what form the new constitution shall take. Again, I say, let the Council mark! The sweeping condemnation on past administrators, and on past Members of the Legislature, attaches, not to one Lieutenant-Governor, not to a single administration, but to the whole succession of them, one after the other. To what can this revolution in the views of the Government and in the votes given in this Legislature be attributed ? We know that it sometimes happens that a wave of sympathy and sentiment overpowers the councils of Governments, and sweeps away, in its course, long-established laws. We have seen this occur where democratic influences have force, and public opinion is a determining power. But conditions such as these have no existence here, and in this question there has been no cause such as I have indicated.

"At the inception of this measure there was apparent an unconcealed antipathy, which can be traced to an earlier period, towards those who have borne the drudgery of the work of this city, who, as has been truly said, have not usurped power, but who, finding others abandoning it, have laboured in the interest of the city, and in carrying out their duties have done their work, as my hon'ble friends, Mr. Oldham and the Member in charge of the Bill have described, in emphatic contradiction to all that had been said before, faithfully, honestly, and with singular ability. A very noticeable circumstance during the progress of this measure is the change in the attitude of those who have become responsible in the Council for this measure, in the later phases of the proceedings, towards a certain class of the citizens of Calcutta. I am not here as a champion of the Hindus. They need no champion outside their own community in the presence of the non-official Members of the Council who represent them. But as a Member of this Legislature, and now engaged in dealing with this Bill which is a subject of recognised public importance, I may be permitted to express my satisfaction with the change in this connection. With this there nevertheless has been no relaxation in the strenuous efforts to destroy every trace of the constitution that made self-government by the Corporation of Calcutta a reality, and gave them open control of the administration.

"So far has this policy of restriction been carried that the Chairman, in his executive functions, is without supervision or control. However much the public may desire it, they are left absolutely without power of obtaining

any information of what he may be doing, or how his subordinates may be conducting themselves. The supervision and control that was found to be so necessary, and was a salutary check on the vagaries of the Executive, is completely withdrawn, and not even the opportunity of criticism is left. The Chairman of the Corporation, whom in the past we have known not merely as an advocate, but as the active protector of his executive subordinates, is in the future to be the sole arbiter of our fates, which are now to be confided to such persons as the Executive of the Corporation of Calcutta. Again, the public are to be left at the mercy of the General Committee in respect of such functions as have been allotted to that body. That body need give such information only as they may be pleased to vouchsafe, and they can withhold whatever they in their unfettered discretion may choose to withhold. It is perfectly true that the General Committee is formed out of the Commissioners of the Corporation, but it is no less a fact that that Committee has been formed into an independent authority, working with closed doors and under the presidency of the Head of the Executive, and in their body the representatives of the rate-payers, through whom the grievances of the public have hitherto found vent, under the new law, will be in a helpless and standing minority. What a contrast is this to the conditions under which the Corporation has worked for 36 years past!

"The Corporation through all these years have enjoyed full and effective control over the administration, and have earned the encomiums of the statesmen who have ruled under successive administrations. They have, by working in the light of day, taken the public into their confidence, and have submitted themselves to their judgment. When there has been a grievance to be redressed, a wrong to be complained of, any suggestion to be made in the interest of the public, any Commissioner has hitherto had the right of audience in the General Committee. In the new law, the Government have refused to concede the right to the Corporation of even a *précis* of the proceedings of the General Committee, so that we now have the prospect of the Municipal Executive, a body whom we have found ourselves unable to trust in the past, completely shut off from any supervision and criticism by the general body of Commissioners : the General Committee, a body of 12 persons who will be entrusted with large and independent powers—nearly all of which, however, they can delegate to the Chairman if they so wish, and attend their meetings simply to endorse the Chairman's proceedings and pocket their fees for the work—and yet will not be responsible to the general body of Commissioners. They will deal with large sums of money, and will be working with closed doors, yet need give only such information as they may choose to give to the general body of Commissioners, that is, to the public, and then at a meeting under the presidency of the Head of the Executive, who is also their own *ex officio* Chairman, and as such, and naturally so, a partisan in any question affecting their action, to control all discussions. In all these re-arrangements, the public may well enquire, where will the Corporation, that is, the general body of Commissioners, come in? What will be their functions, and what will be their share in the scheme that is called self-government? Their functions were rightly gauged by those who originally framed the Bill, for they allowed them the privilege of meeting only four times in the year. The general body is to be the elective body, to elect 8 members of the General Committee, 4 being elected by half their number and 4 by the other half, and Government nominating the remaining 4 members. They may consider the annual budget, they may also consider the annual administration report. Each of these two functions occurs once annually. And all contracts involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 10,000 must receive their sanction. There will be some such contracts in the near future, but the necessity for them will not continue for any length of time, nor will there be many of such at any time, even if the necessity for them does continue for a long time. They cannot be regarded as likely to give permanent occupation to the general body. To discuss the annual report will require intimate knowledge of the subject, which must die out soon among the general body. To discuss the budget with intelligence will also require intimate knowledge, and it is a subject in which not many will be qualified to enter. If interest is kept up in these budget discussions by the general body, opportunity will recur periodically,

but only once in the year. After the passing of the budget the general body will exist with suspended animation until the next annual meeting. Is this scheme seriously to be represented as self-government? If the Government desire to make of the Municipality a Government department, they can easily do so. If they wish to form a small Municipal Board, let that system be adopted. But why devise the elaborate machinery now adopted for such a very little effect? If the European community, for whose gratification this measure is ostensibly designed, continue as apathetic and indifferent in the future as they have been in the past, the law may continue in force for some time until the mischiefs of the system, in spite of all the provisions that exist in the law to cover them, are disclosed. And not the least among the mischiefs that I fear is financial bankruptcy. If, however, the Europeans begin to take interest in the municipal administration, they will soon wake up to the consciousness of a system carried on under cover of the name of self-government, which in effect is nothing of the sort. They will not consent to continue as nonentities in such a form of administration, and in these circumstances it is inevitable that there will be an outcry from them for a change at no distant date, when the fate of the law will be sealed.

"Your Honour has referred to the advantage of the Head of the Executive being in the chair of this Legislature, with reference to the scheme under which, in the Corporation, the Head of the Executive is to be in the chair, both of the General Committee and of the Corporation. I venture to point out that there is a great difference between deliberative bodies where executive functions have to be discussed and where only laws have to be considered. I have myself, I may say, no desire to commit such a solecism as to question the rulings from the chair; but I may be permitted to remind Your Honour of the many amendments in this Legislature that have been disallowed by the Chair in our proceedings, although there are strict precedents in their support. 'The toad beneath the harrow knows, exactly where each tooth point goes, The butterfly upon the road preaches contentment to that toad.' No one will acknowledge more readily and with greater personal goodwill that the harrow that plies under the hand of the occupant of the Chair is covered with the softest velvet. Howmuchsoever the butterflies ranged on either hand in your support in Council may preach contentment, they are not under the harrow, and however softly tempered or softly covered the tooth points may be, they are there and must be felt. After all, Sir, this Legislature is only in an embryo state, and when more fully developed we may even see the precedent of other more advanced legislative assemblies followed, and find this Legislature removed from Executive control in the office of its President. I acknowledge that there may be necessity for Executive control to continue for the present in this country. I merely desire to submit that Your Honour's analogy does not hold good, and does not justify the control of the meetings of the Municipality, by the Head of their Executive as their Chairman.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that there has been the fullest discussion on every point; but there is one point, and a most important one, to which I would ask his attention, with regard to which I have heard no explanation. The Bill was designed with elaborate care in order to provide for the condition that the numerical majority of the Hindus would continue to exist in the Corporation. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in very decided terms, publicly stated that the number of Commissioners as constituted under the present law would remain untouched, that is to say, that the Hindu majority would continue to be a factor in the question. Permit me to remind you, Sir, and at the same time the Council, of your own words on the point—lest we forget!

"I feel that it is almost ungracious, when I recall the patient courtesy with which you, Sir, have listened to the proceedings of this Council and the consideration that we all have met with at your hand to criticise any word spoken by you. But I hope it will be recognised that this is a debate on an important question, and I have to make use of all the material that I find necessary and available. On my part I can say, no one will appreciate with keener interest and good humour any reply that is fair and to which I may have laid myself

open. It is far from my desire, and indeed would be contrary to my wishes, to suggest an attack on you, Sir. But, Sir, I have to perform my duty here, and I hope that I may be permitted to perform my duty without in any way causing any kind of umbrage. Sir, these are your own words:—

'And, speaking for myself, I endorse with the heartiest pleasure and satisfaction the decision that the constitution of the Corporation shall remain as it is. I look upon it as of the greatest value to the administration of the City that there should be numerous wards and numerous delegates. The information and advice about local needs, which these delegates bring, will be of most important service. There could be no more excellent illustration than in the assistance they gave last hot weather in calming the fears of the people and establishing the temporary hospitals, which were the best means of reassuring them. I welcome, therefore, the arrangement which retains a large number of local Councillors, and the dangers of possible friction I personally regard as enormously outweighed by the certain advantages of their help.'

"Of the sincerity of these words I do not suppose there is an educated man in Bengal—or in the North-West—or in the Central Provinces—who would entertain the suspicion of a doubt. They might have certainly been accepted as Stygian oaths and inviolable promises. No expressions could have better conveyed a determination to maintain the number of Commissioners at 75, and that it was necessary and wise to maintain that number. To my bewilderment, being only a raw, newly joined recruit in this Legislature, which has been described by high and responsible authority as free to shape the measure before it in accordance with the views entertained within the Council, I have found these explicit declarations swept away like chaff before the wind, and this independent Legislature shaping this measure, which presumably has been committed to their judgment, not in accordance with the declarations of their policy by two successive rulers of this Province, but in accordance with the executive order of superior authority. But, Sir if the Local Government find themselves unable to stand up to the recoil of their own gun, there is yet another consideration in which the Government of India express themselves as being in complete accord with them, but which has been lost sight of. Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Risley have directed their objections to the Hindu element in the Corporation and the effect of their predominance in that body. The Government of India, in their summary, under four heads, of the grounds for a change, follow the same line, except indeed they mention the failure of water-supply, which is news to me, and since the changes in the constitution will not improve it, I let that pass. All the rest is directed at the Hindu element in the Corporation. The objections of Mr. Turner and of the Hon'ble Member who still represents the Trades centred round the same point. All that the Hon'ble Member who now represents the Chamber said hinged on the same subject. When circumstances have altered, when the mischiefs that were said to exist have been removed, when the causes that have been stated to have given rise to the evils complained of can no more be found, when the reasons, the presence of which we were told led to the introduction of this Bill, cannot be quoted, what justification is there for the revolutionary changes that now have been made? The whole aspect of the question has now been altered—it has been completely altered. The Bill was introduced under wholly different circumstances, and I have watched with keen interest to learn why—for what reasons—the Bill has been continued to be proceeded with on the lines on which it was originally framed. But the Government have not even attempted to give any reason or suggestion or any explanation whatsoever. If it was desired to define the powers of the executive, that could have been done without making the revolutionary changes that now have been effected in the constitution of the Corporation, but the new law has not improved matters, even in this connection. The public have been entitled to learn the reasons for such revolutionary changes, and I am curious yet to learn how these changes can be justified. I have looked for the sturdy independence, the self-reliance and the public spirit, that has placed the Trades Association in so high a place in public esteem, to assert itself in this Council; but I have looked for it in vain. I had hoped to find in the Chamber of Commerce the home for independent thought and independent action; but I have found their representative voting away, with the official Members, all the substance of what makes self-government a reality. If in their opinion, even under European influence, the Corporation cannot be trusted with any measure of real self-government,

and they have wanted a constitution with an independent and irresponsible executive, with powers given to a small Municipal Board that can be rendered purely nominal, with payment for the nominal performance of public duties, and working with closed doors, they have got their desires in the Bill. But they have never yet said that this is their idea of municipal reform. And, if only those whom they represent will take an interest in municipal affairs, I may be allowed to express my opinion, for theirs are the communities among whom I live and move and have my being, it is not difficult to predict that it will be from them that the objections to the scheme embodied in the Bill will come, and it will come from them with added force.

"If the desire for reform had been the real motive for this Bill, the proceedings leading up to its introduction would have been vastly different. Instead of a Bill being secretly fashioned in the inner recesses of the Secretariat and sprung upon an astonished public, there would have been an open enquiry and investigation, the opinions of those with knowledge and experience would have been courted, and an endeavour would have been made to give us a system that would have aimed at removing the mischiefs that had been found in the enquiry to have existed, and to provide against them. If decentralisation was required, it could have been seen how that could be effected, and we would not have had the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley declaiming on every opportunity that decentralisation was the greatest need of the municipal administration, and by the irony of events, with mechanical precision, holding up his hand to vote for complete centralisation of power in the Chairman. 'It is to be regretted that Calcutta was too proud,' said Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 'to borrow its constitution from Bombay, which to my mind has an admirable system, combining all that is required of popular representation with a strong executive.' Sir, if that was the acme of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's desires, and if the enquiry had made out that the present constitution ought to be changed, we might have had the Bombay system in its entirety, as is indicated by the originator of the Bill before the Council. We then would not have seen the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill rendered so unhappy by having to make protestations of the deepest hostility to any powers at all being left to the Corporation, and victimised by being driven to use arguments that were consistent only in their inconsistencies, not once or twice only, but again and again throughout the discussions,—now scornfully rejecting the Bombay Act, now quoting it in seductive tones in his own support as against proposals based on results that have been found to have been beneficial and successful under the present Act, and, of all contentions in the world, having to rely on the provisions of the present Act as to powers given under it to the Chairman to vindicate his amendments. Those with knowledge of our municipal administration have, from the first, regarded this Bill as being ill-considered and unworkable in practice. It has been before the Council for a long time, as we have so often heard. It never occurred to the framers of the Bill to insert the provisions of section 21A (*now* 16), which I shall presently more fully mention, and the Bill passed through two references to the Select Committee without any idea, apparently, that they would be wanted, and it brings into relief the criticisms on the Bill to which I have referred. That the section should have been found to be necessary only at the last stages of the Bill, and that the law would have been found unworkable without it in certain particulars, the proceedings themselves testify. But, Sir, the introduction of the section is not without interest to those who have been opposing the Bill, and for a very special reason. Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Risley loudly proclaimed that, under the present Act, the Chairman's powers were undefined and in a fluid state. I deny that there has been any difficulty in practice under the present Act: the duties have been sufficiently defined, and there has been no question in this respect. But Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Risley undertook to clearly define the respective functions and duties of the three so called co-ordinate authorities, and their intention was expressed by the frame of the Bill as it existed until a few days ago. Now we have it that the General Committee who have had certain specific duties assigned to them, to be performed by them at their own discretion and on their own responsibility, may delegate all that required 'their approval, sanction, consent or concurrence' to the Chairman. The powers that the General Committee can delegate are described, as will have been observed, in the widest terms. And

now the new law that was to effect such a great reform in this particular, and in place of uncertain provisions as to the respective duties of the authorities, to present well defined duties in explicit terms—and we know that Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Risley took credit to themselves for having carried this intention to effect—we, after all, find the provisions of the new law taking a form, at the last moment, more uncertain and undefined than the law that was so lightly condemned, and the Hon'ble Member who has been in charge of the Bill has now helped to complete the discomfiture of the attack on the Corporation, and has justified by his conduct, if not by his vote, the proceedings of his earlier official predecessors who were responsible for the law that is being repealed.

"Sir, if a constitution had been decided upon after sober enquiry and investigation, I might have differed from the views of the Government, but I would not have had the same ground for the strong objection I offer to the measure before us, and the proceedings relating to it. I shall now place before the Council, what they apparently do not know, the unbroken system of enquiry in years past that has been adopted in questions relating to municipal administration.

"The first proceedings to which I shall draw attention will be the report of a Committee made in the year 1840—I think that it will be found to be of great interest—that was appointed by Lord Auckland to enquire into local management and taxation in Calcutta. I would draw particular attention to the references made to the disposition of the mercantile community as distinguished from the trades, and in what a studied fashion they kept themselves aloof from municipal administration; and to the policy and anticipations of Government, even in those early days, with regard to the educated natives and the help to be expected from them:—

'Your Committee have received only two plans of municipal government—one from C. K. Robinson, Esq., Magistrate, and the other from the Trades Association, the Chamber of Commerce declining to enter upon the subject as being beyond their province. Your Committee may have every reason to believe that the members of the Trades Association would perform the duties which they have proposed laboriously and zealously, and that if the inhabitants of Calcutta were all, or even a majority of them, Europeans, such a plan, based on election by inhabitant householders, would be found well adapted for municipal government; but considering that the European inhabitants are an insignificant part of the whole population of Calcutta, and that by far the greater part of them can only be regarded as temporary residents, your Committee cannot take upon themselves to recommend what they consider wholly unsuited to the present state and condition of the great majority of the inhabitants.

'Your Committee are, however, of opinion that, considering the rapid progress now making in education, many years will not elapse before a class of natives will be found in Calcutta able and willing to aid their European townsmen in performing those municipal duties usually entrusted to the inhabitants of cities in Europe; and your Committee therefore feel anxious that some preparation should, if possible, be made for so training the inhabitants of Calcutta that they may in time relieve the Government entirely from the attention which it is now compelled to give to those minute local details.'

"The administration of Calcutta by a small Municipal Board continued until the year 1863, when a change was introduced in consequence of complaints emanating from the Trades Association. Again we find enquiry and close investigation into the question. Evidence was taken, and the whole subject was sifted before any new system was adopted. I shall place before the Council the remarks of Mr. Eden, afterwards Sir Ashley Eden and Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, who was in charge of the measure that eventually was accepted. The first proposal had been for an administration by 36 persons, and the scheme did not include any participation on the part of the officials of Government as such. Mr. Eden in introducing his measure said that there were two schools of opinion—one of them supporting the view that 36 persons would be found ready to devote their time in the interest of their fellow-citizens, the other not agreeing with this view. I shall give in Mr. Eden's own words the views of the latter school, and again I would draw attention to the opinion entertained in his day with regard to the chances of Europeans taking part in

the administration of Calcutta and the qualifications of the natives for doing so. This is what he said in Council on the 17th of January, 1863 :—

'There are those who hold an entirely opposite opinion, who say that it would not only be impossible to get thirty-six volunteers to carry on the work of the Municipality, but that not even six men would be found ready to sacrifice any reasonable portion of their time for the good of the public. They say that the European residents who understand and appreciate representative administration are too busy to take any part in local administration in this country, and that the native residents neither understand nor appreciate anything of the sort.'

"The next change in the administration was effected in 1876. Again, we find the Government of the day approaching the subject with an open mind and in a liberal spirit. Counsel were heard on the question of the elective system before a Committee of the whole House, and after an open discussion the elective system was granted, the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Richard Temple, giving the widest latitude to his official Members in all the questions that were raised. It was on this occasion that the Government deliberately rejected the proposal of a Municipal Board working with closed doors, on the ground that the most complete publicity was beneficial in the interests of the public. We have the strongest testimony from more than one quarter that the success of the new system equalled anticipations. I have already quoted a letter in a previous stage of the proceedings under the signature of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, dated 10th January, 1881, when he was Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, conveying the approval of that Government of the work done by the Corporation. He said that they had done 'much excellent work' in the year. And it was significant and important that this should have been communicated at that time by the Supreme Government, because it was about the time when the Beverley Commission, of which we have heard so much, was appointed. And those who have been quoting that Commission against the Corporation have lost sight of the fact that the agitation that led up to its appointment gained strength by reason, not so much of the faults of the Commissioners, but what was discovered to be the *laches* of the executive, who had neglected to flush the sewers, and thereby had been the cause of the very foul odours in the European quarter that had caused the strong outcry among the European residents of Calcutta. I have already in a previous stage of our proceedings quoted Sir Henry Cunningham, who led the agitation in those days, that the announcement of the existing conditions with relation to the Beverley Commission was 'a most satisfactory' one and how he 'had never heard of any one so ignorant and so foolish as to under-value what has already been done,' and that the Corporation under its popular form of government had 'revolutionised the sanitary condition of many parts of the town.' Again, when we have the next change, which occurred in 1888, we find it preceded by a careful enquiry instituted by the Government of the day. It was at this time that the amalgamation of the suburbs was effected, and it was preceded by careful investigation by a Commission appointed for the purpose. In the proceedings in Council relating to that Bill the whole subject of representation was most thoroughly discussed. As the Member in charge described it, the measure that the Government adopted was a 'compromise between two extreme views' on the question, and the extreme view against the measure put forward on behalf of the European community never contemplated changes as revolutionary as those now adopted by the Government. And let me quote contemporary opinion on the work and efficiency of the Corporation, that was expressed by an official supporter of the Government on the motion that that Bill be passed into law. 'Speaking as an occupier,' said Sir Alfred Croft, 'I should say that the Municipality is well governed, it is well watered, well lighted, well drained, well watched,—in fact, in all points by which one can judge of the success and value of a Municipality, the Municipality of Calcutta comes out well.' What more favourable opinion can ordinarily be expected of any Municipality? And let me give again the words of Sir Henry Harrison :—

'Was it not still more gratifying to reflect that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that

practical sagacity which is at once the test of the experienced administrator and the best guarantee for the confidence bestowed in him? Was it not a legitimate triumph that, now that the necessity of making more sustained efforts for the improvement of the suburbs of Calcutta was at last fully realised, no better course suggested itself than to make them over to the same body who had reclaimed the town of Calcutta?'

"I am led to ask the Council to compare this glowing eulogy on the Hindu Commissioners with the report of the Committee that I first quoted, when the policy of leading the natives of this country to take part in municipal administration was first foreshadowed; and later, with the words of Mr. Ashley Eden, when in 1863 he expressed a view that they were not yet fit to take part in the administration. Sir, it is no exaggerated language that Sir Henry Harrison uses when, after describing the high qualities that have been developed in the natives of this country by the wise and statesmanlike policy of succeeding generations of governors, he speaks of the achievement as 'a legitimate triumph,' and particularly when the splendid product of British sympathy and British genius could be put to practical use when the Government had failed in their administration of the vast area of country comprising the suburbs, and help was required to administer it with better results; no better means, says Sir Henry Harrison, could be devised for this purpose than for Government to hand it over to those who had, as Sir Henry Harrison truly says, 'reclaimed Calcutta.' Are we to regard these persons so spoken of by a responsible official as being still *in statu pupillari*, as has been described here to-day? Are they to be regarded as persons who have not yet learnt responsibility in administration? Or are we to regard them as having attained their majority and as having proved themselves equal to the task left for them to do? I think, Sir, it is the latter view we must take, but, where now is the triumph to which Sir Henry Harrison exultingly referred? Where now is the principle to which Sir Henry Harrison referred with legitimate pride? All those qualities that had been fostered by Government with so much care and thought are now wasted. The services of those to whom Sir Henry Harrison referred are now lost to their city and as if they never had been, except, indeed, the splendid monument of their efficient administration that they have left as a standing testimony against their detractors.

"Sir, I am entitled to quote the Act of 1888 as a stamp of approval by the Government of the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta and of their previous municipal administration. Have the Corporation been found wanting in their duties, so as to forfeit the good opinion of which the Act of 1888 was the outcome? What has happened that there should be any of these drastic measures adopted for the purpose of setting aside the people who have been able to appreciate their duties and to perform them well? Sir, that can easily be told. We know what the condition of the suburbs was, and we know what has been done since they were taken over by the Corporation. I can show that they have not betrayed the confidence that was reposed in them, and that they have administered the affairs entrusted to them with pronounced success. Let me compare the condition of the suburbs when Government handed over charge, with its condition now. I shall quote from a report by Sir Henry Harrison which has been most opportunely published at this juncture, and for which the Corporation are indebted to their present Chairman, describing the state of the suburbs under its administration by the Government and at the time when they were handed over to the Commissioners of Calcutta, with what has been done for that area by that much-abused body. Sir Henry Harrison in his description says that hardly a rupee of capital had been expended upon it, and expenditure was quite as urgently requisite for the suburbs as it was in the case of the town 20 years before. He enumerates the wants of the suburbs thus:—

'*1st.*—The water-supply of the town should be extended so as to give reasonable facilities for obtaining pure water for domestic purposes to all residents in the suburbs.

2nd.—Some system of underground drainage should be introduced.

3rd.—The new area is intersected with tanks, many of them filled with most unwholesome water, the number of which far exceeds that in the town ten years ago. Considerable outlay for the conveyance of earth from a distance will be requisite.

4th.—The condition of the Muhammadan burial-grounds is such that it is imperatively necessary to take up land at an estimated cost of 1½ lakhs, in order to enlarge them, and allow a suitable interval between the use of the same ground for a second interment. It is found

that at present the same land has to be used over and over again, after three years in the less crowded, two in some of the others and scarcely more than one year in the most crowded cemeteries. Will the Government give the money, or will it refer the Burial Board to the Municipality?

5th.—The conservancy of suburbs is at present managed by the contract system, and it is understood that it does not give satisfaction. It will be at least desirable to incur a considerable outlay in building *gowkhanas* and purchasing conservancy carts and cattle; possibly also a railway extension may be necessary so as to remove the bulk of the refuse more easily to a distance.

6th.—A proper *dhobikhana*, as at Bombay, where *dhobis* will be provided with pure water and other cleanly surroundings will also be a great desideratum.

It would be easy to add to the list, but the above outline is sufficient to show that a considerable outlay in the form of capital, is a *sine quâ non* to the success of the new Corporation.'

"It is interesting and instructive to note how far those needs have been supplied. I quote a *résumé* from the current Administration Report in which the Chairman of the Corporation has summarised what has been done:—

'No less than 132·03 miles of mains and services have been constructed at a cost (including alterations to mains and piping) of Rs. 10,30,562. This, together with the sum of Rs. 7,80,297 in a new pumping station and accessories, makes a total expenditure of Rs. 18,10,859, and to this should be added part of the expenditure incurred in increasing the pumping power of the town. As a result of this large expenditure the added and suburban area is now supplied throughout with an excellent supply of filtered water. The first need of the added area has therefore been met.

'The second crying need of this area was declared to be the provision of a scheme of underground drainage. This question and that of improving the drainage outfall of the town area was gone into most carefully by the Corporation. It will probably take nearly three years more to complete the whole scheme in all its details, but the work has made good progress, and it is hoped that the scheme when finally carried out will be entirely successful. Due action has, therefore, been taken to provide for the needs of the suburban area in this respect.

'The third point, upon which improvement was said to be required, was to fill up the filthy tanks which are so numerous in the suburbs. It has been found impossible to deal adequately with this very large question, but the provision of filtered water has done away with all necessity for using the water of these filthy tanks for drinking. A number of tanks have no doubt been filled up, but the total number is so large that very little impression has been made upon it.

'The next point upon which improvement was required was stated to be the provision of proper Muhammadan burial-grounds. Here, again, this need has been to a certain extent met, as the Corporation two years ago provided a fine cemetery at Gobra, which has been filled up much faster than was expected, and the arrangement of which has now been sanctioned. The total cost amounts to Rs. 35,584.

'The next point upon which improvement was declared to be necessary was in the conservancy of the suburbs, which was managed by the contract system. Here, again, much has been done to improve matters. But it is in the matter of the disposal of night-soil that great improvements have been effected, and the trenching system has been entirely abandoned owing to the construction of temporary sewage depots at Hazra Road and Budge-Budge, where the night-soil is emptied into the sewers and then pumped into the large Circular Road sewer at Bhawanipur. This scheme necessitated an expenditure of Rs. 3,93,325.

'The last improvement suggested by Sir Henry Harrison was the establishment of a *dhobikhana*. Here, again, the need has been met. A municipal *dhobikhana* was erected at a cost of Rs. 50,967, including the cost of acquisition of land.

'Since the added area has been included, the Corporation has either fully or partially met all the needs of the added area, which were declared to be most pressing. They have given a full supply of filtered water, they are constructing a complete system of sewers, they have established an incinerator to dispose of the refuse, and have changed the system of the disposal of night-soil, while they have instituted a municipal *dhobikhana*.

'But they have done much more than this, for they have extended the unfiltered water-supply to the south added area, and have opened out a number of very fine roads. On the former they have expended Rs. 7,98,547 (including 41·75 miles of mains, branches and hydrants). On the latter they have expended Rs. 8,80,140.'

"But it would be wearisome to go into further details. It will suffice to say that we are now paying the sum of three lakhs of rupees as interest on the capital sum that is being employed in the suburbs in improvements. I again would remind the Council that under the administration by the Government, as Sir Henry Harrison described it, hardly a rupee of capital had been expended in it, and that it was in as backward a condition when the Calcutta Corporation took it over, as the town of Calcutta was 20 years before. The Corporation, it will be seen, cannot be justly charged with having neglected their opportunities, but, on the contrary, they deserve the highest commendation for the excellent work that they have done since the amalgamation.

"Sir, with all this, why is there this change? What necessity is there for it? At whose suggestion has this change been brought about? Certainly not at the suggestion of Sir Henry Harrison, because it is clear he could not have said that the Corporation was unworkable. In describing the method of working in the Municipality, in the course of the proceedings of this Legislature in connection with the Act of 1888, which it is the purpose of this Bill to replace, he said:—

'He believed the system of work which had gradually developed itself in the Municipality was eminently advantageous and reasonable.'

"At a later stage of the proceedings to which I have referred, when combatting a proposal to alter the constitution of the Municipality as it at present is formed, he said:—

'We have existing lines to work upon, and unless we are prepared to say that the Corporation will not work on these lines, it is undesirable to change them. I am not prepared to say that the proposed constitution is unworkable.'

"He was succeeded by Mr. Lee. Well, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has told us that every Chairman, at one time or another, except Mr. Lee, has said that the constitution was unworkable. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham spoke of Sir Henry Harrison, Mr. Lee and Mr. Bright as 'the champions of the Commissioners.' In the first place, Mr. Lee never spoke to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and in the second place he has put his opinion on record, and that opinion is contrary to the idea of the constitution being unworkable. I know that Mr. Bright did not make any suggestion of this sort, and I am glad of the opportunity of being able to say so in his presence to-day. Mr. Williams, with regard to whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie denied with emphasis that he had complained of the Corporation, it could not have been. Mr. Ritchie was the only Chairman left of all those who have held office since 1888; it could not have been him, because many of these matters which are brought forward as charges against the Corporation are matters which occurred during his Chairmanship, and in connection with which he has in the most frank and manly way taken the whole blame, if any there be, on himself, and has entirely exculpated the Corporation and the Commissioners. Then, who of all the Chairmen—and none but the Chairman can be said to speak with any authority—have complained of the system being unworkable? We are driven to this conclusion that Sir Alexander Mackenzie must have been the dupe of his own theories and general ideas which falsified his judgment. I cannot find one of the Chairmen since 1888 who could possibly have made any such suggestion as that which underlies the provisions contained in this Bill. Sir, we know further that Sir Steuart Bayley thought nothing of the kind. That Sir Rivers Thompson did not think it was necessary to change the constitution is clear, because I have already placed before the Council how he resented the proposal made by Sir Henry Cuningham, who himself withdrew it. Then, Sir, what is the reason for all this? I come now to what the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said at our first meeting. What he said, as far as I could understand him, was that the only exception he took was to the Hindu predominance. Then he spoke in the warmest terms of eulogy of the Hindu Commissioners. He said:—

For more than a year I have been a Commissioner myself, and have worked with them and therefore have been able to understand more clearly than before now, from time to time, such as men as Sir Henry Harrison, and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Lee, and now the present Chairman, Mr. Bright, have stood forth as the champions of the Commissioners. I believe them to be an upright and devoted body of men who have carried out with singular ability the duties entrusted to them; but I deny that they are representatives.'

"The Hon'ble Member was not satisfied with what he had said. Later in his speech he returned to the point. He said:—

'The sole difficulty I have found, so far as my own attitude in the case is concerned, is that we are now endeavouring to take away, after 21 years, a power of which they have been faithful trustees and which they have exercised so well.'

"Now, Sir, under the present Bill the predominance of the Hindu is gone, and I looked for the support of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham in our endeavours in

some degree to alter the constitution of the Corporation as it is designed in the Bill, seeing the position he took up when the Hindu predominance existed. Certainly from the words he used I expected his support. But I looked in his direction in vain. Inexorably, his hand went up always in support of the lead given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. What the reason is why he persists in supporting this change in the constitution I am wholly unable to understand. All that he complained of was the Hindu predominance. Under the new scheme that predominance cannot exist. He, nevertheless, supports every change that has been suggested in this Bill. But, let us examine, what were the reasons he gave for his view that the Hindu predominance is a determining factor as against my contention that as a matter of fact the Hindus in the Corporation have not used their numbers to swamp their colleagues? He said that so far as the General Committee is composed of elected Commissioners there is not a single Muhammadan, and that so far as it is composed of nominated Commissioners there is only one Muhammadan. The latter gentleman is my hon'ble friend, Prince Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah. But the Prince being a nominated Commissioner his election to the General Committee has been made by the nominated Commissioners, among whom there are only three Hindus, so that it is clear there is no Hindu predominance among the nominated Commissioners and other Muhammadan Commissioners have not been kept out of the General Committee by reason of Hindu predominance. Then, as I have said, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham referred to the General Committee not having upon it a single elected Muhammadan Commissioner. It is perfectly true there is not a single elected Muhammadan Commissioner; but, if the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham had been in the Corporation previously, he would have known that last year there was one, and that the year before there were two, and in previous years Muhammadans have been elected; the form of election is of such a confusing character that it is impossible to distinguish in the long list from which selection has to be made, so that the Muhammadan and the Hindu members can *qua* Muhammadan and Hindu be fully represented. Whom would my hon'ble friend exclude in order that his place might be taken by a Muhammadan? The absence of a Muhammadan from the General Committee is quite an accidental circumstance, and it cannot in any way be used to say that the elections are not fairly conducted. The appointments of these Committees depend on the merits of individuals. We have in the Committee possibly six or seven who are elected year after year, and I venture to say that the Hon'ble Member approves of these elections. We have others constantly shifting, and it happened that at the last election time there perhaps was no Muhammadan Commissioner who had been found so attentive and regular as to obtain election for himself. But that one little matter does not show that it is due to any Hindu predominance. Then my hon'ble friend referred to his own ward, No. 15, where he resides, and said that there have been two Muhammadans elected to controvert my contention that under the new scheme Muhammadans will have but a small chance of being elected. Now does my hon'ble friend know the circumstances as I know them? Why, the Muhammahan gentleman whose name my hon'ble friend brought forward so prominently sent in his name at the last moment, when he found that only one candidate had been nominated, when the ward enjoyed the privilege of returning two Commissioners. It was expected that a European would offer himself, and no one stood in consequence. But the European came in too late to be qualified as a candidate, so that in regard to Ward 15 the Hon'ble Member's contention with regard to Muhammadans is not conclusive nor is carried for. I will give another instance, in regard to Ward No. 16, that indicates insufficient interest and consequent want of attention on the part of Europeans in municipal affairs. No one had sent in his name to the very last as the second candidate, when a Hindu gentleman, finding the vacancy going a-begging, sent in his name. A European then sent in his name, but it was too late, and his nomination was not admitted by the permanent Chairman. The officiating Chairman came in and overruled the permanent Chairman, and permitted the European to come into the contest, and he was thereupon elected to one of the seats for Ward No. 16. In these two matters it is not the Hindu predominance at all that is in question, but the negligence of the Europeans in sending in their names.

"Then, Sir, I come to the statement of my hon'ble friend, which I am sorry he has made. He referred to Sir Stuart Hogg's argument about 'birds of passage' as follows :—

'When I think of him as using this astounding argument, I can only look on him as giving up, with both hands, in the very plenitude and wantonness of power, everything that might be urged on his side.'

"Well, Sir, does my hon'ble friend quite realize the meaning of those words? Sir Stuart Hogg was then retiring from the Chairmanship of the Corporation, so that if he had this 'plenitude and wantonness of power,' it was not as if he was going to revel in it; and are we to take it that he had no consideration for his own community and for the member of his own service who was going to succeed him, and that he merely made use of this argument as a practical joke? I ask the Hon'ble Member to reflect what the position held by Sir Stuart Hogg was. He was a responsible officer of Government performing responsible functions in this Council. He was in charge of the Municipal Bill of that day, and to speak of an argument he seriously put forward in the terms employed by the Hon'ble Member caused me to feel regret. Why, Sir, it would leave open to any one, coming after the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, to criticise what he has said about the Hindus being such trustworthy Commissioners as being said in the plenitude and wantonness of power, or if that expression be not applicable to the Hon'ble Member's position, then as being a statement that was not genuine or sincere. I confess that I should view with regret a condition when our proceedings are placed on a level that criticisms of this character would indicate. I am not a member of the service to which Sir Stuart Hogg belonged; nevertheless I cannot allow the criticism on him to pass unchallenged. I do not allow that Sir Stuart Hogg was otherwise than genuine and sincere in his argument. Apparently those who represent the Government feel hit by his argument very strongly, and they are consequently trying to belittle it as much as possible. Then, Sir, my hon'ble friend, Mr. Baker, compared the Corporation to a railway, and said that a railway is not to be gauged by its value to the shareholders. Of course, Sir, a railway is a great benefit to the country through which it passes, but on that account its administration is not taken away from the shareholders. Then, Sir, we have heard the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill speak of the Educational Department and say that you cannot value the Educational Department by the salaries paid to the teachers. I am unable to catch the Hon'ble Member's meaning in his illustration. For analogy, are we to look to the Executive of the Corporation who receive salaries? Surely the Hon'ble Member does not mean that we are to value the Corporation by the salaries paid to their Executive, and the benefit derived by the Executive is the measure by which we value the Corporation. Now, the first benefit of the Educational Department is to those who are taught, and if you were to place them in charge of the Educational Department there would be a fine hurlyburly. Then, Sir, we come to what the Hon'ble Member for the Chamber of Commerce said. He said he had been a member of the Corporation since March, and that he only consented to be nominated on the understanding that he would not be required to attend meetings of the Corporation until the new Bill came into force. Then, Sir, what was the use of joining at all? He did not do us the honour to attend until the last occasion when we held a meeting.

"Is this the standard by which we are to judge of the interest that the mercantile community take in the municipal administration? Does not this abstention give point to the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham's remark on the occasion of the reference back to the Select Committee last month, when in speaking of the Hindu Commissioners, he said :—

'I cannot say that they have usurped power. They have attained it by fair means and their own abilities, and because it was left to them.'

"Is not this a sufficient answer to the charge, baseless as I always shall insist, that the Hindu Commissioners have swamped the proposals of the Europeans by their solid and class voting? The Europeans do not take their proper share in the municipal administration. I say it with regret, but it cannot be seriously

denied, that what may be called local patriotism is not a marked feature among the Europeans of Calcutta. It is because they have abandoned the field, deliberately, for their own convenience and in order to give their time and attention to more lucrative employment, that others, and conspicuously among them the Hindu Commissioners, filled the vacancy. These have undertaken public duties and have carried on these duties in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham 'with singular ability' and as 'faithful trustees.' And when the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham continues in the speech from which I have quoted, and says,

'But it has become a monopoly and is complained of,'

I answer that the preceding sentences are an answer to him. It should not be a subject of complaint that they should have performed functions that would have been left unperformed but for their public spirit. And there is the less reason for him to suggest a complaint or to array himself against them when he himself admits that they have conducted themselves faithfully and with ability.

"We have been told by the Member who preceded the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the representation of the Chamber how their reforms were swamped and obstructed by the Hindu Commissioners. Well, Sir, I have been a member of the Corporation for many years, I have taxed my memory and I have been trying to obtain information as to the part that has been played by those who have represented the Chamber. I do not recollect, and I have been unable to learn of, an occasion on which the representatives of the Chamber have been swamped by the Hindu majority. The occasions when they have intervened actively have been few and far between. The Council can judge of the character of the interest they have shown by the subjects in which they have interested themselves. One of their representatives was interested in the rules to be made by the Municipality with regard to game birds, another in the tramways question and supported a policy which was considered to be inimicable to the Municipality by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, another in the gratuity to be paid to the widow of a deceased European officer of the Corporation, and the fourth Commissioner, as I have already mentioned, was the Hon'ble Member himself when he took part in the discussion referred to the other day. That discussion disclosed at all events, since there were so many standing orders broken, that he came to make up for lost time. It would be well, Sir, if the members of the commercial community were provoked to good works by those with whom they cannot agree. It is simply a waste of power for any one to join and refuse to take part in the meetings. I say that not only have their reforms never been swamped by the Hindu majority, but I also assert that they have never given that majority an opportunity of swamping them. They cannot judge of what they could or could not do by abstaining from attending altogether, and, Sir, I am bound to say that although there has been the most complete acceptance of the disclaimer on his own part by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie of any knowledge in regard to the incident in connection with himself that was mentioned the other day, I cannot help thinking how few would escape blame if the measure with which we measure were meted to us again. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has had an opportunity in this Council of giving an explanation with regard to himself which, as I have said, has been accepted. The Hon'ble Member has had the advantage of having had an opportunity of giving an explanation, and he has availed himself of it. Here we have Hindu Members who have been blamed by the Hon'ble Member's brother, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and others for all sorts of things, even for corruption, and they have never had the opportunity of explaining them away. Can the Government say if the Hindu Commissioners had enjoyed the same advantage and an opportunity had been given them that they also would not have been able to explain away the charges alleged against them in a manner equally satisfactory?

"Endeavour has been made to controvert my contention that the idea of Hindu predominance is a myth. I certainly have not been shaken in that contention; on the contrary, I feel the stronger in my contention after having

heard all that can be said against it. Hindus have of course been in a numerical majority. But that they have used their numbers for the purpose of out-voting their colleagues is an idea that cannot be substantiated.

"If we set aside the idea that the constitution of the Municipality was unworkable as mistaken, and the idea that the Hindus swamped the reformers by their class votes as illusory, for what are we to say that the Bill was necessary? What have we remaining except the charges made on the introduction of the Bill and when it was referred to the Select Committee on the first occasion? Those charges have been shown to be fallacious, and if only an enquiry, which has been so persistently asked for, and which in fairness ought to have been granted, had been held, they would have been disproved in the most complete manner and would have to be set aside beyond all doubt and controversy. I do not wish to go back into all the old matters which have already been dealt with, but there are some further matters which appear in the reply of Mr Risley when the Bill was referred on the first occasion to the Select Committee. He said that the Corporation did not realize their duties with reference to the building bye-laws. Well, Sir, if bye-laws have been contravened, it is entirely the fault of the presiding authority in allowing anything of the kind to be done. I have made enquiries, and I have found this, that those very instances which Mr. Risley gave would have been permitted under the provisions embodied in the new law. Then, Sir, he has given other instances of failure on the part of the Commissioners, amongst others, with regard to the *dhobi-khana*. I have shown already that it is not the fault of the Commissioners that that undertaking has not been carried through. Then he referred to the Loans Department. I have shown already how the present Chairman entirely agreed with the Commissioners and set aside the orders of his predecessors. Then Mr. Risley referred to the Warrant Department. There, again, I have shown that the Chairman is entirely in accord with the Commissioners in the action they have taken. He referred to the *bustee* improvement question; but he did not take into account, as I have shown, the money spent for *bustee* cleaning as well as for improvement. He only took into account the sums spent for structural improvement, and even then he did not take into account the sum of 8 lakhs which have been spent in the opening up of Harrison Road, a continuous *bustee* of more than a mile and a half in length. It will be remembered that I read out to the Council the letter setting out this fully, which was dated 13th April, 1895, and addressed by Mr. Ritchie when he was our Chairman to the Local Government. Mr. Risley was, I believe, Secretary in the Municipal Department at the time, and the letter must be filed in his own office. But he did not avail himself of the information that was ready to his hand when he made his attack on the Commissioners. Then Mr. Risley referred to the question of the plague. He said that the Commissioners were incapable of meeting the emergency. I am not going through all the details of that subject, but I emphatically deny that whatever was done by the Commissioners with regard to this matter was done under pressure by the Local Government, as was suggested. The sum of Rs. 30,000 has been spent by the Commissioners out of their own free will and on the initiative of the Corporation, as can be most decisively shown, and not from any outside pressure, such as Mr. Risley endeavours to show; and in this connection there is a point which I think ought not to escape the attention of this Council, and it is this. Mr. Risley said how at the last moment it was due to the strong pressure employed by Sir John Lambert at the meeting of the 9th October that the Commissioners consented to employ a Chief Superintendent of Conservancy. Well, Sir, as a matter of fact, Sir John Lambert attended the meeting of the Corporation on the previous day and spoke against a permanent officer, which was the point of controversy; he suggested a temporary officer, which was a very different proposal; and it was at once accepted by the meeting as worthy of consideration and referred to the General Committee, which is the Finance Committee, to consider the details of the question. The Committee met on the following day, when he attended, and from the proceedings of that meeting I hold in my hand I am able to say he did not speak a single word in favour of the suggestion he made in the general meeting. The motion was nevertheless carried unanimously, and the proposal, based on Sir John Lambert's suggestion,

was carried into effect without delay, so that the idea that the appointment was in any way due to the pressure brought to bear by Sir John Lambert or that the Corporation were in any degree reluctant and required pressure to agree to it is not borne out by the facts we know. There is a resolution under the signature of Mr. Risley, dated the 10th of October, 1896, in which this appears:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his entire approval of the steps taken under the Commissioners' orders to give special attention to the cleansing and sanitation of Calcutta.'

So that that entirely disposes of any charge under that heading. I have now been through all of these charges preferred by Mr. Risley except that referring to the Goragatcha trenching ground. We have been blamed very much because of the nuisance which existed there. But Mr. Risley has omitted to mention that when the suburbs came under the administration of the Calcutta Municipality, this trenching ground was the subject of contention in the Law Courts, because of its being a nuisance, and proceedings were stayed against the Suburban Municipality only because there was going to be the amalgamation to which I have referred. After the amalgamation every endeavour was made by the Commissioners to stop this nuisance. I personally with other Commissioners again and again pressed upon the Executive to abate it as an urgent question, and whenever asked the Commissioners voted funds But nothing could be done, because the Health Officer and the Engineer could not come to any agreement as to what was required Eventually this is what the Chairman wrote on the subject in a letter, dated 15th August, 1895, and addressed to the Local Government. I will read extracts of it to show how little the Commissioners were to blame in this matter. After giving a history of the subject, in the course of which he quotes the Health Officer's note, and dated 11th May preceding:—

'The first thing that happened after the suburbs were amalgamated with the town was the prosecution of the Municipality for creating a nuisance at Goragatcha. Such a prosecution had been long threatened against the Suburban Municipality, but had been stayed off by the promise that when the amalgamation took place, the nuisance would be removed.'

"It is the duty of the Executive to place proposals before the Commissioners, but no scheme was submitted to them. The Chairman later says:—

'I did not lay the complete estimate for raising and levelling the land before the Committee in October, because the estimates with which I was furnished seemed to be unnecessarily high, and also because we were threatened with a suit of which the object was to prevent us trenching at Goragatcha at all which was not disposed of till 31st May, 1895. * * * When it became apparent that the temporary scheme designed by Mr. Hughes] was not approved by Mr. Latham [Sanitary Expert of London who was consulted], I recommended to the Commissioners the acquisition of 50 bighas of land at Jinjrapul. This was sanctioned on 29th May, though the site was subsequently altered to Batchala. At the same meeting, Rs. 27,745 was sanctioned for raising the site of the new land at Batchala. * * I must admit that the result has been unsatisfactory; but in doing so I desire to absolve the Commissioners from blame * * *

'9. It is the custom of Government to review minutely every year the annual report submitted by the Corporation, which gives the fullest account of the progress of their works, of their schemes, and of their administration, generally. The work of the Commissioners has of late years secured the express approval of Government, and the Commissioners have had no hint on a full review of facts and figures, ways and means, that Government think that they have been wanting in a sense of their duties and responsibilities as guardians of the public health.'

"Mr. Risley was, I believe, Secretary when this letter was sent to the Local Government, and it must be filed and was available in his own office when he made his attack on the Commissioners. I refrain from comment on the aspect that presents itself, but I crave leave to ask, is the cause just that is advocated by the methods I have disclosed?

"Sir, in this connection there is a matter which is of great interest and to which I particularly desire to call the attention of my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley. The Hon'ble Member rose up and loftily exclaimed: 'What! do you mean to say that the Local Government here are not as fit as the Local Government Board in England to control the Municipality?' My hon'ble friend does not bear in mind how much the conditions differ in

favour of the Local Government Board in England. In England there is the command of a large supply of expert opinion. There, officiating appointments are practically unknown, and office-holders continue in their duties from year's end to year's end, with only an occasional holiday when they generally are within call of their head-quarters. In India, officiating appointments cannot be said to be the exception. It seems to me as if every officer is acting for some one else who has either gone to Europe on leave or has been lent to another Administration. And the Government appear to constitute themselves a sort of educating agency. How often do we see appointments made when the person appointed has to learn the business of his new appointment. City engineers and sanitary experts are not born, but must have long training and wide practical experience before they can become authorities. The Local Government have very able officers in their service, but how many have the necessary knowledge by training and by experience to constitute them reliable authorities in the Departments I have referred to? Well, Sir, our experience is that we have had many matters which have been urged by the Government of Bengal, which have not been practicable in which they have shown that they have not the knowledge to make them safe-guides."

"I wish to mention in connection with this Goragatcha scheme that the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott, went down to the spot and himself ordered that there should be five feet of trenching for one foot of soil, and stated that he had done so in reply to a petition of the residents of Alipore. This was in May 1895. Then there was a complaint made by the Chamber of Commerce in July—I may mention, incidentally, that the President of the Chamber was a resident of Alipore—and then the Government wrote to them to say that they had given directions among other things that 'in no trenching ground should the depth of the trenches exceed three feet, nor should the bulk of sewage deposited exceed one-half of the amount of earth filled in'—a remarkable departure within three months, is it not? The letter of the 15th August from Mr. Ritchie was the reply to the letter giving these directions. But let me show the value of the Government directions, and on the information and knowledge on which they act from extracts of a letter I hold addressed to the Chairman in the handwriting of the Health Officer of the Corporation, Dr. Simpson, who has so often been referred to by Government as an eminent expert in sanitary science. I have obtained the document from the Municipal Secretary. This letter was 'in reply to the letter of the Bengal Government, dated 23rd September.' He writes:—

'That the District Magistrate's report as to all attempts to trench the ground on proper principles have been abandoned and the night-soil is simply poured into deep trenches, which are insufficiently covered with earth' is extraordinarily inaccurate. * * * The only remark I have to make is that it is a pity a responsible official should not have been more careful in his statements on a subject on which the public mind is peculiarly sensitive and where the Corporation are labouring under great difficulties.'

"Then, after showing that the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas in his report that had been quoted in the letter to which he was replying, had not appreciated 'one of the practical difficulties of trenching,' Dr. Simpson continue as follows, and I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's particular attention to what he says:—

'If the instructions of the Government, as conveyed in their letter dated the 5th (*sic*) of July, had been followed and the bulk of sewage deposited in the trenches had equalled one-half the amount of earth filled in, the nuisance created would have been of a most pronounced character and would have probably produced a similar effect to that caused by carrying out the Government instructions conveyed in letter No. 58 T.M., dated 14th May 1895. With reference to Goragatcha, these two instances show that the Government are not well advised in these matters, and that they have been issuing orders on a subject in which the local authority have the advantage of sounder advice and more practical experience.'

"It is my intention to give one or two more instances to show to what an extent the Government are liable to mislead themselves, in order that there may be no misapprehension that I am not speaking in vague generalities, and that I can substantiate what I have said in this connection. I shall content myself with what appears in but one letter from the Chairman, Mr. Ritchie, dated the 13th April, 1895. This letter is the same one from which I quoted

with reference to the charge of Mr. Risley that the Commissioners had neglected the directions of the Government with regard to *bustee* and town improvement. The subject that I will take now is the suburban drainage scheme. The Government had incessantly charged the Commissioners with unnecessary delays, heedless of their protests that they were being unjustly charged. The European Press and the European public, uninformed as always on municipal questions, thought that they would be perfectly safe re-echoing charges made by the Government. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, on entering upon office, modified the opinion formed by Government, but Mr. Turner repeated the charges in this Council. This is what the head of the executive of the Corporation says in his letter :—

'3. It is at the chief executive officers of the Corporation, and not at the Commissioners, that these criticisms should be levelled.* * *

'4. I accept the full responsibility for the alleged unnecessary delays, and I wish to make it clear that the Corporation is in no way responsible for them.* * * * *

'11. It is unnecessary for the purposes of the present letter that I should touch further upon the details of the controversial points in the Calcutta drainage questions. I would only state my opinion that the better acquainted a person is with the physical conditions surrounding Calcutta, the more will he recognise the extreme difficulties of the drainage problems presented, and that it is a mark of sciolism to treat these problems as if they were capable of summary and expeditious settlement, and to refuse to make allowances for the great difficulties involved, as the public are too apt to do.'

"I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to particularly note the expression that is used with reference to the attitude of the Government—'mark of sciolism.' When we have a Government servant telling the Government straight that their attitude is due to superficial knowledge, I think that the situation must be described very mildly indeed. I would ask the Council to observe that I have not dug deep for illustrations, nor cast for them over a wide area. I have given them instances from matters that have incidentally presented themselves in the course of the debates in Council. It should not be a matter of surprise if I do not share the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's confidence that the Local Government will always be a safe and reliable guide and adviser to the Municipality.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has during the progress of the proceedings given us assurances, on more than one occasion, of the intentions of the Government which have not been specifically expressed in the Bill. I confess that I wish to see the intention clearly expressed in the terms under which duties have to be performed or obligations are created. I unreservedly accept the Hon'ble Member's sincerity in the explanation he has given us, and I have no doubt left in my mind that under the present administration my hon'ble friend's statements will be strictly respected, but I do not view the prospect under future administrations without hesitancy. I will give my reasons for my doubts, and I take my illustration from material that is incidentally presented in the letter of the 13th April, to which I have referred for so many illustrations. I refer to the educational grant. By the Act of 1888 grant for primary education was for the first time an object to which municipal funds were made applicable. The proposal to make it a charge was vigorously opposed on the ground that the funds available were considered not more than adequate for municipal needs, and it would have been defeated if Dr. Gurudas Bannerji, now Mr. Justice Bannerji, had not pointed out that in fact a grant was already allowed, and it would be a hardship to disallow after amalgamation what had been allowed before. But I will give Sir Henry Harrison's own words in Council with regard to the question:—

'The reason was that we found that in the Suburbs such expenditure was actually being incurred, there being a grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose. We thought it would be invidious to deprive the Suburbs of what they had hitherto received, the intention being merely that their rights should be preserved to them.'

"I will quote from the Chairman's letter :—

'12. I pass from the drainage question to the matter of devoting funds to primary education. In paragraph 14 of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, it is stated that "the Lieutenant-Governor observes with surprise the reluctance of the Commissioners to make the allotment of Rs. 10,000, which has been suggested as the smallest sum which the

Commissioners can properly devote to a purpose which is universally recognised as holding a high place among the legitimate obligations of local authorities." Throughout the administration of Sir Charles Elliott the Bengal Government have treated the provision of primary education as an essential duty of the Corporation.'

"And we have the curious incident of the Chairman of the Corporation sending to the Bengal Government a copy of the proceedings of the Bengal Council in support of the protest of the Corporation against a demand made by the Government! During the administration of Sir Stuart Bayley the intention expressed by Sir Henry Harrison was respected. In the administration of his successor the history of the subject had been lost, and an endeavour was made to throw off the burden that lay on the Government and place it on the shoulders of the Corporation. Opportunity was given for this, because the words of the Act were capable of the extension of the grant to other primary schools besides that for which it was intended to allow the grant. Have I not reason, then, for having pressed for clear specific words to express the exact intention of the Government?

"Sir, during the progress of these proceedings I have with deliberate and set purpose utilised illustration after illustration in support of my contentions in order to answer the charges which Mr. Risley has made against the Commissioners. There are many matters which ought to be looked at from the other side which have not had consideration given to them; and I desired to demonstrate how very necessary it was that there should have been an enquiry in the first instance to see where the mischief really lay before this Bill was framed and before any action was taken by the Local Government. My deliberate purpose has been to show that many cases of mischief have escaped consideration.

"The charge upon which not the least stress has been laid has been the appointment of Special Committees, and the Complaints Committee has been singled out for special animadversion. With regard to the Complaints Committee we have found that complaints have been made by the public which have never been attended to, we have found eight, nine and ten reminders which have not been heeded. I remember one instance where I found thirteen reminders and was not able to trace the original complaint which had been made. I have placed before the Council, with regard to the tramway depôt, the fact that even the complaints from Government were not attended to. I have shown with regard to the Town Hall that no less than Rs. 18,000 had been passed by the Engineer's Department for payment that ought not to have been allowed at all. I have shown how, in the Suburban Drainage Scheme, the Vice-Chairman did great service by disclosing a series of grave irregularities and neglect on the part of the Engineer's Department, all of which instances were substantiated on enquiry, with the result that the rate-payers were saved a large sum of money. I have shown how I personally disclosed that a most important part of the same drainage scheme was being executed without the sanction of Government as required by law, and the Chairman utterly oblivious of that fact. I have shown that the Executive are not to be trusted, and that it is not right to place them in an independent position.

"I say that all these matters that I have specifically referred to, and scores of instances of a like character, demanded that proper enquiry, and for the Commissioners to have allowed the administration to have proceeded in the ordinary routine and as if no investigation was required would have laid them open to the charge that they were neglecting their duties, and were not conscious of their responsibilities.

"I have challenged in as emphatic language as was open to me in this Council, in a previous stage of our proceedings, the truth and justice of the reasons for the charges that have been made, and I have most openly courted an enquiry with regard to them, but I have received no answer to what I have said. I claim to have displaced the burden of the charges that had been placed upon the shoulders of the Commissioners by statements of facts which there has been no attempt made to controvert. No such attempt could be successfully made, because my statements are supported by the direct authority of the records in the Municipal Office, and also in the offices of the

Local Government. Where, then, are we to look for the reasons for the alterations that are to be effected under the new law? Mr. Risley gave one of them to be to secure better mortality returns, and he disclosed his idea of how this was to be done by the provisions of the Bill as it was originally framed. On examination in Special Committee his idea had to be abandoned, and the new law has made no practical change. We have been told that there has been a breakdown in our conservancy. The subject has not escaped the attention of the Commissioners. No class of persons have suffered so much as those whom the Hindu Commissioners represent in the northern section of the town, and no class of Commissioners, as I am sure the Chairman will bear me out, have been so urgent as they have been for improvement in the conservancy, and the Chairman, I am sure, will support me that they have not been wanting in zeal and interest, and it is due to no fault of theirs, as an enquiry would show, if it is not more efficient. When Sir Alexander Mackenzie made his famous speech at Entally, all the faults, all the deficiencies which have been made so much of and given as reasons for this legislation, if they existed were known, yet it is evident, if only the question is examined, that the changes now enacted were not then, at that time, contemplated. The conclusion seems inevitable that the changes were determined upon first and the reasons for them put forward later, and possibly no one regrets his own connection with the subject more than my friend Mr. Risley himself, from whom I cannot withhold my sympathy altogether when he was placed in the position which he was compelled to occupy.

"I come now to the letter of the Government of India. I was taken aback when you, Sir, placed it in the same category as a Privy Council ruling, and as such told us that it should be regarded with the same respect and final. There is no doubt that the rulings of the Privy Council are regarded as being beyond controversy. Why is there the confidence in the High Courts and the Privy Council that the peoples of this country feel when they regard the action of the Executive as inscrutable, and sometimes with suspicion? It is that golden rule which has served to impart firmly their faith in the inviolable sense of the justice of British rule, and fixed their loyalty: the Privy Council are honoured and revered because of the absolute trust that they will most scrupulously uphold that golden rule—*Audi alteram partem*. I will not repeat what I have lately said in this connection, for it should be fresh in the minds of the members of the Council. Those who have blamed, those who have had charges levelled at them, those who in the interest of the public have opposed this enactment, have not been heard. I will go further and say the subject on which we have legislated has not been understood by responsible authorities by whose decision we have to abide. It is final because it has been treated as final, for the purposes of this legislation. I shall respect it because it has become the law, but I expect that the law cannot be continued unamended. I confess that I had hoped that there would have been some change in the Bill as an outcome of the letter which pointedly suggested the adaptation of the Bombay system. What is the difference between the two systems? The difference is that the executive is merged in the deliberative body in Bombay. The distinctive and fundamental idea of the present Bill is that the executive is kept wholly distinct from the deliberative body. If we are going to have the Bombay system adopted in any particular, surely that—its guiding principle—should be one which ought to be embodied; but it has not been regarded. Sir, in conclusion I would point to my own position in this matter. I joined the Municipality as a nominee of the Health Society, I was asked to join because of the rather prominent part I had taken in connection with the Ilbert Bill agitation. I had helped to bring into existence the Defence Association which is now a recognised political body, and when I went into the Corporation I went in with all the prejudices and opinions which I find so prevalent even now. But, Sir, when I had joined I found that it would not be fair to criticise those who were taking their part in the administration of the city unless I myself took my part also. I did so, and it certainly opened my eyes. I felt that I would not be justified in criticising in the way that I had before been so ready to do with imperfect or no knowledge. I am not here as an advocate for either Hindu or Muhammadan. I wish now to support that view which I believe will give the best administration to the city of Calcutta.

And why is there this difference of opinion between myself and those with whom I have been so long associated? The secret is that I have the knowledge and experience of municipal administration. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has told us that he has been a member of the Corporation for only one year. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had only a short experience in the Corporation. In the Corporation there has been no one so ready as I to oppose the introduction of political views. I am not accepted by the progressive Hindus as one of themselves. A supporter of mine in the election for this Council came to me, with tears in his eyes, telling me how he had been burnt in effigy because he had voted for me, and against one who is a leader in the Congress party. Throughout I have been opposed to the principles which are the leading principles of those who form the majority among the Hindus. But although I went to the Corporation as a political opponent from the first I met with the utmost consideration. There has never been a single Committee to which I have offered myself as a candidate to which I have not been elected. Sir, I am not here as an advocate of the Hindus, but I have seen how hard-working, busy men have come after a long day's work and entered into these public duties with zeal and efficiency, and I think I would be wanting in self-respect and every feeling of loyalty if I did not, when I find that the Local Government have joined those described by Mr. Risley as the worst informed as to the evils that exist and the least responsible as regards the possible remedies for them, joined in meting out condemnation to the Hindus, if I did not rise in my place and speak out. The work in opposition to the Bill has been hard indeed. While the task of the opposition has been severe to hopelessness, the load on the present Government, I think, is the heavier, because with them rests the responsibility of the measure. And my regret and sympathy for them is the greater since we now are closing the last page of the most inglorious chapter in the history of the Bengal Legislature."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Late as it is, I am glad of the opportunity of being able to correct the misapprehension into which the Hon'ble Member who has just sat down has fallen as regards my connection with the Corporation. He appears to think that I am the merest neophyte in regard to municipal matters. He says that I would know more about them if I had been longer with them, and that it is dangerous for me to speak about what I do not understand. It will be a surprise to my hon'ble friend to hear that I am, with the exception of the venerable Maharaja Sir Norendra Krishna, the very oldest member of the Corporation in this city. I was a member of the Municipality when my hon'ble friend was a school-boy at Harrow or a freshman at Oxford. My hon'ble friend looks incredulous. I will give him the date —it was May, 1867. I think it is probable that at that time my hon'ble friend was technically liable to be birched by Dr. Vaughan. I have kept up my connection with the Corporation ever since. During the presidency of Sir Henry Harrison my interest in the working of the Corporation was very keen, and from it was derived that appreciation of the Hindu Commissioners to which I have given expression in this Council; and it so continued until I renewed my connection with the Corporation in 1898. My attendance since I rejoined has been regular, and the last annual report shows that last year it has been as nearly as possible double that of my hon'ble friend, and this proportion has been maintained since; so that by arithmetical calculation, and if work is to be measured by attendances, I have been doing as much in a year and-a-half as my hon'ble friend would do for the Corporation in three years! But I can assure my hon'ble friend that the Commissioners are not an inscrutable body of men. Any one with ordinary powers of observation who had served an apprenticeship of three months with the Commissioners would have just as good an idea of their work and their idiosyncracies as if he had spent a lifetime among them, and for four months I sat with them and studied their work without opening my mouth at meeting, apart from the knowledge which I had gained previously. It is in the light of that knowledge that I will refer to the remarks of my hon'ble friend on those parts of my opening speech which appear to him to be inconsistent, or which he is unable to understand. The result of my observation of the Corporation during the long period of thirty-two years is that it has failed as a representative body. I cited as an instance

the ward in which I now live. That ward was formerly represented in the Corporation by two European Commissioners. Then there was only one European, and at the present moment there are none at all. So utterly aloof did business men and Englishmen generally hold themselves from the Corporation; so thoroughly did they manifest their disgust with it, and so entirely did the system of representation fail. That was the point of my remarks which my hon'ble friend found it so hard to understand. That was the reason why I referred to only two Muhammadan Commissioners having been elected in a ward in which the English vote is infinitely stronger than the Indian vote. When the Hon'ble Member was reading that part of his written speech which referred in some detail to the relations of the new General Committee to the new Corporation, I could not help thinking that he must surely have written that speech eighteen months ago, when people were indulging in the dismal prophecies and gloomy prognostications generated by the new Bill. He seemed to speak as if the new Corporation will meet only once a quarter."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I said the framers of the original Bill had correctly gauged the amount of work the Corporation would have to do when they laid down that they were to meet only four times a year."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"It was that intention which was dilated on, and any one unacquainted with the facts could not have realised from my hon'ble friend's speech that the Corporation is to meet not only once a month, but as often as it likes."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My hon'ble friend will pardon me. My contention was that there really will not be more work for the Corporation to do than they can get through in four quarterly meetings."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"That I understand to be the argument, but my hon'ble friend did dilate on the fact that the Corporation could only meet four times in the year, and that it could only take interest really in the annual budget, the annual report, and one or two other matters. Well, my conception of the functions of the new Corporation is entirely different. As I understand the matter, their duties will be far more extensive and will require many more than four meetings in the year. But at all events it is a fact that my hon'ble friend did not once allude to any of their other functions. He did not once allude to the fact that the Corporation has power to call for information from the General Committee. To any one who knows anything about the subject it is perfectly clear that it will be physically and morally possible for the Corporation to exercise an influence over the General Committee which will practically be control."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"The Hon'ble Member is misrepresenting me. I did refer to that, but I said the General Committee have it entirely in their discretion to grant or withhold information."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I beg my hon'ble friend's pardon. I certainly did not hear those words. I did not hear that matter referred to at all. However that may be, my hon'ble friend certainly did not draw the picture which I am now drawing. That is that under the new law the Corporation will be able to obtain information from the General Committee, and that they will be able, sitting in solemn conclave with open doors in the light of day, and with all the responsibility which that position will give them, to denounce the General Committee and its works. Not that I believe that this is in the least likely to happen; I do not believe that it is possible. My hon'ble friend seems to forget that two-thirds of the members of the General Committee are to be elected by the Corporation, and if they behave in an obnoxious manner, their tenure of office will be extremely precarious, and they will be unseated. As a matter of fact, they will be the picked men of the Corporation. They will have intimate relations with the general body of the Commissioners, and they will of course discuss with them the business of the General Committee, just as they discuss it at present. Well, my hon'ble friend has corrected me, and I am glad he has corrected me, because I was about to accuse him of a method

which I think he has pursued in another part of his speech, and of which I will give a more questionable instance; that is, of laying stress on one side of the case and entirely ignoring the other side. The other point I was going to touch upon, Sir, was when my hon'ble friend taunted Your Honour with the change of views which, under the ruling of the Government of India, Your Honour has been obliged to adopt in this Council with regard to the constitution clauses of the Bill. The particular point is one of the greatest interest to me, for, if it is not indiscreet of me to say so, I had the honour of being referred to by you, Sir, on the question of there being two elected Commissioners for each ward. At that time I was much impressed with the energy displayed by the Ward Commissioners in regard to the establishment of Vigilance Committees and segregation hospitals, and with the control they exercised over municipal underlings; and I did think the retention of two Commissioners for each of the twenty-five wards would be wise. These were also Your Honour's views, and in the November following Your Honour was pleased to express your affirmation of these views, and explained in this Council the opinion which the Hon'ble Member has quoted. But in August last Your Honour with unfeigned regret had to explain to the Council that you had been overruled on this point by a superior, a responsible, and an impartial authority—that of the Government of India. My hon'ble friend was well aware of this, but he ignored it, and persisted in his taunt, even after the explanation given by my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill that this Council is a subordinate Legislature. My hon'ble friend said he doubted if it might not be ungracious in him to cast up this change of opinion. If he retains any doubt as to the ungraciousness of his action, I can solve it and assure him with the utmost confidence that it was ungracious, most ungracious, and I venture to think that when he comes forth from this Council into the general society in which he and I move, he will find it called by a far harder name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"May it please Your Honour, as the Member representing the interests of Commerce on this Council, I trust I may be permitted to offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, the Member in charge of the Bill, on his very able conduct of the measure. I consider, Sir, that he has done yeoman service to the town and to the State in the thorough and able manner in which he has piloted the Bill, first through two Select Committees and then in what I believe I am right in characterizing as the longest and most critical debate ever held in this Council Chamber. The Hon'ble Member in the course of the debate has more than once disclaimed being a lawyer, but I am sure that the learned Hon'ble Members of this Council who are also members of that noble profession—the law—will agree with me in saying that the legal acumen displayed by the Hon'ble Member in charge belies that protestation. I shall not attempt to slay the slain by dwelling upon the absolute necessity of a reform in the municipal government of Calcutta. It is sufficient for me that the Governments of Bengal and of India, and the Secretary of State, have admitted this to the full, and that the demand that the European community have been making for years is at last being listened to. We of the commercial and trading community were perfectly satisfied with the Bill drawn up by the late Lieutenant-Governor, after full discussion with those whom we represent. We were as conscious as he was that the scheme which it embodied was not altogether symmetrical, or, if the phrase be preferred, 'logical,' but it was eminently workable, and provided the city with all that is required in the shape of a working Chairman, backed by a Council on which interests were represented and not *races*. I am free to admit that some of us thought it dealt too tenderly with the election sham; but when the Bill was introduced the object was to create, without undue delay, a municipal authority with power to cleanse the town effectually, in the hope of keeping away the plague. It was doubtless felt by its author that to burden the measure with a radical reform of the constitution of the main municipal body would open the door to endless discussion and controversy. I cannot help thinking, Sir (in fact we have evidence of the fact), that the native gentlemen who so strongly opposed the Bill, as originally framed, must now be feeling somewhat sorry for themselves. It was intended by that Bill to confine the work of the Commissioners in meeting to a *quasi*-legislative function, which alone a large body of

that class was capable of performing, and to relieve them of executive responsibilities, which are best exercised by one man or by a small carefully chosen Town Council. The Select Committee, however, saw fit to restore to the main body very much of the executive control which the experience of the past has shown them to be incapable of exercising wisely, and that has opened the door to a complete reconsideration of the composition of that body. If the main body of the Commissioners is to control the executive, it is clear that it must itself be so constituted as to afford some guarantee that that control will be properly exercised. From that point of view the proposals of the Government of India have my support, but even with the reform in the constitution arranged, it is essential that the everyday work of the city should be left to the Chairman, as it is in Bombay to the Municipal Commissioner. I consider it essential that the Chairman, being responsible for this, should have a free hand in the selection of his subordinate staff. They should look to him alone for orders and promotion. We should thus get rid of jobbery of subordinate appointments, which it is notable has characterised the present *regime*. Inspectors of nuisances, for instance, must be chosen, not because of their high caste or their relationship to Municipal Commissioners, but be men ready to do their work completely and honestly, and to carry out the orders of the Chairman and the Executive without fear or favour. I am glad, Sir, that the Government of India has admitted that it has a stake in Calcutta, and is responsible in the end for its good government. We all know how much has yet to be done to open out congested areas and effect structural reforms. If the Corporation is to be left to carry out all this unaided, either the reforms will be unduly delayed or the burden of local taxation will become intolerable. I trust, Sir, that the Supreme Government will recognise that taxation is already as high as can be borne, and will make over to the town other sources of income such as Bombay enjoys, or lend substantial aid in other ways. It has been argued by an Hon'ble Member that 'the active opposition of the people seals the fate of the measure, and must go a great way to mar whatever good its framers may have anticipated from it.' But, Sir, what is meant by 'the people?' They care only for reduction of taxation. 'The people' and 'the Commissioners' are *not* the same thing. In one of the notes of dissent it is suggested that 'the Bill will distinctly reduce within narrower limits the power of the executive and make it *irresponsible*. Under the existing law the *Chairman exercises almost* all the powers which are vested in the Corporation.'

"In regard to this, Sir, I would only say that under the present system no one is responsible. If the Chairman has final authority, then he *is* responsible. If he has power only subject to appeal, then the appellate authority is responsible. By giving a general appeal you whittle away all executive responsibility. No officer of the Corporation will venture to do anything disapproved of by any Commissioner, or by anyone who can get at a Commissioner.

"When the Bombay Act (III of 1872) was under discussion Mr. Mangal Das proposed to give a right of appeal to the Town Council against every act of the Municipal Commissioner. The motion was lost, Sir Andrew Scoble, then Advocate-General of Bombay, opposing it as rendering the Act utterly impracticable (see Bombay Legal Proceedings of 1872, pages 319—22).

"As to the Chairman exercising all the powers of the Corporation, how *can* he act vigorously when his actions are liable to be upset at any moment?

"Then, Sir, in the matter of European and commercial representation, we have had it well rubbed into us in the several Notes of Dissent what a very insignificant place these interests occupy. In one of these Notes we are told that 'the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes a distinction between the interests of trade and those of the Government,' but that, 'as a matter of fact, the two interests are identical.'

"This, Sir, is news to me, and I should like to ask the writer whether trade has at any time merely followed the lead of Government, and whether trade interest would press for a license tax on its own business.

"If it means that the interests are identical so far as having a clean town and a healthy and properly conserved town is concerned, then I am at one with the writer.

"Further, a distinction is made between trade interests and 'the interests of the rate-payers.' But does not trade pay rates? And does it not pay license tax as well? Chapter XIV and Schedule III (*now* II) of the Act answers these questions completely.

"In a statement furnished in one of the Notes of Dissent it is shown that while Europeans own 12·6 per cent. of the assessable property in town, and pay 18·3 per cent. of the total rate levied, the Hindus own 60·4 per cent. and pay 59·5 of the rate; and I may add that while the former number 5·6 of the General Committee, the latter (the Hindus) have, or till lately had, 66·6 of the General Committee! But, Sir, this is not a fair representation of the monetary stake of Europeans, seeing that under proviso (*ii*) to section 148A (*now* 151) of the Bill the value of machinery is *excluded* from the assessment. Is capital irretrievably sunk in Calcutta to count for nothing? And Calcutta as a trade centre represents the important interests of the jute and tea industries and the whole export trade of Northern India. What is Hindu property against all this?

"Further, I say that the statement is not a fair representation of the contributions of commerce to the funds of the Corporation, in so far as no account is taken of the amount paid as *license tax*, which is *not* included in the consolidated rate, and which in itself is more than half the amount stated, to say nothing of the other heads of taxation more largely contributed to by commerce than by other interests. Indirectly commerce pays to the Corporation the rates levied on the Port Commissioners' property in the Docks, &c. Were it not for commerce there would be no Port Commissioners and no rates payable by them; in fact, commerce practically pays the rates on all the lands and buildings in the town, for but for commerce the value of these would dwindle away to nothing.

"So much then, Sir, for the attempts on the part of dissenting Hon'ble Members to belittle the interests of commerce, and the absolutely unfounded statement that 'the difference to them being inappreciable, they are not concerned whether the rates are at 25 per cent. or 15 per cent.'

"Then, Sir, in the Notes of Dissent we are threatened with 'consequences,' 'discontent' and friction. What the 'consequences' may be, I think we may look forward to with equanimity; that the discontent will disappear in time is only reasonable to suppose.

"If there be 'friction,' it can only arise out of *faction*—the spirit of a section which would wreck the common interests, because it finds its own class deposed, which will not work with others because its own self-esteem has been injured.

"Personally I have a higher opinion of the sound common sense of the better class of native Commissioners than to attach importance to these warnings, and I would say to them—let us agree to accept things as they are, and with one object in view, *viz.*, the good of the land we live in.

"In this connection, Sir, I would venture to pay a very sincere, and in my opinion, and I feel sure in the opinion of the Council, a well-merited, tribute of praise to the Hon'ble Members who have opposed the measure, for the uniform good temper displayed by them throughout the protracted debate. I desire to specially mention my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, on whom the principal share of the burden has fallen. Those whose cause he has been pleading have good reason to be proud of their advocate. *No item* essential to that cause, however small, has escaped his notice, or failed to elicit his strenuous support. He has had to fight a losing battle, and he has shown that most enviable of all qualities, *viz.*, that of being able to fight without loss of temper and with entire absence of personalities, veiled insinuations, and assumed monopoly of knowledge indulged in by another Member of the opposition. This fact, I think, augurs well for the hope I have expressed, that we shall yet see the *best* of the native Commissioners, who have recently felt it incumbent on them to withdraw, returning to share the labours (and I would add parenthetically the *fees*) with those on whom the work of municipal administration under the new Bill may devolve.

"With these remarks, Sir, I beg to record my vote in favour of the Bill being passed."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashirpur, said:—"Your Honour, I think no measure of this Council ever excited so much criticism as the one which we are discussing to-day. There is not a single section of the native community left which has not strongly opposed this Bill. I agree in the main with the principles enunciated by Your Honour's predecessor in office, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, from the presidential chair in this Council prior to and after the introduction of this measure, that the every-day work of the city should be left in the Chairman's hands, and that in cases of emergency, such as the outbreak of plague, he should have larger powers to deal with them, and that there should be a small executive body interposing between the Chairman and the Corporation to deal with such matters which cannot properly be discussed by a large body, and which are at the same time so important as not to be left to the Chairman alone for disposal, and that the three chief interests in Calcutta, *i.e.*, the rate-payers, men of commerce, and the Government, should be represented in it. With Your Honour's permission I shall read extracts from the speeches of Sir Alexander Mackenize. On 26th February, 1898, he said:—

'The Bill is a large and, I hope, very complete measure, and deals with all branches of the administration of the city. It leaves untouched the number of Commissioners and the existing methods of electing and appointing them. While it reforms the procedure for election, which is admitted by everyone to be defective, it does not alter the franchise, nor does it reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. It provides the Corporation with an efficient executive, and interposes between the main body of the Commissioners and the Chairman a working Committee of twelve elected and appointed, so as to represent the three chief interests in Calcutta—the Government, the commercial community and the residents. * * * The General Committee, as the working body of the Municipality, stands between the deliberative and executive authorities, and deals with those matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone. Power is taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-Committees, on which I hope to see all the real workers among the Commissioners utilized.'

"And again on the 4th April of the same year, after the introduction of this measure in the Council, he said:—

'My theory of the Bill, the cardinal principle of the Bill, the essence of it, is that we must leave the ordinary every-day work of the city in one man's hands. * * * * If that is once secured, all the rest appears to be a matter of arrangement and detail.'

"But, Sir, I find the Bill is not confined within the said principles, but has gone far beyond it. Many revolutionary changes have been introduced in it. As I am not a resident of Calcutta, and have no personal experience of Calcutta municipal affairs, I shall deal only with the general principles of the Bill. I find unlimited powers have been given to the Chairman, who is not made responsible to anybody, and that large powers given to the General Committee by depriving the Corporation. The powers which were formerly reserved for the General Committee in the Bill as was originally revised by the Select Committee, and could not then be given to the Corporation composed of a large body of 75 Commissioners, could with propriety have been given to the Corporation as it will now be constituted. Sir, under orders of the Government of India dated 17th June, the number of the elected Commissioners in the Corporation was reduced on the model of the Bombay system. We all appealed that, if the Bombay system was to be adopted at all, it should be adopted in its entirety, as it was not fair to accept the most stringent parts of the law, leaving aside the most popular portions of it. And the Government of India also said in the 16th paragraph of their Despatch they 'are inclined to think that in this suggestion and in a mere close adaptation of the Bombay model might be found the solution for which they are seeking.'

"So, Sir, it would not have been against the principles laid down by the Government of India if a few seats were allowed to other influential representative bodies of Calcutta. I brought forward an amendment to that effect, but it was rejected by the Council on the very day I could not unfortunately attend owing to my illness. I am sure, if this would have been accepted, it would have to a certain extent pacified the popular feeling in the matter, and would have been in perfect harmony with the Bombay system. In the Corporation as now constituted the rate-payers, *i.e.*, the native element, are placed in minority, as the number of

the elected Commissioners is 25, whereas the number of the appointed Commissioners, including the Chairman, is 26; and so, Sir, the broad principles of local self-government have been contravened. Then, Sir, as to the constitution of the General Committee which is vested with all the real powers in the municipal affairs, the Government of India desired that two-thirds of the members of the said Committee should be elected by the Corporation; but, as it now stands, I find the rate-payers to be in a hopeless minority. Not only this, Sir, but the non-official majority, which was in the Bill originally revised by the Select Committee, has also practically been done away with. The interests of the rate-payers in the town are great; they constitute the bulk of the population and contribute the bulk of the municipal taxes, so in my humble opinion they should have a larger share of representation in it; and I do not think it would have been against the principles laid down by the said Government if six seats in the said Committee had been allowed to the representatives of the rate-payers. Then, as to the representation of commerce, I find that four members of the said Committee, who were to be elected by members representing commerce, will now be elected not by them alone but by the Government appointees also; and as the number of the Government appointees in the Corporation is 15, and whereas the number of Commissioners to be elected by the Commercial bodies is 10, and if they vote to the full strength of their respective constituent elements, it is evident that the Government appointees will be able to secure those four seats also; so, practically speaking, no independent representation is allowed to that body, which was one of the fundumental principles of this Bill, and thereby the non-official majority in the General Committee had been practically done away with. Sir, I further beg to submit that the General Committee is again based on an illogicial solution which the Government of India was so anxious to avoid, as the representatives of the rate-payers form half the bulk of the Corporation; whereas in the General Committee they bear only one-third proportion. I am not yet fully convinced if the Government of India ever contemplated to bring about such a change in the General Committee. To my mind, Sir, it appears contrary. I still think that the Government of India thought they were making some concession in that respect. If they would have contemplated such a change, they would have never expected that their decisions in the matter would be a truce to all dissensions. I shall quote the exact words which the Government of India said in that respect:—

'The Government of India, however, who in framing these proposals have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote harmony equally with good government in the future, entertain the hope that there may, henceforward, be a trace to such dissension, and that the Bill, as remodelled, may be accepted by all classes in the spirit in which its modification has been discussed and put forward by them.'

"Sir, whatever be the case, the Bill as it now stands is certainly worse than what was originally introduced. I must admit that many improvements have been made in other portions of the Bill though not to our entire expectations, and many contentious matters have been removed, such as those relating to the registration of deaths and cremation of dead bodies, for which we are extremely thankful. I consulted not only many leading landholders who reside in Calcutta, and who are interested in the matter, but also some of them who have no interest here, and I found all of them opposed to this Bill. So, as a representative of the landholders, I think it is my duty to oppose the Bill in its present form. I shall be wanting, Sir, in my duty if I fail to acknowledge with gratitude some concession which Your Honour has made in some important parts of the Bill while it was under discussion, and we are also thankful to my hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, for the courtesy he has shown all throughout the discussion of such an important measure. With these few observations I beg most respectfully to oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Babu Baikanto Nath Sen said:—"The passage of this Bill through the Council is irresistible, however strong the current of public opinion may be, and by public opinion I mean popular opinion. However strong that public opinion might have been—and it has been strong enough in all conscience—it has not, as we know, been strong enough to cause a diversion or

deviation in the course of this Bill. If I had not been a new Member, and if I had had to take any share in the debates and discussions on the Bill at its earlier stages, perhaps I would have kept quiet and would have given a silent vote, simply entering my protest; but, as it is, I feel it my duty to make some observations on this occasion.

"It has been observed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that at this stage, when the Bill in its present shape has been discussed in eleven sittings, that it would be stultifying ourselves to suggest that it may be thrown out. Undoubtedly it would stultify the authors of the Bill, but not those who have opposed the Bill from the beginning to this stage. It is in this position that we stand, and it is simply to justify the conduct that I am taking in this Bill, the attitude that I feel myself compelled to take, that I beg to offer a few observations by way of explanation. Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has observed that this Bill is a better and stronger one than the one which was originally introduced. He has further observed that three co-ordinate authorities have been created; that the want of proportion between the Corporation and the General Committee—that illogically—has now been removed; that there is a proper and true representation of the commercial community in the Corporation as well as in the General Committee; that the central control power has been secured for the Government; that good building regulations have been introduced; that beneficial measures regarding water supply, conservancy, drainage and the registration of the births and deaths have all been introduced by this Bill. On the other hand, the champions of the Corporation, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, have also drawn Your Honour's attention to the other aspect of the case. The beautiful and recommendatory features have been put forward in lucid and condensed language by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with his usual ability. On the other hand, the Members for the Corporation have attempted to show how the existing Corporation is being deprived of its existing powers, how the Corporation becomes simply a consultative body having no voice whatever in executive functions and in the real administration of municipal affairs. It is not for me, Sir, to go over these grounds, nor is it necessary for me, a non-resident of Calcutta as I am, to go into the details, especially as these details and all these matters have been discussed during these eleven sittings. I do not propose therefore to go into these questions. It has been very properly observed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this Bill has been attempted to be introduced as an efficacious measure which will improve the health of Calcutta, it will improve it in sanitary respects, and time alone will prove whether it will be successful or not. We have got two sets of prophets here: one set of prophets prophesy that it will be a success; on the other hand, there are six others present who forecast the other way. No doubt, time will certainly decide whether the majority or the poor minority have been making the prophecy which is correct or not. I venture to think, with due deference to the majority, that the minority will turn out hereafter to have made the correct prophesy.

"Now, Sir, I have been told to-day that this Council is subordinate to the Supreme Council. I was all this time under the hallucination that this Council has freedom of action so far as provincial legislative measures are concerned; that this Council has a free hand. Now I am told that it is subordinate to the Supreme Council in matters of legislation. If it is so in that case, accepting that the Supreme Government has authority to direct this Council in legislative measures, that it has authority to indicate the line of legislation and formulate to us the principles of legislation, and accepting also Your Honour's decision that we cannot go beyond or behind the Government of India's Despatch, I beg still to contend that we have a right to discuss whether the principles formulated and the recommendations which have been made by the Supreme Government have been properly construed, and whether effect has been given, to the intentions of the Government of India by the Select Committee and by this Council. I will touch only and confine myself to one point. When the Bill after it evolved from the first Select Committee and went up to the Government of India, at that time 75 Commissioners were to have constituted the Corporation and 12 the General Committee; and the General

Committee were to be constituted in three equal component parts from three different quarters—the Corporation, the mercantile community and the Government. Now there was a great deal of excitement in consequence of that; public meetings were held; platform speeches were made; the Press discussed; and memorials were forwarded to His Excellency in Council, and then His Excellency decided that while there was illogicality in form; therefore the number of the Corporation should be reduced to 50. A hope was expressed by the Government of India that there be a truce to dissension. Now we are about to attribute earnestness to what was expressed by the Government of India in a serious matter like this. That is the position? Did the Government of India mean that, well you native rate-payers of Calcutta, when it was proposed that you should get 75 Commissioners for the Corporation and that the constitution should be in this way, you objected to this; there is want of harmony amongst you; well I want to stop all this; I want to please you all, and I wish that there should be a truce to all this dissession. What do I do? I say I will reduce the number from 75 to 50. I do that. Then further what do I do? I send back the case for the reconsideration of the Government of Bengal and for the reconsideration by this Council, with the hope that the Government of Bengal 'will doubtless consider the matter. The Government of India think that a General Committee, thoroughly representive both of the principal interests involved and of the larger Corporation, and qualified to discharge the important duties which it is proposed to place upon its shoulders, might be constituted by the nomination, as in Bombay, of one-third of its total number of 12 members by the Government and by the election of the remaining two-thirds by the Corporation itself. The circumstances of Bombay, however, differ materially from those of Calcutta, in one respect, *viz.*, in the numbers and strength of various communities that compose the total population of the city, and are represented in the Municipal body. The Bengal Government will doubtless, therefore, find it desirable to suggest some plan that will secure to that proportion (two-thirds) of the General Committee which is to be elected by the entire Corporation, a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body. Otherwise it might be possible for either party, in the chances of voting, by a bare numerical majority, to swamp the General Committee, and to secure that the entire two-third proportion should be of their own political complexion or class.'

"The Government of India then curtail the number from 75 to 50, and then it was suggested that the Government of Bengal should find some method by which there would be a true and fair representation in the General Committee. The rate-payers were thus attempted to be satisfied. The communication of the Government of India seemed to be clear that, while the number 75 was reduced to 50, there would be given a large proportion in the General Committee; otherwise it would be a sort of practical joke, and we precluded from attributing such a thing to the Government of India. The Government of India was certainly earnest; they wanted to give us something, and I submit that this would certainly have been, if, leaving aside the number 4 to be appointed by Government, of the remaining two-thirds in the General Committee these members had been elected by the Ward Commissioners and if two only by the commercial community, and that would have maintained the proportion in respect of the Corporation. The Corporation consisting of 25 out of 50, 25 by Ward Commissioners, half the number, half in the General Committee, 6 appointed by Government, 15 appointed Commissioners in the Corporation, almost one-third, one-third also in the Corporation and the other 10 in the Corporation, one-fifth in the General Committee, 2 would have been the fair proportion. There would have been therefore in that case a proportionate correspondence in the constituent elements of the two bodies. I venture to think, therefore, that it was really the desire of the Government of India that while reducing the members 75 to 50 of the General Corporation, it was the clear intention of the Government of India, in order that there might be a truce to all dissension, that the people might be satisfied, that there might be harmony among them, that there should be a greater representation in the General Committee. I venture, therefore, to submit that the Select Committee has misinterpreted and misconstrued this despatch of the Government of India,

and that this Council too has confirmed the action of the Select Committee in accepting the numbers proposed by the Select Committee in the Bill.

"Now, Sir, I need only say a few words more. It has been observed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that local self-government is not being destroyed at all and there has been a change only in form. I submit, Sir, it is not in the form, but in the change in framework. There is a Corporation which is representative central power now; it will now be deprived of all its powers. There are three co-ordinate authorities created. The Chairman, let him be vested with certain executive functions, even sitting over the Corporation he might be permitted, his powers might be strengthened, but to create another body which will not be like the body we have now. local self-government is practically virtually being destroyed in Calcutta. Sir, the operation of this Bill when it is passed will not be confined to Calcutta, but I beg to submit that it will have its effect all over the Province. We come from the mufassal; we are not quite so much or directly concerned with the operation of the Act at Calcutta, but apprehensions are being entertained by the people living in the mufassal, a disappointment which has been caused by the formulation of the principles by the Government of India in their despatch. The alarm which has been caused is being shared by the people residing in the mufassal. They fear that under the garb of reform the pruning knife hand will be extended in a short time in the mufassal. That is a sort of thing which is very undesirable. The contentment of the people constitutes one of the pillars of the State. If there is contentment throughout the country, nothing need be feared about the internal disturbances. The contentment of the Bill might be sought after, but this Bill, I fear, if passed into law, will create discontent in the whole Provinces. With these remarks I beg to enter my humble, respectful, and yet firm and emphatic protest against the passing of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Spink said:—"I have much pleasure in supporting the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the Bill as amended be passed. I very gladly pay a tribute to the excellent work performed by the learned Secretary to the Council in connection with this measure. I congratulate Your Honour and the Members of this Council that the final stage of this exhaustive and prolonged debate has now reached its final stage, and the general public will, I am sure, alike share the relief when debate and agitation on this vexed question have been set at rest. I do not propose, Sir, to detain this Council with any lengthy speech after the most able and exhaustive exposition by the Hon'ble Member in charge, for it seems to me that the most ardent debater and the most interested listener must have had enough lately to satisfy the most hungry cravings!

"Well, Sir, my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has frequently told us during this debate that he is no prophet, and yet, Sir, scarcely a day has passed in which he has not foretold the saddest prospects for Calcutta under this new Bill; and as for the Bill itself, I shall not be exaggerating if I say that he has foretold its doom.

"I am happy to say that, notwithstanding all that I have heard on the other side, and I have listened with the greatest attention and interest to all that the opponents of the Bill have had to say—and I am bound to add that their case has been conducted with the greatest ability and their arguments pressed with no little eloquence and insistence—I am still of the same opinion which I at first entertained, *viz.*, that this Bill is the best solution of the difficult problem of improving the municipal Government of Calcutta. No stone has been left unturned by the opposition in their endeavour to prove that no case has been made out for changing the law, and here again, I fear, I cannot agree. I am pleased to endorse all that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Baker in regard to local self-government.

"We have been frequently told that this Bill lays the axe at the root of the broad principles of local self-government. Well, Sir, I am prepared to go with the Hon'ble Member who has told us this so far, that it does lay the axe at the root of local self-government by a single section of the community, and it is needless to say that I refer to the Hindu section; they appear, Sir, to appreciate local self-government in a high degree, so much

so that they not only want to govern themselves, but they want to govern every one else, and they have been allowed to do so up to the present time; but of course a time has come when this could no longer go on. To my mind, Sir, it has been clearly shown that a change in the system has become necessary. Had the Government proceeded with more measured steps in the first instance when delegating their power to the local body, perhaps so great a change as embodied in the Bill would not now have been found to be necessary. Be that as it may, the elective system has been fully tried, and it has failed in its original object to provide Calcutta with a representative local governing body.

"I believe when the original measure was passed a distinguished leader of the Indian community—I refer to Babu Kristo Dass Pal—gave it as his opinion that it was not at all to be regarded as a consequence of the system which was about to come into operation that a Hindu majority would be returned. How utterly he failed to gauge the probabilities of the measure has been conclusively shown by subsequent events; the system completely failed, as everybody knows, to return a mixed representative body, and, if for no other reason, it is certainly necessary for this, to change the law, in order that every interest in the capital shall be adequately represented in the Corporation. The provisions in the Bill will certainly do this, and it cannot be argued that a measure that distributes the privileges and powers associated with municipal government to all sections of the community strikes a blow at the foundations of local self-government. I maintain, Sir, that it widens the broad principles of local self-government, and for that reason I welcome this measure.

"It requires no words of mine, Sir, to demonstrate what commerce and trade have done for Calcutta; it is obvious to all, and has been denied by none, and it has been frequently referred to by Hon'ble Members in this Council; but as a member of the trading community of Calcutta I feel sure that I may be pardoned if I have regarded the situation throughout the consideration of the Bill more from a commercial than a sentimental point of view. I have nothing to say against sentiment, Sir, for it pervades our daily life, and happily so; but in a consideration like this I think we should not allow it to have too great an influence upon us. My friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee may, perhaps, disagree with me, because he has so frequently pressed the sentimental side of the question in his arguments, and when listening to them I must confess that it has come to me in the light of a revelation that so much sentiment in such matters does lie hidden in the Hindu breast. Well, Sir, the commercial community of Calcutta had a rude awakening when plague visited its doors. Never before, I may safely say, was the fact so convincingly, and with such force and suddenness, brought home to it, of how intimately the interests, I may say without exaggeration, the very safety and existence of its vast commerce and trade, are associated with the good government and sanitary conditions of this great port;—and because of this, Sir, it has become necessary that the commercial interests involved shall have a voice in municipal matters. For reasons already explained, this has not been possible under the existing law, and the provisions embodied in the Bill will, in my humble opinion, fully meet the case.

"The holding aloof of the European community from the Corporation in the past has been a favourite theme of the opposition. Whatever justification there may have been for it has, I submit, been fully explained away; and under altered conditions, what apathy, if any, there may have been, will cease to exist. As far as the members of the Calcutta Trades Association, which Association I have the honour to represent in this Council, are concerned, I think that I may claim that in whatever degree blame may attach to other members of the European community, members of the Calcutta Trades Association should be completely absolved of any. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee was good enough to refer, in complimentary terms, to the good work done and devotion shown to the interests of the city by the members of that Association from the earliest days of the Justices up to the present time, and I appreciated very much his acknowledgments made in his usual graceful language, and likewise those of my hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar—although, perhaps, his remarks have not been quite so complimentary to myself—coming as they did from two of the

oldest and most devoted members of the Corporation. Well, Sir, I am prepared to pledge myself to the assurance that as in the past, so in the future, will members of the Calcutta Trades Association be ready and willing to give their time and services to the work of the Corporation, and, if I mistake not, so will my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackenzie as regards members of the Chamber of Commerce. My hon'ble friends in the opposition need have no apprehension that the operations of the Bill will be allowed to fail for want of support from the commercial community of Calcutta. And, Sir, I hope it may not be considered presumptuous on my part if I say that, in my opinion, a larger infusion of this element into the Corporation should be of great benefit to it. The co-operation of sound men of business, who are in the habit of dealing daily with great commercial problems, such as the promotion and carrying out of large schemes, both of a public and private nature, entering into contracts, scrutinizing estimates, dealing with accounts and general office administration; with the other elements which make up the Corporation, should assist immeasurably in carrying out the work of the Corporation in an effective and prompt way.

"I do not wish it to be supposed, Sir, that I underrate the value of the services which have been so liberally and loyally given by the Indian members to the Corporation up to the present day, among whom are to be found a large number of eminent lawyers and journalists; but I must confess, and I say it with the greatest deference to that learned profession, that in my experience I have invariably found that to introduce law means to introduce delay and to hang up your scheme indefinitely; and I do believe that if the commercial progress of the Empire rested in the hands of lawyers we should soon come to a standstill. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee and his colleagues have once or twice said that they would welcome a larger number of the European community into the Corporation, and in face of this he had an amendment on the aggenda paper which, if it had been carried, would have excluded the Calcutta Trades Association! I am bound to say, Sir, and it did credit to his better judgment, that he soon produced an alternative amendment which did not seek to disturb the commercial element; and I attribute the reason for his so quickly realizing his mistake to the fact that he recognized how much the security of the accumulated wealth of his co-religionists in Calcutta depends upon the progress and stability of the commerce and trade of this port.

"I do not propose, Sir, to discuss the details of the Bill; they have been carefully thought out and most carefully considered both in the Select Committee and in this Council, and every effort has been made in the provisions of the Bill to safeguard the interests of every section of the community, rich and poor, while promoting those of the Municipality. Many concessions were made in Select Committee to meet the views of the representatives of the Indian community, their arguments have had a sympathetic hearing, and I believe it is admitted by them that the Bill, from their point of view, emerged from the Select Committee in an improved form. The Select Committee certainly did much to elevate the position of the Corporation and to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes.

"I strongly approve, Sir, of the principle of co-ordinate authorities; the work of the Municipality should be got through much more smoothly and quickly and without unnecessary and frequent interference, one authority with another.

"I do hope that, as soon as this Bill becomes law, that one of the first things the new Corporation will do will be to put its house in order, in other words, to scour out and reorganize the whole of its establishments, and to appoint responsible officers in each department, even if it necessitates some extra expenditure; for I feel convinced that, if this is done, great economies will eventually be effected and great improvement in the collections made.

"I quite appreciate the fact that the Corporation requires more income, and I hope some means may be devised to improve its revenue without inflicting undue hardship on any one section of the community. It is a difficult question and requires careful consideration, it is one which may be left with all confidence in the hands of the Local Government.

"The Bill as amended, Sir, as the Hon'ble Member in charge has said, is the result of the most searching investigation and revision, the principles of which were adopted in the first instance after mature consideration and based upon a wide knowledge of facts by your distinguished predecessor and subsequently accepted by Your Honour as sound; it has received the approval of the Government of India, and has been confirmed by the Secretary of State for India; it has the approval of a majority of the Select Committee and a majority of this Council; and I have much pleasure, as I said before, in supporting the motion before the Council that the Bill as amended be passed.

"Only one word before I finish—I hope I may be permitted to give expression to the hope that when the time arrives for this Bill to come into force that all loyal citizens, whether European or Indian, will come forward and unite to assist Your Honour's Government to make this new law the success which it ought, and which I firmly believe it will, be."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Sir, I do not use the language of mere convention when I say that my first words on this occasion must be expressive of thanks to Your Honour and to my hon'ble colleagues for the patient and attentive hearing accorded to me during a debate which has now lasted for over eleven days. During this period it has been my duty to criticize, without reserve, various provisions of this Bill; but I shall not conceal my regret that the time at my disposal, since I have had the honour of a seat in this Council, has not been sufficient to enable me to bestow upon every single provision of the Bill that searching and exhaustive criticism which I am accustomed to bestow upon whatever passes through my hands in another place. Nor shall I conceal my disappointment that my criticisms have not commended themselves to this Council in a larger measure than has actually been the case; with all respect for the judgment of the majority, and in spite of the adverse decision recorded, some of these criticisms still appear to me to be so reasonable that but for what fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill this morning, I would be unwilling to believe that they would have been equally ineffectual, even if they had been advanced by an abler advocate gifted with powers of more persuasive eloquence.

"I have no desire, Sir, to review at this stage the history and fortunes of this legislation. I will not stop even for a moment to enquire whether it was wise, whether it was statesmanlike, for any Government to introduce into the Council chamber a measure of such magnitude, intended to mutilate, if not to destroy, the form of municipal government which has prevailed in the capital of the Indian Empire for well nigh a quarter of a century, till the facts had been ascertained by an independent commission of enquiry in whose decision the public might repose implicit confidence. I will not pause for a moment to enquire whether it was wise, whether it was politic, for any Government to undertake a measure of this character upon an alleged but unproved ground of corruption, which was first publicly formulated in a State document more than twelve months after the Bill had been introduced into the Council. These may or may not be appropriate subjects of discussion now. But I take it, it is perfectly legitimate at this stage to consider whether the Bill as amended, which in a few moments will become the law of the land, does or does not make adequate provision for the removal of the evils to remedy which the Bill was avowedly introduced. One of these so-called evils has been described to be the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city; or, to put it in a more practical and more intelligible form, one of the avowed objects of the Bill was—I am quoting the language used by Hon'ble Members in this Council—one of the avowed objects of the Bill was to destroy the dominance of the educated Hindu in the Calcutta Corporation. That object, Sir, I mournfully confess, has been adequately secured by the provisions of this Bill; and I say, with all the emphasis I can command, that the Bill, in so far as it has attained this object, has my unqualified disapproval; in this respect it has not, and it cannot have, the smallest measure of my sympathy. But, Sir, it is instructive to enquire, what have you substituted for the dominance of the educated Hindu? You have not satisfied yourself with replacing it by the dominance of the mercantile European or the progressive Muhammadan; but you have replaced it by

the irresponsible executive. The fundamental principle of the Bill is the creation of three co-ordinate authorities—the Corporation for purposes of deliberation, the Chairman for purposes of executive government, and interposed between the two, a small General Committee, which in some respects is subordinate to the Corporation, which in others is superior to the Chairman and is sometimes independent of both. All this, Sir, looks very nice on paper, but by virtue of the power of unlimited delegation of authority which the Chairman possesses under the law, and against which it was my duty to enter my most emphatic but ineffectual protest, you have not three, but an unlimited number of co-ordinate authorities. I have no desire to anticipate the verdict of posterity, but I venture to affirm that it will be absolutely impossible for the Chairman, however able and however devoted he may be, to exercise any effective control over the numerous band of the executive to whom his authority must necessarily be delegated, and who in practice will either be irresponsible or will enjoy the delightful position of having an autonomous responsibility. But this is not all. You deny to the members of the Corporation the right of access to the records of the Chairman and the General Committee, you render public criticism impossible, you draw a thick veil of mystery over the misdeeds of the executive.

"But these, Sir, are not the only objectionable features of the Bill. I venture to remind the Council that one of the alleged flagrant abuses to remedy which the promoters of the Bill were so anxious was the growth of party-spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and, in some cases, corrupt politicians. I ask, Sir, if there are any provisions in this Bill intended or calculated to remedy these evils if they really exist. I confess, Sir, I cannot recall to mind any single provision in this direction. On the other hand, I can recall to mind at least one provision which will have the effect of alluring the needy to the Municipal Board and of keeping away the honourable who will naturally shrink from a contest which may be construed as a contest for personal gain. I affirm that nothing has been done to remove or to prevent the recurrence of the alleged corruption. You declare that you have discovered a hidden gangrenous sore in a limb of the commonwealth, you refuse to open and examine it, you replace it by a new one, but you provide no guarantee that the sore will not reappear.

"I do not propose, Sir, to pursue this somewhat painful line of investigation, but apart from these questions I cannot conceal from myself that you have embodied in the Bill provisions not a few, which are inconsistent with the first principles of jurisprudence. In this connection, Sir, no one regrets more keenly than I do the absence at this crisis of my hon'ble friend the Advocate-General, whose impartial and independent criticisms would have been of the utmost value. Forgetful of Macaulay's maxim, that in codification we must have uniformity when we can have it, diversity when we must have it, but certainty always,—you have introduced into the law presumptions which are demonstrably untrue, and you have introduced variations from the general law for which there is no possible justification. You have maintained an arbitrary system of assessment which is inconsistent with the first notions of political economy, which is inconsistent with the law as administered in England, and which was introduced by reason of a misconception of what that law was. You have incorporated into the Bill variations upon the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act which are absolutely indefensible in principle, which under the garb of law will facilitate the confiscation of private property, which will in some instances operate to the injury of the citizen and in others, most unexpectedly, to the injury of the very Corporation they are intended to benefit. To crown all, the provisions of the Bill are so numerous, many of them are so novel and so complicated, and their intention and operation will lead to so many doubts and difficulties, that they will puzzle the best administrators, lead to the inevitable oppression of the poor, and foster mischievous litigation. These, Sir, are blemishes of a grave and serious character, and I shall be wanting in loyalty to the profession to which I belong if I were to accord my sanction to them.

"Before I resume my seat, Sir, I desire to take the opportunity of referring to the startling theory propounded this morning by the Hon'ble Member in

charge of this Bill. I have met with some surprises in the course of this prolonged debate, but I did not know that the greatest of these surprises had been reserved for the very last moment. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has seriously defined the function of this Council to be to carry out the mandate of the Government of the day when the principle of any proposed measure of legislation has been approved by that Government. I would not have been surprised, Sir, if this had been authoritatively laid down to be the duty of the official Members of this Council. Thus qualified, I might have left the proposition alone and unchallenged. But I repudiate, in the clearest possible terms, this extraordinary theory when it is applied to non-official Members. In spite of the doctrine expounded by the Hon'ble Member in charge, I retain, Sir, the right to think and judge for myself. I have made none the custodian of my conscience, and, so long as I have the honour of a seat in this Council, it will be my duty to advise the Council to the best of my ability and judgment, regardless of what this or that party may approve or disapprove."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—" Before I proceed to offer the few observations I have to make with regard to this Bill, I should like with Your Honour's permission to put a question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The question I wish to ask is, if formal sanction has been communicated to this Government by the Government of India in reply to the letter of this Government, No. 180D., dated the 4th May, 1899. In that letter sanction was asked to the penal clauses of the Bill. I have carefully gone through the Despatch of the Government of India, but I do not find any formal sanction whatsoever. May I be permitted to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill whether this sanction has been obtained ? "

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—" The sanction is implied in the long letter which the Government of India addressed to this Government on the 17th June. The effect of that letter was to authorise the Council to proceed with the Bill on the lines laid down by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—" I take it then that no formal sanction has been obtained except such as may be implied."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—" I am informed by the Secretary that, under the rules of the Government of India, if formal sanction is not received within two months, it may be implied that sanction has been given."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—" Just as I was coming to this Council this morning, I received a letter which reminded me that to-day was the anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It seems to me to be most fitting that the anniversary of the death of the greatest Bengali of modern times should correspond with the date which will be remembered by the future historian of Bengal as the date which marks the extinction of local self-government in that city where he lived and worked and which was the city of his love.

" Sir, I do not remember any project of law which within the lifetime of this generation has created a graver sense of uneasiness, or one which has more profoundly stirred the hearts of the people. It has evoked the most persistent agitation since its introduction into this Council—an agitation which for its earnestness, the depth of feeling which underlies it, and the visible alarm which it embodies, is unparalleled in the annals of this city. It will not do to seek to belittle the intensity of these demonstrations. It will not do to say that this agitation is the work of wire-pullers. Where would the wire-pullers be if there was not a substratum of feeling upon which they might work? And, Sir, am I to understand that you are to set down as wire-pullers men like Raja Benoy Krishna Deb, Bahadur, Kumar Radha Prasad Roy, Bahadur, Kumar Monindra Chunder Mullick, Bahadur, Babu Jotindranath Tagore and others, the illustrious scions of illustrious and princely houses? If they

have been driven into the ranks of the agitators, the Bill is responsible for it. It is bad measures that make men agitators. It is good measures that rob them of their work. It will not do, I say so deliberately, to belittle the agitation which has been set on foot against this Bill. It represents all the culture, all the talent, all the wealth of this great city. It represents all that is highest and best and noblest in the municipal and the public life of Calcutta. Men who have never stirred out of their homes to attend a public meeting, men who have never uttered the whisper of a complaint against any measure of the Government of this country, men who have hitherto lived in the quiet and contented possession of their wealth and in the enjoyment of all that wealth implies, have felt themselves constrained under a sense of overwhelming duty to record their deliberate protest against this measure. Mark the opposition of my friend Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, a most peaceloving, loyal and law-abiding man, and yet, as the representative of the landholding interest in Bengal, speaking with the weight of that interest behind him, he feels it his duty to record publicly and emphatically his deliberate protest against this Bill.

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham in the course of the observations which he addressed to us was pleased to say that this protest is the work of the Brahmins and the lesser Brahmins. No, Sir! This protest emanates from the voice of a united community. It is repeated in every Indian newspaper, it is reproduced in every vernacular journal, it is the talk of every bazaar in the Indian part of the town, it is the staple of conversation in every Indian home, and it has at last been reproduced on the Indian stage. The volume of opinion grows day by day until it bids fair to become the common opinion of a united community. I desire to remind my hon'ble friend, who is so anxious to belittle the intensity of public feeling with regard to this matter, of an expression of opinion which comes from an authority which my friend is bound to respect—an authority which is held in the highest respect by this Council—the authority of no less a man than John Stuart Mill. In his Essay on Representative Government, John Stuart Mill says 'The opinions and sentiments of the educated classes are sure to filter downwards and become in the course of time the opinions and sentiments of the uneducated masses.' Let us not, therefore, lay the flattering unction to our souls that this protest comes from a few interested people and their still fewer followers, and that, behind the din and noise which they have created, the great Indian community of Calcutta repose in the silence of peace and tranquillity.

"And here I have a matter of complaint, and when I make it I desire in the most explicit terms to eliminate your respected personality from that complaint. The complaint I have to make is as to the way the representations of my countrymen have been treated. The most painful feature in this most painful controversy is the total disregard shown for the Hindu opinion of this city. I repeat the question—how have you treated those representations, the memorials and petitions which were addresed to this Government not by dozens but by scores and hundreds? How have you treated these representations? With the exception of a memorial that was addressed to the Government of India, not even the courtesy of a reply was vouchsafed to any of them. My hon'ble friend will reply—and I can almost anticipate what he will say—that these representations were placed before the Select Committee and carefully considered by that Committee. I do not wish to question that statement in the smallest degree. No doubt they were carefully considered, and they were as carefully rejected. So far as the constitutional clauses of the Bill were concerned, these representations might not as well have been made. I ask then—where was the necessity for inviting the Indian public bodies to express their opinion with regard to those features of the Bill, the constitutional clauses especially, in connection with which the conclusions of the Government were foregone conclusions? Where was the necessity of enacting the solemn farce of inviting public opinion when anything that public opinion might say was not likely to make the least impression upon the mind of the Government? How different, Sir,—and I deplore the fact,—was the state of things in 1876 from the state of things now! How much more deferential the Government in those days was to the

expression of public opinion—what greater latitude, wider scope and independence of action was permitted to official Members? Read the proceedings of the Council in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Bill of 1876, and you will find that the official members frequently voted on opposite sides, the Lieutenant-Governor on one or two occasions being in the minority. All that is now changed, and the result is that our amendments were massacred in the most ruthless manner.

"My hon'ble friend expressed his surprise that we should have our amendments chiefly to the constitutional clauses of the Bill, and that we should have thought it unnecessary to address ourselves more vigorously to the substantial part of the measure There was a very good reason for that. Great concessions were made by my hon'ble friend in the Select Committee in respect of what he calls the substantial part of the Bill. The building regulations, as I said the other day, were completely recast, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, who has all the instincts of an administrator, expressed to me, if I may be permitted to betray the secrets of his prison-house, his surprise that such proposals should ever have been thought of as were embodied in the original Bill in regard to the building regulations. Therefore, Sir, so far as the substantial part of the Bill was concerned, important concessions have been made. Very little changes had to be proposed in that connection, but as regards the constitutional clauses my friend was inexorable; he would not move an inch; manfully or unmanfully he stuck to his guns—he would not make any concession, except the one to which I have had occasion to refer; and therefore in the discharge of that duty, which is imposed upon us by the mandate of our consciences and the mandate of our constituents, we felt it incumbent upon us to address our amendments chiefly to the constitutional provisions of the Bill. And, Sir, it was the highest duty imposed upon us as the citizens of this great metropolitan town that we should challenge with all the emphasis that we could command these revolutionary provisions in the Bill, the effect of which was to destroy the germs of local self-government in the capital of the Indian Empire. Your Government, Sir, was bent upon committing a grave mistake, and we as loyal citizens felt it our duty to prevent the commission of the mistake. Therefore it was that we directed our unremitting attention to those amendments which affected the constitutional part of the Bill. Our amendments as regards this part of the Bill were for the most part rejected, and our arguments did not produce the least impression. Was that due to the badness of the cause, or was it due to the inaptitude of the advocate? I can at least recall to mind one or two occasions in which it was due to neither of these causes I will take a concrete case. In April, 1898, this Council by a unanimous vote affirmed the principle that there were to be 75 Commissioners on the Corporation, and that two-thirds of the Commissioners were to be elected. In August, 1899, the Council reversed its judgment in this respect. My friend and myself argued, we protested, we entreated, we exhausted all the resources of argument in connection with this matter; but we made no impression. The Council was obdurate and our amendments were rejected. Arguments which held good in 1898 were considered to be bad and useless in 1899. The *personnel* of the Council being practically the same, what then, Sir, had happened in the meantime to bring about this change in the spirit of our dreams? It was the mandate of the Government of India, and here we have the secret of the explanation which accounts for the ruthless massacre of our amendments. Our amendments, based upon reason, were overborne by authority—it was reason pitted against authority—mandate against argument—and reason succumbed—authority prevailed. I think my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill will bear me out in that statement.

"My friend has been good enough to say that ours is a subordinate Legislature. My friend the Member for the University has recorded a vigorous protest against the application of that expression, so far as it concerns the non-official Members of this Council. While my hon'ble friend says that we are a subordinate Legislature, a far higher authority than my hon'ble friend, the highest authority connected with the Government of India, the Secretary of State himself, from his place in Parliament has declared that the Bengal Council was a self-governing body. We are indeed not a self-governing body. We may protest, we may argue; but we are overborne by

the votes of the official majority. If we were a self-governing body, if we had been left to our own unaided impulses in this matter, to our own unfettered judgment and discretion, I am perfectly certain that the Bill would, so far as regards some of the most important features of the constitutional clauses, have borne a very different aspect altogether, and the community would have been spared the disappointment which they feel owing to the modification of the Bill in accordance with the mandate of the Government of India.

"And here, Sir, if I may do so without disrespect, I may add that the sense of disappointment has been accentuated by the ruling of Your Honour which shut out some amendments bearing upon the constitutional clauses of the Bill, on the ground that they traversed principles which had already been accepted by the Council. I most respectfully ventured to point out at the time that the ruling was altogether new and unprecedented, and that it was unfortunate as being applicable to a case which had excited the keenest controversy. I am bound to say, Sir, from my place as a responsible Member of this Council, that Your Honour's ruling in this connection has intensified public dissatisfaction.

"And here, too, I may advert for a moment to our daily sittings which happily are going to close to-day. Here we have been summoned and we have met from day to day for a period of more than a fortnight, and have sat sometimes from 11 in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon in connection with a matter of the gravest magnitude and importance. Sir, where was the necessity, may I be permitted to ask, for all this worry and hurry? The affairs of Calcutta have been managed in the past without a measure of this kind, and those affairs might have been managed in the future, at any rate for a year or two, without a measure of this kind. I desire to point out that high-pressure legislation is often conducive to inefficient legislation, and that what is done in haste may have to be undone at leisure.

"And, Sir, I cannot help remarking in this connection that the circumstances of the Bill are altogether of a most extraordinary character. The Bill is of portentous size, extending over 650 sections; it was introduced into this Council amid the stifling heat of an April month, when people are more fit to be in bed than attend to public business, and it is being considered amid the dog-days of September, after having been threshed out by a Committee upon which is entailed severer labour than any Committee has ever undergone in connection with any measure of this Council; and now, Sir, it emerges from this Council in a shape and form which makes it, I venture to add, one of the least acceptable measures which this generation has witnessed. My friend has been good enough to tell us that this Bill is a better Bill than the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. I listened with astonishment, bordering upon bewilderment, to a statement such as that. This Bill a better Bill than the one as originally revised by the Select Committee! Why, Sir, if I may be permitted to introduce this Council into a little secret I will say this—that it is the character of this Bill, the determined attitude of Government in regard to it, the hopelessness of obtaining any modification, and the natural desire to be spared the necessity of witnessing the closing scenes connected with the extinction of a cherished institution—it is these circumstances rather than any personal considerations or personal motives which determined the action of the 28 Commissioners who resigned; and I am proud to say that I am one of them. The Bill is distinctly worse, less acceptable, more retrograde and reactionary than the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, and I go a step further and say than the Bill as originally introduced into this Council. I think I shall be able to convince my hon'ble friend in five minutes time that he is hopelessly in the wrong, and that he ought to accept my view of the matter.

"The Bill as revised by the Select Committee restored to the Corporation the power of making some of the superior appointments which the original Bill had withdrawn, and which was obtained through the intercession of my hon'ble friend. It also sought to invest the Corporation with the power of the purse. These two powers remain to the Corporation at the present moment, and possibly my friend will say that therefore the Bill is a distinct improvement upon the Bill as originally introduced. No such thing. These concessions are

nullified by the reduction of the representative element to one-half its numerical strength. The powers which the Corporation now possesses will be powers which will no longer be used by the representatives of the people. Those powers will be used by others than the representatives of the rate-payers, and therefore it must be admitted that the Bill is distinctly worse than the Bill as originally introduced, because that Bill left untouched the numerical strength of the representative element in the Corporation.

"There is, I am afraid, a considerable measure of misapprehension with regard to this Bill in high quarters. The Government of India recommended a closer adaptation of the Bombay system. I venture to submit that there has been no adaptation of the Bombay system in any form or sense. The essence of the Bombay system, as my friend to my right has pointed out, involves the complete separation of the deliberative and the executive bodies. The principal characteristic of our system is a commingling of the two bodies and their functions. This is preserved in the Bill. Thus the chief characteristic and the leading feature of the Bombay system is wanting. Lord George Hamilton seems to be under the impression that he is giving us the Bombay system. In reply to certain observations which were made by Mr. Herbert Roberts from his place in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State said that, inasmuch as the Bombay system had been so successful in Bombay, there was no reason to apprehend a different result when that system came to be applied to the conditions of municipal life in Calcutta. He was under the impression that we are getting the Bombay system. Not at all, Sir. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill strenuously resisted every attempt on our part to approximate the Bombay system to the system provided under the Bill. Like Cerberus, guarding the portals of the nether world, my friend has been maintaining jealous watch and ward over the provisions of the Bill, and he would not permit any sacrilegious interference with its substance.

"My friend the Member for the Corporation and myself made certain recommendations, the object of which was to assimilate the system provided in the Bill to the Bombay system. We proposed that the Corporation should elect its President. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill objected, and the Council rejected the motion. We proposed that the General Committee should elect its President. My friend objected; the Council rejected the amendment. My friend would not even permit the Sub-Committees to elect their Presidents, in case the Sub-Committees had the Chairman as a member. He thought if the Chairman was there, he ought to preside, otherwise forsooth his dignity and prestige would be gone! We climbed down. We thought it was impossible to persuade the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to accept these leading features of the Bombay system. So we recommended, again following the lines of the Bombay system, that the Corporation should have the power to appoint Committees to institute inquiries into matters relating to the municipal administration of Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member objected, the Council followed his lead, and our amendment was lost. And then, Sir, the last of our amendments in this respect related to a very small matter, and it was this: that the Corporation should have the power of calling for any papers or extracts of proceedings from the Chairman. My friend again objected, again the Council followed his lead, again we were in hopeless minority. The faithful, the loyal, the devoted six manfully standing by their guns, and the twelve on the other side overwhelming us with the weight of their number.

"The object of the Bill throughout has been the exaltation of the authority of the Chairman and the diminution of the authority of the Corporation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill went so far as to say that he would not give to the Corporation any power which could with due propriety be vested in any other municipal authority. If that was the feeling which underlay this measure, why enact the farce of a Corporation at all? Why not reduce it to a department of the Government? Far better would it be from the administrative point of view—far more acceptable would it be to public opinion, if the Chairman was made an officer of the Government, responsible to Government for his actions, than that he should be left irresponsible in his present exalted office, presiding over a body retaining only the semblance and not the reality of local self-government. And yet in

the same breath my hon'ble friend—and he has repeated the statement to-day—has told us that the Bill does not involve the extinction of local self-government, but only provides for the re-adjustment of the principles of local self-government. The Bill does not involve the extinction of local self-government! I am surprised at that statement. What does local self-government mean? If these words have any significance, any import, any weight, they mean this: the administration of local affairs by the representatives of the local public. But, Sir, if the representatives of the local public are reduced to a minority—perhaps to a hopeless minority in the governing body of the Corporation—what becomes of local self-government? Local self-government ceases to exist. My friend has been good enough to tell us that there has been a re-adjustment of the principles of local self-government. The Government of India, too, in their despatch observe that there should be adequate representation of the various interests which compose the corporate life and wealth of the city.

"Now, Sir, let us examine this principle with reference to that which constitutes the basal principle of local self-government as laid down by the most illustrious exponent of representative institutions the world has ever seen. John Stuart Mill says—and I again quote from his Essay on Representative Government:—

'As the principal duty of the local bodies consists of the imposition and expenditure of local taxation, the electoral franchise should vest in all who contribute to the local rates to the exclusion of all who do not.'

"Therefore, Sir, according to John Stuart Mill, local representation must follow the lines of local taxation. Those who pay have a right to be represented. Those who do not pay have no right to be represented. Those who pay ought to be represented in the proportion in which they pay. Now let us apply this principle to the question of representation as raised in this Bill. What is the contribution of the local European community to the municipal taxation of the town? The sum total of municipal taxation comes up to about 46 lakhs of rupees. The local mercantile community contribute little more than one lakh or about 2 per cent; and, Sir, if, having regard to the contribution which the mercantile community make to municipal taxation, it could be urged that they were inadequately represented on the Corporation and the governing body of the Corporation, then a substantial ground would exist for the re-adjustment of the principles of local self-government. But no such case has been made out.

"And, Sir, in this connection I must advert for a moment to the observations which have been made by my friends the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. I have listened with very great attention and with the utmost respect to the speech of the Hon'ble Member representing the Chamber of Commerce. His speech when analysed divides itself into two parts. I desire to consider each of these parts. There is, firstly, the financial position taken up by my friend, and, in the next place, the constitutional features of the Corporation as provided in the Bill. My friend has told us that there is the Port Trust, which pay two lakhs of rupees towards municipal taxation. I quite admit that. And, Sir, if that were taken into calculation, would it make any difference—any appreciable difference—in the percentage of municipal taxation as contributed by the mercantile community? I do not think it would. My friend has been good enough to tell us—and the same argument has been repeated time after time by the Members representing the interests of trade and commerce in this Council—that but for European trade and commerce Calcutta would be a mud-bank. I will come to the theory of the mud-bank presently. But, Sir, if we, the people of Calcutta,—I am speaking on behalf of the residents,—are so largely benefited by European trade and commerce, may I be permitted to respectfully ask whether my friends are not benefited almost in equal measure by being in Calcutta and, while there, making their thousands and tens of thousands and then retiring to their homes with their fortunes made? My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Spink shakes his head. Of course I do not know what his experience of the matter may be; but if Calcutta has benefited by the presence of European merchants, the European merchants have also benefited by being associated with us. It is a question of reciprocal obligations—a question of mutual benefit. Therefore,

my friends have no right to put the matter forward in the way they do, as if we were the only parties who were benefited by the presence of European merchants here. Then, Sir, my friend has said there is a large quantity of capital sunk in Calcutta. If there is any capital sunk in Calcutta, how much larger is the quantity of capital outside Calcutta. Where are your mills? Surely not in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. MACKENZIE said:—"Howrah has a lot of mills."

The Hon'ble Babu SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Howrah is not Calcutta. We might extend the provisions of the Bill to Howrah, but Howrah is not Calcutta. Therefore, Sir, my friend will admit that he has made a mistake regarding the capital sunk as being in Calcutta.

"I rejoice, however, to find that there is a strong unanimity of opinion to which expression has been given by both my friends, the Member for the Chamber of Commerce and the Member for the Trades Association, to the effect that we must have more money for the improvement of Calcutta, that the limit of taxation imposed upon the humble dwellers of residential houses has reached its maximum, and that therefore, Sir, we have a right to appeal to the Government of India to come to our aid, and if the Government of India is obdurate and stony-hearted in the matter, and will not respond to our appeal, then we would appeal to the Hon'ble Members here representing trade and commerce, and ask them to consent to the imposition of an octroi or some other duty which would make a substantial addition to the municipal funds. Such a contribution from the mercantile community would at any rate have the effect of placing their representation somewhat upon a footing of correspondence with the taxation which they would contribute.

"With reference to the constitutional issues raised by my hon'ble friend, I do not know that it is necessary for me to deal with them at any length. My hon'ble friend representing the Chamber of Commerce seems to be opposed to any sort of appeal. He said, if you give the right of appeal against the orders of the Chairman, that would fritter away his responsibility It is a novel principle which for the first time has been propounded by the Hon'ble Member. There are appeals from the Magistrate of the district to the Commissioner of the Division. Then there are appeals from the Commissioner of the Division to the Board of Revenue or the Lieutenant-Governor. Am I to understand that this right of appeal from one officer to another which continues in an ascending scale is in the smallest degree calculated to minimise that sense of responsibility by which I am perfectly sure every officer of Government is animated?

"One remark of my hon'ble friend I strongly object to. It must have been a slip—it must have escaped him in the hurry of the moment—it could not have been put down in his manuscript as a matter of deliberation or careful thought. He said he was glad that so far as the making of appointments was concerned by the Chairman his power has been raised in respect of salaries from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month, for that would have the effect of avoiding jobbery. I will quote my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill against the *obiter dictum* of the Hon'ble Member representing the Chamber of Commerce. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill with all the weight of his knowledge as regards municipal affairs, and with all the experience which he possesses in regard to the Municipality of Calcutta, was pleased to tell us the other day in the most distinct, clear and emphatic terms that so far as the making of appointments was concerned there was no jobbery, no corruption, no malpractices of any kind; and, Sir, if my friend would only weigh the matter a little carefully he would find that his statement will not stand the test of scrutiny. The Chairman now makes appointments up to Rs. 200 a month. He will make appointments under the present Bill up to Rs. 300 a month. I gave a list of those appointments which he is likely to make. If there is jobbery now, there will be jobbery under the Bill. It would not make any great difference if over and above the appointments which the Chairman now makes he was called upon to make a few more appointments.

"Now, Sir, I would like to advert to the argument of the mud-bank. My friend was pleased to tell us that but for the European merchants and tradesmen Calcutta would be a mud-bank. Sir, I have heard it very often repeated that were it not for European capital and enterprise Calcutta would still be a reeking swamp. I am free to admit that we owe a great deal to European merchants, to the energy, ability and enterprise which characterise the princes of European commerce. But so far as the creation of Calcutta is concerned, is not the Government a substantial factor, and is not the Government of this country—that Government over which Your Honour presides—is it not a Government of Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians—is it not much more the Government of the Hindus and the Muhammadans than it is the Government of European merchants? And, Sir, have not my countrymen contributed to the making of Calcutta? Admitting for argument's sake that Calcutta is what it is owing to the enterprise of European merchants, would not such an assumption irresistibly lead to the conclusion that the Act of 1876 was a mistake, having regard to the law which we are now about to enact? Are my friends, the official Members, here prepared to say that the Act of 1876 was a mistake? Are they prepared to say that the Act of 1888 was also a mistake? Are they prepared to say that Sir Richard Temple and the distinguished men with whom he was associated, and that their successors Sir Stuart Bayley, Sir Henry Harrison, Mr. Herbert Reynolds and Mr. Macaulay—that all these great and distinguished men committed a blunder, and that they aggravated the blunder by extending to the suburbs the municipal system which it is now proposed to uproot both in Calcutta and the suburbs? I am a Hindu, and I am penetrated with a deep instinct of reverence for the past. I cannot approach the past except with feelings of the highest respect. Revolution and revolutionary measures are abhorrent to my nature. If mistakes were committed, and even if it was admitted that a mistake was committed in 1876, I ask is it not too late now to rectify that mistake? Mistakes, too, are consecrated by prescription. But, Sir, I go further and hold that the Act of 1876 was not a mistake, and I am prepared to accept the position which was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner in this Council in connection with this measure. He said, quoting from Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, that it was consistent with its principles to reverse any system of local self-government when it failed, owing to the pertinacious neglect or the continued incompetency of those entrusted with its working. Has there been any such neglect, any such incompetency alleged against the Calcutta Corporation? And, if any such allegation has been made, can it be said that it is capable of being proved? My friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, in the course of the observations which he made to-day, was pleased to say that local self-government must now be judged as an institution which is in its youth, and by its results. I am prepared to meet my friend upon his own chosen ground, and I will say this: that if local self government is to be judged by its results, it will be found that it has a claim to perpetuity in the capital of the Indian Empire. Read the proceedings of the Corporation. Read the administration reports of successive Lieutenant Governors. Read the high testimony which they have borne to the efficiency of the Corporation. Look round Calcutta. Look at the sanitary works which have been carried out by the much-maligned elected Commissioners. Calcutta has been reclaimed by them and has been converted by them from a reeking swamp into one of the healthiest cities in the province. Therefore, Sir, I am entitled to hold that, judged by its fruits, local self-government has been a success in Calcutta, and therefore the Act of 1876 and the Act of 1888 were not mistakes, but that you are about to commit a grave blunder by reversing the policy of 1876.

"I do not think, Sir, that I should be justified in detaining the Council much longer. I have only a few words more to say, and I take my stand in opposing this Bill upon the resolution and the orders of the Government of India. The Government of India have declared in their despatch of the 17th June last that there should be no contravention of the broad principles of local self-government. I hold that this Bill is absolutely destructive of the principles of local self-government. Then, again, Lord Ripon in his great scheme of 1882 repeatedly insisted upon the desirability of associating the people of this country in the matter of the management of their local affairs, if

only as a relief to the local officers and as a means of gratifying the legitimate ambition of the people. I will quote only two extracts from the Resolution:—

'The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develop or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not for imperial reasons to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.'

"And again—

'The desire of the Government of India therefore is not to force upon all parts of the country a uniform system of its own devising, but to secure the gradual training of the best and most intelligent and most influential men in the community to take an interest and an active part in the management of their local affairs.

'It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service, not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction. No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity.'

"The Government of India under Lord Ripon went so far as to say that they were prepared to sacrifice the ends of administrative efficiency for the higher purposes of popular and political education. All this is now to be reversed. The preponderance of the Hindus is to be cut down; their authority in the Corporation is to be curtailed. What have the Hindus done to merit this treatment at the hands of the Government? Is this the reward of their loyal, faithful and devoted service to the cause of local self-government extending over a period of 25 years! In the crisis of the plague they rendered valuable help, and Your Honour's Government was pleased to acknowledge their services. Is this then to be their reward? After this, what will be their incentive to associate themselves with the Government in public work for the benefit of the country? I venture to submit that the educated Hindus have a claim upon the sympathetic consideration of the Government. Sir, speaking as an educated Hindu, and as a representative of that race, I desire to say that we are the products of English education and English influences. We have been fed upon the strong food of English literature and of English constitutional politics. We are fired with a lofty ambition to serve our country and our Government. Are you going to stifle our ambition in that respect by closing against us one of those institutions which, more than anything else that I can think of, has contributed to the development of the public spirit and the public life of this city? Far different was the policy, far different the traditions consecrated by the illustrious names of those Anglo-Indian statesmen whose genius and philanthropy have founded and consolidated the vast and stupendous fabric of imperial sway. In 1833, Lord Macaulay, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the enactment of the Charter Act, used language which appears to me to have about it the ring of prophetic inspiration. He said:—

'It may be that the public mind of India may so expand under our system as to outgrow that system; that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government; that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may, in some future age, demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history.'

"Thanks to the beneficent efforts of a succession of distinguished Anglo-Indian statesmen, that day has now arrived; and, Sir, are you going to undo their work and the promises of their work? You will never succeed. You will never be able to roll back the tide of progress which has set in with such irresistible force in this country. The forces of progress will triumph over the forces of reaction. There may be a temporary check—a temporary defeat—a temporary reversal; the flag which we hold aloft may drop from our sinking hands, but others will take it up and lead it to an assured victory. Sir, to me the institution of local self-government in Calcutta has something of personal interest and personal concern. I cannot forget the debt which I owe to the Corporation. That debt will remain graven upon my mind so long as

life endures. All that I possess in the shape of public spirit, in the shape of love of justice, in the shape of a sense of sobriety and of moderation, I owe to the Corporation; and to me it is a matter of the most poignant regret that an institution so full of promise for the benefit of our children should be closed against them, that, not being trained in the civic traditions of a self-governing Corporation, they will be driven to the ranks of irresponsible agitators. The ceremony and the function of to-day possesses for me elements of the saddest character. As I said the other day at a great meeting of my countrymen at the Town Hall, I was associated with the birth of local self-government in this city—I watched it at its cradle—I ministered to its growing wants—I rejoiced at the exuberant vigour of its manhood, and now it is my mournful task to be associated with a function which means the extinction of local self-government in Calcutta. No sadder or more melancholy task was ever assigned to a public man; but these are the vicissitudes of public life. All the same, Sir, most earnestly and most emphatically do I renounce all responsibility in connection with this measure; and I will continue to live in the hope, the trust and the confidence, based upon my unswerving faith in the dispensations of a God of Righteousness—I will live in the hope and the trust that better days are yet in store for my native land, that the wisdom of the past will soon be vindicated, and that the inestimable boon of local self-government will, within a measurable distance of time, be restored to the city of my birth, the home of my sires, the destined home of my children and my children's children, round which cluster my dearest, fondest and tenderest associations."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"It will perhaps be an advantage if the fervid speeches of my hon'ble friends who have last spoken were followed by the few calm remarks with which I desire to conclude my share in the discussion of this important measure. I have not hitherto joined in the debates on the most important controversial questions which have been discussed in the course of these sittings, and I do not propose to take a different course to-day. These matters have been uniformly dealt with with admirable fullness by my friend the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I have no desire to strike a single note of discord or unpleasantness at the last hour. The stage has been reached at which it is possible to congratulate the Council, the Government, and the public on the termination of the prolonged contest which the Bill has excited. That legislative proposals introducing changes so important in the municipal constitution of the metropolis of the Province should have stirred the educated classes and aroused strong opposition was natural, and was necessarily anticipated. But it may be hoped that the final decision of Council will now be accepted and an end put to fruitless controversy. Whatever the views of the opponents of the Bill in regard to the principles on which the administrative machinery of the Municipality will be reconstituted, it will be generally admitted that many provisions have been introduced which cannot but conduce to the improvement of the administration of the city and the well-being of its inhabitants. I desire to offer my tribute of appreciation to the Members who have represented in this Council the opposition to the Bill. In the fulfilment of the task which they felt called upon to undertake, they have displayed unremitting industry, ability and patience, and, if they have lost, to them remains the satisfaction of having discharged their duty in the fullest degree. Well may they say that it is better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all. I trust that the men of light and leading in the Indian community of Calcutta will not permit any feeling of disappointment to restrain them from taking in the future as active a share in the work of the Corporation as they have done in the past. It will still be open to them under the new constitution to assist actively and with much influence in the municipal administration, and I venture to add that it is incumbent on them to place their services at the disposal of their countrymen and of the Government."

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH said:—"Your Honour, I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill. It is a wise, salutary and urgently needed measure. The experience of years has proved how much such an enactment was required. The Bill has been framed after mature deliberation,

and the fullest consideration has been given to the opinions and suggestions of all interested in the matter. I look forward with the firmest hope to witness in my own time the good effects of the new Municipal Act in the town of Calcutta. The Bill is as perfect as anything human can be, and the Calcutta Municipality should soon take its rightful position as the model Municipality.

"There is, however, one matter affecting Muhammadan interests which I feel, as a representative of the Muhammadan community, I should not omit to mention. The Bill, as it stands now, will have the effect of shutting out the Muhammadans to a great extent from election, a fact to which the results of the past election bear ample testimony. As the Bill has for one of its objects to allow due representation on the Municipal Board to such class or community as may be inadequately represented, I would suggest that in the rules to be framed by the Local Government to regulate elections, provisions may be made to secure a fair proportion of Muhammadan representation on the Board and the General Committee. It must be distinctly understood, however, that I do not advocate the increase of the number of Commissioners to be elected. I think we should all of us be deeply grateful to our good Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Baker for the enormous trouble they have taken in this matter and for the wonderful patience they have displayed. His Honour's kindness is beyond all praise."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"Sir, during the progress of this Bill both in this Council and in the Select Committee, I have hitherto taken no part whatever in the discussion on the clauses which are commonly described as the constitutional ones. I do not desire to do so now beyond saying this: that to my mind municipal government is not a matter of classes; it is not a matter of races; it is not a matter of creeds; and, above all, it is not a matter of politics. I think municipal goverment is a pure, simple and often a very uninteresting matter of business," and that it matters little how the men who are selected for the work are appointed provided that they are interested in the work and competent to do it. Sir, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has frequently in this Council argued for the supremacy of a class. Just now he told us that one class paid 40 lakhs, another class paid one lakh of municipal taxes; and, if I follow his argument, he would wish that the representation on the Municipality should be in those proportions. I do not believe in the application of this principle. You cannot regulate all matters in this life by the rule of three. The most powerful Committee in this world—the British Cabinet—is formed on no principles whatever, and I believe has no place, strictly speaking, in the constitution of the country.

"I would wish to refer, Sir, mainly to a few practical matters with which I am far more competent to deal than any questions connected with the constitution. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker in speaking this morning said that this Bill might be divided into two heads—the constitutional part and the practical part. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in his eloquent and moving speech, made it a great grievance that the representations of certain bodies had not received even the courtesy of a reply. To my mind those representations did receive the courtesy of the best reply it was possible to give them. They were most fully considered, and, what is more, they did have weight in influencing and changing many of the practical conditions of the Bill. The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen has been good enough to say that in the Select Committee I myself had some influence in making changes which were acceptable to the native community. To a very large extent, Sir, those amendments were the result of a careful and laborious study which I made of all the representations, not only those forwarded by responsible bodies, but those—some of great value—which were made by independent gentlemen who are members of the Corporation, and I do take some little credit to myself that I was able to make some little modification in the building clauses and matters connected with them, which I believe were to the advantage of the native community.

"Sir, I wish rather to look forward than to look back. I would like to see what some of the duties and what some of the functions will be of this new Municipality. I prefer to do this rather than, like my friend the Hon'ble

Mr. Apcar, to lose myself in the mazes of old discussions with reference to some rather unsavoury matters. The first point with reference to these practical matters to which I would refer is the important change which has been made in connection with the water-works of this town. I am rather surprised that no objection has been raised to the change either in the Select Committee or in this Council. The water-works of Calcutta are, I think, the most popular works that the municipality have carried out. At the same time, they are works which are of the greatest value to the people, which are most appreciated by them, and which it would be the greatest mistake to tamper with or alter to their prejudice. Now, Sir, I am firmly convinced that the alteration which will be made by this Bill, in gradually giving a continuous, in place of the present intermittent, supply, will be to the advantage of the people; but I am quite sure also that, just as in the first instance when water-works were established in this town they were opposed by the people, so I am quite certain that these alterations will be opposed when they come to be enforced, that they will be unpopular and that they will be decried. Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in consultation with Mr. Hughes and others, has taken the greatest care in all the stipulations contained in the water-works clauses to deal with the change it is proposed to make with the greatest consideration for the people. The works, when they are carried out at a certain cost, will be more sanitary, more economical, in the long run they will save water and make it available for the increased population in the suburbs; they will be more satisfactory to the people, and they will not necessitate inquisitorial visits to their houses. But, Sir, when that system is enforced gradually and step by step, as it is laid down in this Bill that it shall be—it is laid down in the Bill that the alterations are to be enforced within five years in the town and seven years in the suburbs—I say, when these stipulations are enforced step by step, it is absolutely essential, if good results are to be obtained, that the rules which are incorporated in the Bill should be firmly and yet rigidly insisted upon. Hon'ble Members of Council will perhaps hardly follow me, when I say that it is a physical impossibility to enforce the excellent arrangements which are portrayed in this Bill unless in reference to every individual house and in dealing with every individual person the regulations of the Bill are fully carried out. The work of the past has not shown that the Municipality does enforce regulations which are, at first, distasteful. It is essential that the new Municipality should do so or the improvements in the water-supply, contemplated by this Bill, will fail.

"I will now turn, Sir, to the important alterations which will be produced by the sections which deal with buildings. There are five main classes of such alterations. I will not detain the Council in detailing them. The most important are those which deal with the restriction of the area on which any person may build, or, if he re-erects his house, the proportion of the site on which he may re-erect his house. This, Sir, too, will give dissatisfaction; but again I say that it must be firmly enforced if any good to the town is to be obtained.

"One of the next most important points is that which deals with the width of streets. The Corporation will not be able to any large extent in the old town to do, I think, very much good under those regulations; but they will in the suburban part be able to do a great deal of good, and one of the results which will follow from the full execution of all the stipulations of this Bill and other works which are in contemplation will be that a portion of the population of the town will go to the suburbs; and I hope that the new Municipality will look after and will lay out their streets and roads in the suburbs on the principles which are detailed in the Bill.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee made some reference to the commercial community and intimated that they were unwilling to contribute their fair share to the expenses of the town. He also said in a former speech that the recommendations of the Building Committee with reference to opening out of the bad parts of this town had not received the consideration of Government, and I think his words were that Government had gone to sleep over them. Sir, I do not think the Hon'ble Member is well informed. I know that

the Government has not gone to sleep on those recommendations, and that the question of opening out large parts of the town is not being neglected. The hon'ble gentleman will remember that one of the proposals made by the Building Commission was the insertion of certain new imposts from which funds would be provided for extensive improvements in the town. He will also remember that one of those imposts was to be one which, if it is imposed, will bear upon the commercial, and only on the commercial, population of this town: that is a jute tax. I do not think, Sir, that he is justified in saying that the commercial population of Calcutta is not willing to bear its share of the burdens that are coming to the town.

"Sir, the arrangements which have to be made with reference to the practical part of the Bill lead me to make one appeal to the new Corporation. We have heard frequently from the Members who have opposed this Bill that everything that goes wrong in the Municipality is the fault of the executive. The cry has been raised over and over again—it is the executive that is in fault! I am not prepared to say that there is not some force in this cry. I think there is: but, Sir, the force, to my mind, tends rather in a direction different to that which is indicated by the Hon'ble Members who have brought forward the charge. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar went so far as to speak of the executive, who have served the Corporation so long, as a body that the Municipality has been unable to trust in the past; and he twitted me, and as I fully admit he has a right to do, with what perhaps may be my hobby horse with reference to this Municipality, the word 'decentralization.' The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has frequently said, and he said it in his speech to-day, that if you pass this Bill, if you do this, that, and the other, why do not you make the Corporation a department of the Government? Sir, my answer to this is also to a large extent my answer to those who constantly, frequently and persistently attack the executive of the Corporation. What, I ask, would be the very first thing the Government would do if it did make the Corporation a department of the Government? I would take one section of the executive establishment with which I have some personal knowledge, the Engineer's Department. One section of the Engineer's Department deals with buildings; it deals with roads, with drains, and with a thousand other things which affect people. The Government also has a staff in this town which deals with buildings, deals with roads, deals with a few drains, and deals with the water-supply to large hospitals, and so on. I have been to some trouble to compare the establishment in the two cases, and, to put the matter shortly, my comparison results in this: that the Government, roughly speaking, pays just double what this Corporation does to its executive staff for the same volume of work. It has in this town two Executive Engineers with a full staff; the Corporation practically has only got one Executive Engineer with, I think, an inefficient staff. I say, Sir, that if your Government were to take over the management of the town, the very first thing they would do would be to carry out substantially a scheme which has been before the Municipality for years, a scheme of decentralisation, a scheme for appointing four officers of the rank of Executive Engineers in different parts of the town to carry out the duties which are imposed upon them. Sir, we have often heard, from the Members who represent the Corporation, how terrible is the corruption which prevails among the municipal underlings. I do not know how far this extends, but of this I am quite certain: that if they would carry out what I have said, and would place responsible officers, who are above suspicion, in such situations that they can be accessible to complainants who have now to pay these bribes, that they will go a long way indeed in abolishing all that corruption. But, Sir, my main object in referring to this matter is not so much to make any suggestion of detail, but it is this: in this Bill there are new duties laid upon the Corporation, and I am quite certain that they will not be efficiently performed unless not only do they reorganise their own doings and their Committees and their Sub-Committees, which section 88 (*now* 95) allows them to do, but also reorganise, increase and strengthen the executive establishment which they delight to find fault with. That the Bill will do good I have no doubt. That it is perfect I do not maintain; but if the men who can influence this town, and do influence the town, will come forward and will work heartily in view of the responsibility that is placed

upon them, I have no doubt that the Bill must speedily tend to the great advantage of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I do not propose to go over the whole of the debatable ground which has been traversed by so many speakers to-day. I propose only to refer very briefly to two or three points which have been touched upon by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and one or two other speakers.

"In the first place, Sir, I desire to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary and also from the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the tribute of admiration which they bestowed on the excellent good temper, patience and courtesy with which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has conducted his difficult task. That admiration is increased by the really eloquent speech with which he favoured us this afternoon.

"The idea which appears to run through the whole of the arguments and criticisms which have been directed against the Bill is that the Commissioners elected at ward elections are the only representatives of those interests which are entitled to representation, and that they alone are the representatives of the public. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in defining local self-government, has said that local self-government means the administration of local affairs by representatives of the local public. With the change of one word I would accept that definition. Instead of 'local public,' I should say 'local interests.' With that change I think the definition is a correct one; but the Hon'ble Member proceeds to misapply it. He assumes that the only representatives of local interests or of the local public are those Commissioners who are elected at ward elections. It is just because the Ward Commissioners do not represent all local interests equally or justly, that we now seek to make this change in the law. We are not seeking to create a new distinction; we are seeking to remove an old one. We are seeking to redress a wrong and an injustice which was not foreseen in the Act of 1876; which was only dimly understood when the Act of 1888 was before the Legislature; but which during the past ten years has become patent for all the world to see. The interests which are represented by commerce and trade are practically excluded from the constitution of the Corporation under the present Act. That is the wrong which we have now set ourselves to redress. The Hon'ble Member said that he would deal with the so-called mud-bank theory, but all that he said was this: he admitted that Calcutta had owed a great deal to European commerce and to European merchants; but, he asked, is not Government also a substantial factor in creating the wealth of Calcutta? Sir, on the 7th August, when I had occasion to deal with this matter, I coupled together the Government and the interests of trade and commerce, and I said that these two great interests taken together had created nine-tenths of the whole value of property in Calcutta. Since then, Sir, my attention has been drawn to a statement that was made by Sir Henry Harrison in 1890. I am quoting from memory, and I cannot therefore be certain of his exact words, but the substance was this: that even if Calcutta remained the seat of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, yet, if trade and commerce were to be withdrawn from Calcutta, five-sixths of the whole value of property would disappear. Five-sixths of the whole value of the landed property and house property in Calcutta is directly due to the operations of trade and commerce. These interests, if left to the chances of election, would find themselves in a hopeless minority. The European community have from time to time been taunted for abstaining from doing, what is nominally in their power, to serve on the Municipal Board, because they find themselves in a minority. I think, Sir, that those charges come with a very bad grace from gentlemen whose representatives now tell us that the Corporation is about to be closed to the Hindus. In what sense is the Corporation going to be closed? The Hindus if they take advantage of the opportunities which are open to them will have at least one half of the total number of Commissioners on the new Board, and if they continue to discharge their duties with the same vigour, the same knowledge, and I will say with the same ability as in the past, they will exercise, I will not say a dominating, but, at all events, a powerful influence. The

Hon'ble Member said that the agitation against this Bill was not the work of a class; it was common to all classes, high and low; it was common to all newspapers. I will read to the Council a short extract from a paper which has a large circulation in Calcutta—the *Basumati*. The paper is that of the 17th August, and this is what it says:—

'There are many among us who think that the Viceroy's decision has destroyed the principle of local self-government. We do not think so. No one will say that self-government is confined to one, and only one, form. There are various ways, various methods, various forms, of self-government. If the existing system of self-government cannot be changed or modified even with a view to improve our present condition, then it is no self-government which we enjoy; it is subserviency to a *form*, to a barren system. The Bill in question no doubt changes the existing form of self-government; it does not destroy its principle.'

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"What the Hon'ble Member has just read is not the opinion of the *Basumati*, but a translation of a speech of the Hon'ble Member himself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member is entirely mistaken. In the first place, I have never said anything resembling these words. And, secondly, the passage is an editorial, and not a report at all. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham informs me that the *Bangabasi*, with a much larger circulation, has expressed the same sentiments. This is a translation of what appeared in the *Basumati* on the 17th August. I am certain it is no translation of any speech of mine."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I must point out to the Hon'ble Member that the *Basumati* is one of the strongest opponents of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Then they blow hot and cold. Probably they have two editors and more than one policy.

"I will now turn to a remark which was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. He said the original Bill assumed that there was to be a Hindu preponderance in the Corporation; and he argued, now that you have got rid of the Hindu preponderance, why do you retain the provisions of the original Bill? He was referring to the distribution of powers between the three co-ordinate authorities. Now Sir, if the Hon'ble Member had taken the trouble to compare the original Bill with the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee, he would have found that there were very material changes; that in very numerous points the Select Committee had transferred powers and duties from the Chairman and the General Committee to the Corporation. And, if he turns to paragraph 12 of the letter from the Government of India, he will find that it was these very changes and that very transferance of power to the Corporation which led the Government of India to suggest the modification in the Corporation itself.

"I will now turn, Sir, to one remark which fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. One of the points to which he took serious objection was the unlimited power of delegation which is conferred by the Bill on the Chairman. I listened to his remarks with surprise. The Council will probably remember the fate of the Hon'ble Member's amendment on that very point. I pointed out in a very few words that the effect of the amendment which the Hon'ble Member moved with a view to restrict the Chairman's power of delegation would be to bring the whole work of the Municipality to a standstill within 24 hours. I pointed out that it would be necessary if this amendment was carried that the Chairman and the Engineer in their own persons, those two officers and no one else, must do the whole work of examining the 20,000 water-connections in the town, the 5,000 connected and the 52,000 unconnected privies. On that the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee rose and advised his friend to withdraw the amendment, and that advice was accepted. In the face of that, I think the Hon'ble Member is hardly justified in taking exception to the powers of delegation which the Bill confers, and I will just add that those powers are exactly the same, neither greater nor less, than the powers which the Chairman exercises under the existing Act.

"The Hon'ble Member also took exception to the description which I gave this morning of what I conceived to be the functions of this Council. I was careful in the remarks I made to state that I was expressing my own opinion only and was speaking only for myself. The Hon'ble Member entirely demurred to the restrictions which I considered to exist on the powers of this Council, but he was answered in the most complete and the most surprising manner by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee himself. That Hon'ble member asked, why has the Council, which in April, 1898, accepted the view that there should be 75 Commissioners, why is it that in August, 1899, the same Council reduced that number to 50? He told us that this was done simply under a mandate, because that was the direction of the Government of India, because that was the principle which had commended itself to the Executive Government. That, Sir, is exactly my position. When any principles are accepted and laid down by the Executive Government, it is the duty of the Council to accept those principles, and it has no authority to enter upon any legislation which is in conflict with those principles.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee complained of the hurry with which the proceedings connected with this measure have been pushed through. He said we had been sitting daily, sometimes from 11 to 5 o'clock, and he might have added sometimes from 11 to 6 o'clock. I would invite the Hon'ble Member to the proceedings in the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with a much larger and much more contentious measure than this—a measure which is only 18 months old—I mean the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Report of the Select Committee, if I remember rightly, was published on the 17th February, 1898. The Council adjourned until the 4th March. It was again adjourned without any discussion of the measure until the 11th March. The Council met on the 11th March. It sat and discussed the measure on that day and on the following day, and on the afternoon of the 12th March that Bill was passed. It is an Act which is, I think, even larger in mere bulk than the Bill which is now before us. It is infinitely wider in its operation, for it extends to the whole of India; it affects the procedure in every Criminal Court in this country, and it contained also some new matter of a highly contentious character; it had been under consideration for a long time; it introduced many changes in the law, including changes in connection with the law of sedition. Those were certainly important and contentious in the highest degree, and yet the time that was allowed for consideration of that Bill was only three weeks, and the time occupied in the actual discussion was only 48 hours.

"Lastly, Sir, the Hon'ble Member said that this Bill would be one of the least acceptable ever passed by this Council. I find, Sir, that exactly the same thing was said in 1888, when the Bill which is now Act II of 1888 was being passed; and the very gentlemen who are denouncing the measure which is now before the Council at this moment are the staunchest upholders of the Bill which was denounced in 1888 by their predecessors in the Council."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I congratulate the Council on the completion of this very heavy task. It has been a heavy task. I can recall no measure of legislation in this country which has entailed such prolonged and minute labour. A strong Committee of the Council was engaged on its details for six months. The Council as a Committee of the whole house has sat for eleven days considering the report of their Select Committee and the 565 amendments which were tabled to improve and alter the Bill as it left the Committee's hands. I have never known a Bill subjected to so close and searching a criticism. The 565 amendments concerned 197 of the 641 sections of the Bill. If the minute scrutiny of the most experienced critics ensures the success of a public measure, assuredly no measure had ever more of that scruitiny than this.

"I should like to express my recognition of the general fairness and courtesy with which the discussion has been conducted The speeches have been for the greater part most interesting, the arguments have been perfectly fair, and we have received a considerable number of excellent practical suggestions, to which the votes of the Council have given their approval. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has paid a tribute to the Secretary of the Council in which I heartily agree. I must add myself one word of appreciation of the skill and mastery of detail

with which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill bore his important part in these long debates. He was pitted in this arena against the most trained and practised knights of controversy, and he bore himself manfully and well. Thanks to his perfect familiarity with every detail, the Council had the great advantage of a complete statement on both sides of the case on every issue that was raised.

"In the whole course of the discussion the only circumstance on which I look back with regret was one which indeed preceded it. I refer to it with reluctance, but it has been twice dragged into to-day's debate; I mean the simultaneous resignation of twenty-eight of the Municipal Commissioners. I refer to it with regret, because among them were men for whom I entertain a genuine regard and liking, a liking which will be in no whit diminished by our political differences in this matter. We have been honourable opponents in this controversy, and, because we have been so, one laments to see one's adversary put himself at a disadvantage by putting himself grievously in the wrong.

"I pass on to the two simple points in the debate, on which in summing it up I am alone called upon to speak. There have been before this Council two cardinal issues. The first is: why should we change the constitution of the Municipality? The other is: if we change, what form should the change take? The answer to the first issue was given in the long and ample statement with which Mr. Risley introduced this Bill. In the shortest and simplest words, the constitution had not succeeded. On two occasions I have given in Council my personal opinion on this great issue. I have given it with all the courtesy I could command; but I am constrained to repeat that I cannot refuse the evidence of my own eyes and my own experience, that for the better government of Calcutta a material change is imperiously needed. I spoke then, as I speak now, with the utmost courteousness and respect, because of the disappointment and resentment which the statement of this opinion must give to many excellent men. I have given them credit, as I do again for the best of intentions, for an earnestness and assiduity of purpose, which merited better results. But, alas, good intentions do not necessarily lead to good government, and for the capital of India we must ensure a thoroughly efficient conduct of its public affairs.

"Now what was the cause of this failure? It has been explained again and again that the cause was over-centralization, absorption of the executive authority in the hands of the Corporation and of the over-grown Committees, which it amassed on every branch of the administration. I think of all the speeches that have been delivered in this Council the most impressive was one of those of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. Several Members of this Council have been members of the Corporation; not one except the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has been its servant. He was for a time its Engineer, and he told you how impossible it was to get work done. There is no man in this room more calm and dispassionate, no one more sympathetic to the opponents of this measure, and his words came with all the weight of his high character.

"That being the cause, we have to provide its remedy. The Bill leaves to the Corporation the power of the purse, the raising and distribution of the funds, and the decision on all the broad issues of the municipal administration, but it decentralises the executive authority. That is placed in the hands of a limited Committee, and of the Chairman acting under its sanction and control. In this Committee are equally represented the three great interests of the city—the rate-payers, the merchants and the Government. Against this adjustment, there is the one passionate outcry, that it is a destruction of local self-government. Twice I have said that it is not. I have to say it yet once more. True, it terminates one form of it that has not answered, but it substitutes another. No Government in the world could stand which stolidly refused to amend its constitution as experience dictated. In England, the home of self-government, the system and method of self-government have been steadily altered as experience was gained. When the vested interests of the ancient vestrymen were touched, precisely the same outcry was raised which we have heard in this Chamber. But England, with all possible tenderness to the

disappointed vestry-men, went patiently and firmly on. The change was needed, the change was made, and self-government stands on a stronger, because on a more efficient, basis than before.

"So it will be here. Eloquent declamations of a retrograde Government will doubtless continue, but, as time goes on, the sound sense of the community will prevail. The people will recognize the advantage and convenience of a more prompt and efficient administration, and the very men, whose earnestness of purpose has been the bright particular star in all this stormy quarrel, will come to see that under the new system they will have gained a new authority and a real power to achieve good for their fellow-citizens, which was constantly hampered and thwarted under the system which ends.

"Before I close I should like to say one word, if I may intrude so small a matter, about my personal share in this controversy. I trust that I may claim to have been throughout my service a friend of India and of the Indians. That is no credit. It is certainly no boast. It is the simple duty of every Englishman in India. But to me it has been a quadrupled duty. Four generations of my name have eaten the salt of India, and I am the last. On me it was incumbent to do all that in me lay to help and forward the people of this generous country. The sands of my official life are fast running out. Is it possible, is it conceivable that, except under the cogency of a plain and clear necessity, I should set my hand to a measure which I know must hurt and wound those whom I seek to serve? I have been told—not in this Council, for my colleagues know me too well—but I have been told in the plainest terms that I shall be excommunicated for my part in this matter. I venture to hope not, but were it so I should still unfalteringly do my duty. I stood once at the bed-side of a famous Indian officer. A surgeon performed an operation which saved his life, but in the moment of his agony he anathematized the surgeon as inhuman. Even out of evil, perhaps always out of evil, cometh good, and out of all this pain and wrangle there will emerge a new order, and with it a new prosperity to this great city."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 12.	*Noes. 6.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.	The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Muhomed Bakhtyar Shah.	
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.	

So the motion was carried.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 20th December, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble MR. J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt took his seat in Council.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Gentlemen of the Council, I am sorry that I have been compelled to ask your attendance after so short a recess. Many of you were present at the Durbar of Saturday last, and I then explained the reason for the assembly of the Council. The main business before you will be a Bill enlarging the Municipal Act in regard to Darjeeling. As I said on Saturday, time is in this matter of unusual importance; for, if anything is to be done to prevent further damage to life and property in that Municipality, the necessary works must be pushed forward as far as possible before next rains. The provisions of the Bill will be explained to you presently by the Hon'ble Member in charge of it, and I will not myself intrude upon his province.

"The Council will reasonably expect from me some statement in regard to the revised regulations for the Council which have been recently published in the Gazette of India. The question of the revision of the rules of 1893 was raised last year by the British Indian Association, who represented that the privilege of recommending a Member should be extended to the landholders, and a report was submitted to the Government of India, by whom the opinion of this Government was also desired, as to whether five years' experience of the working of the regulations suggested any alteration of them. The regulations of the Bombay Council provide for the recommendation of a Member by the Sirdars of the Dekkhan or such other class of landholders as might from time to time be prescribed; as also of a representative of the landholders of Sind; and in the North-West Provinces any association or associations of landholders may also be invited to recommend to seats in the local Council. In Bengal, on the other hand, the regulations gave no right of recommendation to the landholders; the corresponding provision being that ordinarily one of the seats to which the Lieutenant-Governor nominates at his discretion should be held by a representative of the great landholders of the province. The desire of the zamindars to be accorded the privilege of themselves recommending a Member appeared, therefore, reasonable, and it remained to consider in what way the request conveyed by the British Indian Association could be met without affecting the directly representative element in the Council. Of the seven seats reserved for recommendation by public bodies and Associations, the Corporation of Calcutta, the Senate of the Calcutta University and the Chamber of Commerce as a commercial Association have each been assigned one, and from none of them could the privilege of recommendation have been possibly withdrawn. It was necessary, therefore, to find a seat for the landholders from the remaining four seats allotted to the District Boards and to the Municipal Corporations other than Calcutta. These seats represent the interests of the population of the districts, and special representation of the landholders fulfils the same condition. The transfer of one of them to the landholders does not, therefore, detract from the representation of those interests. In considering whether the seat should be taken from the Municipal Corporations or the District Boards, this Government was influenced by the fact that the District Boards represent an overwhelming majority of the population, while the Municipal Boards represent the special interests of a total urban population of less than three millions. Municipal interests are, moreover, also represented in the Council by the Member for the Calcutta Corporation. The transfer of one seat from the municipal bodies to the landholders was, therefore, recommended, and the change has been embodied in the new regulations. The Lieutenant-Governor will retain his right of nominating to three seats. I think my predecessors were right in the opinion that this number is necessary for the proper representation of communities that might not otherwise obtain representation at all, or for the fuller representation of the interests specially affected by measures brought before the Council. No change can ever be made without disappointment to some, but an

impartial opinion will not, I think, hesitate in agreeing that the great associations of the landholders of Bengal are entitled to a direct and permanent representation in the Council. The municipal bodies there is no reason for disturbing in their representation at present, and the assurance which I gave to the municipalities of the Dacca Division will be fulfilled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lady Students in the Presidency, Bethune, Ravenshaw and Government Arts Colleges.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya asked—

I. Has the attention of the Government been called to the fact that young ladies are now admitted to the different classes of the Presidency College as students, and that they are allowed seats in the same class rooms with young men, while lectures are delivered?

II. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether young men and ladies reading for Degree Examinations in Arts, at either Oxford or Cambridge, are in any, and if any what, College admitted as members and taught in the same class rooms?

III. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the following papers:—

(1) A despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor General of India in Council (No. 49, dated 19th July, 1854).

(2) Letter No. 29, dated 5th May, 1854, from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, relating to the establishment of a Presidency College at Calcutta.

(3) Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India (No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854).

(4) Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India (No. 4, dated 7th April, 1859).

IV. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not quite clear from the documents mentioned above, specially from paragraphs 57, 83 and 90 of the Despatch of 1854, and from paragraphs 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 47 of the Despatch of 1859, that it was contemplated that there should be separate institutions for the education of males and females?

V. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether any, and if any what, special arrangements and precautions have been found necessary for the proper protection of the lady students admitted to the Presidency College?

VI. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state if it has been found necessary to punish a student for ungentlemanly conduct towards any of the lady students?

VII. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether it is true that scandalous scribblings have recently been found on the walls of the Presidency College, referring to some of the lady students, and that no detection of the offender has been found possible?

VIII. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state the respective dates on which the first lady student passed the Entrance, F.A. and B.A. Examinations of the Calcutta University: also the number of the lady students who have passed the F.A. and B.A. Examinations since these dates, and also how many of these passed as private students and how many as students of an affiliated institution other than the Presidency College?

IX. Will the Government be pleased to state whether in recent years any, and if any what, exceptional circumstances have happened to render it necessary that the Presidency College should be thrown open to lady students?

X. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bethune College is furnished with an adequate staff for the education of female students up to the F.A. and B.A. Standards, whether it is efficiently managed, and whether the results have been found satisfactory?

XI. Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether within the last five years any applications have been made by lady students for

admission into the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and what orders, if any, have been passed upon each of such applications?

XII. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether it is desirable, and

(*ii*) whether the Government intends,

to allow lady students to continue to obtain admission into Government Arts Colleges and to be taught in the same class rooms with young men?

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied to the above questions as follows:—

"I. Yes."

"II. Young ladies reading for the Degree Examination in Arts both at Oxford and Cambridge are not admitted as members to any of the Colleges to which men belong, but are admitted to the College lectures given to the undergraduates. Instances of such Colleges are Exeter, Balliol, Queen's, Corpus Christi, Wadham."

"III. These are put on the table."

"IV. Assuming that the higher education of women was considered in 1854, when the documents referred to by the Hon'ble Member were drawn up, there is nothing in such documents to show that the Presidency College was intended exclusively for males, nor is there anything to show that in 1854 Government contemplated that no female should be educated save in a school specially set apart for females to the exclusion of males.

"The answer, therefore, to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

"V. A separate waiting-room has been provided for the lady students, and they have separate accommodation in the lecture-room."

"VI. Government has been informed that in two cases students were punished for ungentlemanly conduct towards lady students. The offences in both cases were trivial."

"VII. It is the case that such scribblings were found on the walls of two of the rooms in the College, and that the offenders were not detected."

"VIII. Statements giving the information asked for have been supplied to the Hon'ble Member.

Table showing the number of Lady Students that came up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and the number passed since 1876.

Year.			Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1876	...	...	1	1
1877	...	...	...	...
1878	...	...	1	1
1879	...	...	1	...
1880	...	...	6	4
1881	...	...	10	8
1882	...	...	4	2
1883	...	...	11	9
1884	...	...	...	...
1885	...	...	52	11
1886	...	...	53	23
1887	...	...	55	38
1888	...	...	52	31
1889	...	...	47	23
1890	...	...	51	26
1891	...	...	57	40
1892	...	...	61	27
1893	...	...	73	42
1894	...	...	68	29
1895	...	...	88	49
1896	..	...	46	35
1897	...	...	82	56
1898	...	...	78	32
1899	...	...	63	42
	Total	...	9[illegible]9	529

Statement showing the number of lady students that came up for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations of the Calcutta University and the number passed since 1880.

Year.	F.A. — Number of candidates.	F.A. — Number passed. — Students belonging to institutions.	F.A. — Number passed. — Private students.	F.A. — Number passed. — Total.	B.A. — Number of candidates.	B.A. — Number passed. — Students belonging to institutions.	B.A. — Number passed. — Private students.	B.A. — Number passed. — Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1880 ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1882 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883 ...	7	5	...	5	2	2	...	2
1885 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886 ...	4	4	...	4	3	2	...	2
1887 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
1888 ...	11	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
1889 ...	14	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
1890 ...	9	7	1	8	4	3	1	4
1891 ...	8	5	...	5	1	1	...	1
1892 ...	9	5	...	5	4	1		2
1893 ...	14	9	1	10	5	3	...	3
1894 ...	9	6	...	6	3	1	1	2
1895 ...	8	5	1	6	6	...	1	1
1896 ...	12	8	...	8	5	2	...	2
1897 ..	15	10	2	12	3	1	1	2
1898 ...	14	7	4	11	8	4	...	4
1899 ...	16	10	2	12*	7	4	...	4
Total ...	157	95	11	106	53	26	5	31

* Including two Presidency College students, who are the only lady students who have ever passed from the Presidency College.

No lady students have ever passed the B.A. from the Presidency College.

"IX. There is nothing to show that the Presidency College was reserved entirely for male students."

"X. The answer to the first part of the question is that provision has not been made at the Bethune College for teaching all the courses. It was, at the instance of the Secretary of the Bethune College Committee, that the female candidates who are reading in the Presidency College were admitted there instead of at the Bethune College, so that they might take up Physics and Chemistry instead of Botany."

"XI. Yes; and at present a lady student is studying in the M.A. class.

"XII. In the opinion of Government it is desirable that female students, who desire it, should be allowed equal facilities with male students for education. It is impossible to provide separate instruction of the calibre of that of the Presidency College to the small number of lady students who at present come forward. If then Government can be sure that there is a genuine desire by female students, under the approval of their guardians, to enter the highest courses of college education, and if it is certain that proper discipline can be maintained, the admission of female students to institutions ordinarily reserved for the education of males appears to be justified. The experiment accordingly was made in 1897, and, according to the information at the disposal of Government, with so much success as to give no present grounds for interfering with it."

Expenditure on Water-supply in the Mufassal.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked—

Having regard to the fact that all the District Boards of Bengal have not spent even the minimum of Rs. 5,000 out of their income every year for the improvement of water-supply in the mufassal as directed by the Government in their Resolution on the working of District Boards during 1894-95, will the Government be pleased to direct the District Boards to carry out the orders of the Government strictly, and to give particular attention to the subject, especially in those parts of the districts where malarial fever and cholera generally rage?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"On the 15th April, 1899, I informed the Council of the orders issued by Government on the subject of improving the water-supply of the mufassal; and on the 5th August I supplemented this by laying on the table a statement showing the expenditure incurred by the District Boards and Municipalities of every division on water-supply during the past five years. This matter receives the constant attention of Government and is regularly noticed in the annual review of the working of District Boards and Municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor is in entire sympathy with the desire of the Hon'ble Member that a pure supply of water should be provided throughout the country; but it is evident that in such a matter progress must be methodical and gradual."

Plague in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked—

Having regard to the fact that in the published vital statistics for Calcutta there appears almost an uniform number of deaths and seizures from plague, and to the fact that many people do not believe these cases to be plague, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee of expert medical men to report if the cases now occurring, and reported to be plague cases, are cases of real bubonic plague?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"A few weeks ago the Lieutenant-Governor arranged to depute two specially selected Assistant Surgeons for a time to test the correctness of the reports of plague cases in Calcutta. The enquiry is not yet complete, but so far it goes to show unfortunately that cases of genuine plague unquestionably do exist in the town."

The Zamindari Dak Cess.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the receipts on account of the zamindari dâk cess for each district in Bengal for the last ten years, and the expenditure incurred during that period on account of the establishment kept up in each under the provisions of Act VIII of 1862?

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied:—

"The Statement is laid on the table."

The Loop Line.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked:—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconveniences felt by the people for want of convenient up and down trains by the

loop line from and to Calcutta, the centre of traffic and commerce, just as passengers can avail themselves of by the chord line? Will the Government be pleased to direct the Railway authorities to make the necessary alteration in the railway timing to suit loop passengers, and thereby remove their grievances?

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is, Yes.

"The answer to the second part of the question is, during 1898 the inconvenience was represented to Government. The East Indian Railway authorities were addressed on the subject, with the result that the timing of two trains, No. 13 Up and No. 14 Down, was altered to connect with the Bombay Mail. This alteration was acknowledged by the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division as a great boon to the travelling public. Since then no further complaint has been made to Government."

DARJEELING MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling. He said:—"It will not be necessary for me to take up very much of the Council's time in explaining the necessity for the legislation or the general nature of the amendments which we propose to make in the law.

"The necessity for supplementing the powers of the municipal authorities in Darjeeling by enacting a measure drawn with special reference to the peculiar needs of that station has been thrown into acute relief by the disastrous cyclone of September last.

"The rainfall last season in Darjeeling was unusually heavy, being 17 inches above the average on the 24th September. During the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 24th September 5½ inches fell, followed by 19 inches before 4 A.M. of the following morning. Of this amount, more than 14 inches fell between 4 P.M. of the 24th and 4 A.M. of the 25th, making an average of more than an inch an hour for twelve hours continously. This unprecedented fall, following on an already excessive seasonal rainfall, resulted in numerous and disastrous landslips throughout almost every part of Darjeeling, causing the loss of 72 lives, and extensive destruction of roads, houses and other property.

"Early in October, the Government appointed a Committee, consisting of Engineers and residents of Darjeeling, under the presidency of Mr. Joscelyne, Chief Engineer, to inspect and report on the condition of buildings, roads and drains in Darjeeling, and to submit recommendations for such protective measures as they might think necessary.

"The Committee made a very thorough and searching investigation. They visited every part of Darjeeling, examined the condition of almost every building, road or drain which had suffered material damage, and, with the assistance of the owners of the property, endeavoured to determine the causes of the injury in each case. They received very valuable assistance from Mr. T. H. Holland, of the Geological Survey Department, whose services were specially lent by the Government of India. Their Report, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette a few weeks ago, clearly traces the causes which led to the loss of life and property, and indicates the measures which are required in order to ensure safety in the future.

"The Committee have shown that the direct and immediate cause of the landslips was the excessive rainfall concentrated into a very short space of time. But they also show that there were a number of contributory causes, all of human agency, which facilitated the occurrence of the slips, and greatly increased the damage done by them. The chief of these may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Defective drainage of building-sites.

(2) Excessive lead of road drains.

(3) Imperfect or badly constructed revetments.

(4) Neglect to reduce or protect steep slopes.

(5) Under-cutting of steep slopes for the formation of paths, roads and out-houses.

(6) Quarrying and removing of stones from *jhoras* and hillsides.

(7) Defective supervision of building-sites, including sites of huts.

(8) Absence of power to regulate quarrying, or to deal with natural water-channels, outside municipal limits.

(9) Insufficient turfing, and omission to plant suitable trees.

(10) Construction of gardens and flower-beds in unsuitable places.

(11) Formation of catte-runs by indiscriminate grazing of cattle on hillsides.

"If all of these matters can be properly attended to, the occurrence of landslips in the future will be rendered less probable; and, if they do unfortunately occur, the destruction of life and property caused by them will be reduced to a minimum.

"The object of the Bill which I ask permission to introduce is to take legal power to deal effectively with these matters.

"The present municipal law in force in Darjeeling is Bengal Act III of 1884, amended by various Acts of 1886, 1894 and 1896. This measure was framed with reference to the requirements of municipalities in the plains of Bengal. With the exception of two sections, 232 and 350A, it contains, so far as I am aware, no provision for the special needs of a town situated in the hills, where the rainfall is enormous, and which is constantly exposed to danger from landslips. It is entirely silent as to such matters as revetments, retaining walls, the turfing of banks, and the sloping of hillsides to the proper angle of safety. As regards drainage, it treats the subject wholly as a measure of sanitation, and takes no account of the aspect which is so important in the hills, *viz.*, the view of it as a means whereby large masses of rain-water can be passed away safely without injury to the hillside. It confers no power to close permanently any public road notwithstanding that it may have become a source of danger to property situated above or below it. It gives no power of control over private roads or bridges, and very little power over drains on private property, although in the hills these may be such as to seriously threaten the safety of the public As regards the Building Regulations, these are imperfect even as applied to towns in the plains; but, as applied to a town situated on a steep mountain side, they are almost useless. No one could have walked round Darjeeling in the month following the cyclone, no one can study the Report of Mr. Joscelyne's Committee, without being convinced that much of the lamentable loss of life, especially among servants and the residents of huts and bustees, was directly due to want of control over buildings and sites. In a hill town nothing is more essential than the power to refuse permission to build on an unsuitable site. This power is wholly wanting in the present Act. In Appendix IV of the Report it is pointed out that 'power is required to absolutely prohibit building on a proposed site, and to absolutely prohibit the re-erection, rebuilding, any alteration or repair of or addition to a building on a site already used' without payment of compensation; and under the present law no such power exists.

"The Bill which it is proposed to introduce has been framed to make good all these defects. It follows generally the recommendations made by the Committee in their Report and in Appendix IV, and it has been drafted in consultation with Messrs. Earle, Upton and Gardiner, who were members of the Committee, and who formed the Sub-Committee which drew up Appendix IV. This Appendix, which contains most of the specific proposals for amendment of the Act, was considered at a meeting of the chief house and land owners of Darjeeling convened for the purpose, and was approved by them subject to certain minor modifications which have been accepted by Government.

"It may be as well to give a brief account of the leading provisions of the Bill. The first point to which I need allude is one to which my attention has been drawn by an Hon'ble Member this morning. The Hon'ble Member had seen a copy of the Bill which had been placed on Members' tables, and was struck with the second section, which gives power to the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, to extend the provisions of the Act to any area adjacent to Darjeeling; and the Hon'ble Member expressed some

apprehension as to the particular object of this provision. The explanation of this section would come more appropriately at a later stage of the Bill, but I may now say briefly that the object is to enable the Municipal Commissioners to prevent improper building operations, improper excavations and improper dealings with water-courses and hill streams in the immediate vicinity of Darjeeling or underneath the limits of the Municipality. In the valleys on both sides of the town there run two mountain streams, one of which is called the Rungneet, and the name of the other I forget. These streams, if left to themselves, are liable to cut away their banks, and by so doing the vertical supports of the hillsides within the limits of the Municipality itself have been removed. It is in order that proper protective works may be constructed along the banks of these streams, and in order that people who own property on the lower slopes of the hillsides may be prevented from making improper excavations, that the provision to which the Hon'ble Member has referred has been considered necessary. The operations to which I have referred have become a source of danger to life and property.

"Turning to the general provisions of the Bill, I may say, firstly, that, as regards roads and bridges, power is taken to close a public road which endangers a hillside, or which can no longer be maintained except at unreasonable expense. Another section confers powers of inspection and control over private roads, drains and bridges. By another section the construction, reconstruction and alteration of private roads and bridges is made subject to the sanction of the Commissioners. Other sections of great importance give power to enforce the alteration or protection of any private road or bridge which threatens the stability or security of any hillside or bank or any immovable property thereon; and, in extreme cases, to close such a road altogether, unless it forms the only approach to a house.

"The provisions as regards drains are generally similar to those regarding roads. The previous sanction of the Commissioners is to be required to the construction, reconstruction or closing of any private drain. They will have power to enforce the regrading or reconstruction of any private drain which is imperfect or dangerous to other property. And they will also possess the very valuable power of carrying out combined works of drainage for buildings or lands belonging to different owners, and apportioning the cost among them.

"As regards buildings, we have followed the general lines of the new Calcutta Act, but have considerably simplified them, and adapted them to the special circumstances of Darjeeling. We provide that before the construction of any building is undertaken an application for approval of the site, and for permission to undertake the work, with full particulars, must be submitted: and, differing from the Calcutta Act, we make no provision to the effect that, if permission has neither been given nor refused within a fixed time, it shall be deemed to have been given. Such a provision may be reasonable in the plains to protect the rights of private owners. But in the hills the danger resulting from improper building is so great that private rights must give way. The grounds on which permission may be refused have been extended so as to include insecurity of the site or danger to the hillside. Provision is made for inspection of the work, and for enforcing compliance with the conditions on which sanction was accorded, and for stoppage, and if necessary demolition, of unauthorised works under the orders of a Magistrate. Power is also taken to prohibit the occupation of unsafe or insanitary buildings and for the forcible removal of persons occupying them, and for the abatement of overcrowding.

"By another group of sections power is taken to enforce the construction of revetment walls, the turfing of banks, and the sloping of hillsides to the proper angle of safety, where these measures are necessary to secure the safety of life or property. We have also amplified the power of making byelaws so as to comprise several matters which are of special importance in a hill station.

"An important group of sections relates to the subject of appeals. As I have explained, the Commissioners will have power to call upon private owners to carry out protective works of various kinds, either singly or in combination, and in the latter case to apportion the cost among them. It is not proposed to allow these orders to be questioned in the Civil Courts, which are

not well adapted to determine difficult questions of engineering with the requisite promptness and certainty. We have, therefore, proposed to make independent provision for appeals of two kinds—firstly, in all cases in which orders are passed by the Commissioners in matters involving professional engineering knowledge, such as where an order is given to dismantle an insecure building, or to construct a drain or a revetment, or where permission to use a site or construct a building is refused, an appeal will be allowed to an Engineer of higher rank than Executive Engineer, to be appointed by Government in that behalf. Secondly, in cases where the apportionment of expenses is involved, an appeal will lie to the Commissioner of the Division, aided by two assessors, who will be selected from a special list kept for the purpose and who will ordinarily be house or land owners of the town. This arrangement is in accordance with the recommendations made by the meeting of land and house owners to which I have already referred

"There remains only a small group of secions, the operation of which is to be temporary, empowering Government to exercise certain of the powers of the Municipality under the Bill in respect of roads, drains and buildings. This was proposed by the Committee, and was approved by the meeting of house and land owners to which reference has been made; and an application of similar character has also been made to Government by the Municipality. Government will bear the charges on account of the roads, drains, &c., so long as they remain under its control; but, as soon as they go back to the Municipality, the latter will have to meet them as hitherto.

"Lastly, Sir, I have to represent that this measure is a matter of urgency. In Darjeeling the working season for roads and buildings is in the cold weather and spring. That season has now begun, and works of repair and protection are already in progress throughout the station. It is essential that before the next rainy reason arrives the damage done by the landslips shall be made good as far as possible, and it is desirable that no time should be lost in obtaining the fuller powers of supervision and control for which the Bill provides."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of introducing the Bill.

The Hon'ble the President having declared the rules suspended,

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was read accordingly.

AMENDMENT OF BENGAL ACT I OF 1869 (*Cruelty to Animals*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*). He said:—"This is a very small measure, but as the Bill is not at present before Hon'ble Members I do not propose to explain now the details of the measure beyond stating that it attempts to render the existing Act more effective, and also to ensure proper treatment for suffering animals."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 6th January, 1900.

Calcutta; *The 16th January, 1900.*	F. G. WIGLEY, *Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.*

REGISTERED No. 29.] No. 5 of 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.*]

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NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DACCA DIVISION TO A SEAT IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 533A.

APPOINTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 25th January 1900.

THE term of office of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, who was appointed as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council on the recommendation of the Municipalities of the Chittagong Division, will expire on the 7th March 1900. As the revised Regulations for the Council do not come into force until the 1st June next, this vacancy will be filled on the recommendation of a group of Municipalities.

In the rotation sketched in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th March 1893, the Municipalities of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions were shown as two of the recommending bodies for the vacancies occurring in the Council in 1899. It was, however, stated in the Resolution that the Lieutenant-Governor could not bind himself or his successors as to the

exact order in which the privilege of recommending members for the Council should be exercised. Sir John Woodburn considered it desirable to make a variation in the order, and invited the Municipalities of the Presidency, instead of those of the Dacca Division, to submit a recommendation for the vacancy which occurred on the 18th July 1899, on the expiry of the term of office of the member who had been elected by the Municipalities of the Patna Division in 1897. The Lieutenant-Governor is now pleased to ask the Municipalities of the Dacca Division to recommend a person for nomination to the Council to fill the seat to be vacated by the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen. Only those Municipalities which enjoy a clear income from municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over shall exercise the right of voting for the selection of a candidate for nomination to the Council. The voting power of each Municipality will be calculated on the basis of its ordinary income, according to the following scale:—

		Rs.		Rs.		Votes.
Municipalities with an income of		5,000	and less than	10,000	...	1
Ditto	ditto	10,000	ditto	20,000	...	2
Ditto	ditto	20,000	ditto	50,000	...	3
Ditto	ditto	50,000	ditto	1,00,000	...	4
Ditto	ditto	1,00,000	ditto	1,50,000	...	5
Ditto	ditto	1,50,000	and over	......	...	6

2. The following are the Municipalities of the Dacca Division which will thus be entitled to exercise votes on the present occasion. The number of votes assigned according to the above scale is noted against each. The ordinary income taken is that for 1898-99:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary income. Rs.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
Dacca	Dacca	1,18,831	5
	Narayanganj	41,260	3
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	14,211	2
	Jamalpur	5,927	1
	Sherpur	5,278	1
	Tangail	7,679	1
Faridpur	Faridpur	6,785	1
	Madaripur	6,678	1
Backergunge	Barisal	17,369	2

3. Under Rule IV of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be at once communicated by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division to the Chairmen of the Municipalities enumerated in the above list, requesting them to convene a special meeting at which a member of the Municipality may be selected as its representative for the purpose of making the recommendation for the seat in Council. The representative so selected will exercise all the votes assigned to the body which he represents, and his name must be reported at once by the Chairman for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

4. The period of two months laid down in Rule VII of the Regulations as that within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, will run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his request to the Chairman of the Municipality.

5. As soon as the representatives are selected, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the

candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on, until an absolute majority is obtained. In the event of a tie occurring at any stage, candidates shall draw lots.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

The Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person elected, with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for the Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation, or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (*c*) according to the majority of their votes.

7. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the Municipalities concerned with the minimum of official interference. The Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrates will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part, directly or indirectly, in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the Municipalities. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those Municipalities as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for information and guidance, and for communication to the Municipalities concerned in his Division.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th January 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13¾	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease going on in Rajnagar, Sakulipur, Nalhati and Muraroi thanas.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* almost over. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished; outturn good Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta and Nayagram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	14	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *rabi* good. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* completed, and that of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	16	0	
Basirhat	15	11	
Diamond Harbour	13	5	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Oilseeds being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga, where scarcity of water felt in some places. Cattle-disease reported from Meherpur. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *rabi* crops nearly finished. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warmer. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·04. Weather still unsettled. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·02. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy finished. Harvesting of mustard commenced. Prospects of tobacco favourable. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·81, Kurseong ·48, Siliguri ·23. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* is being harvested; harvesting of *phaphar* complete; wheat, barley and potato doing well. *Terai*:—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *kalai*, tobacco, and mustard doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being gathered. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 18½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather partially cloudy and cool. *Rabi* crops being harvested now. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost finished. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall ·07. Weather cold, damp. Rain yesterday evening (28th). Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. Cultivation of spring crops progressing satisfactorily. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 12 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. *Boro* being transplanted. Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Bihar 1·35, Barh 2·28, Dinapore 2·72, Bikram 2·13, Hilsa 2·60. It has been raining at intervals throughout the week. The crop has benefited by the recent rain, but the heavy fall of hail has done some damage to the poppy. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·12, Jahanabad ·46, Aurangabad ·98, Nawada ·10. *Rabi* and poppy partially damaged by recent hail-storms.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·86, Buxar 1·95, Bhabua 1·09, Sasaram ·68, Dehri ·03. *Rabi* crops damaged by excessive rain and hail. Fodder and water abundant. Sixty-four cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·13, Siwan 2·81, Gopalganj 2·15. Weather cloudy and rainy. Heavy hailstorm passed over district on night of 23rd: has much damaged *rabi* and poppy. Common rice sells at 13 seers and *makai* 14 seers 5 chitaks, against 14 seers 13 chitaks and 20 seers 2 chitaks, respectively, normal prices.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 3·16, Bettiah 2·24, Barharwa 2·20. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Last week's rain has been beneficial to standing crops. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12½ and 16 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·45, Hajipur 2·15, Sitamarhi 1·63. Standing crops doing well except in Sitamarhi, where they have been somewhat damaged by the rain. There was severe thunder-storm on the night of the 23rd, which brought down good many trees. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 12 seers 3 chitaks, barley 16 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 18 seers, *rahar* 16 seers 8 chitaks, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Samastipur 1·85, Madhubani 1·50 Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	16	
Madhubani	...	...	...	16½	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·91, Begusarai 1·76, Jamui ·25. Weather rainy. Sugarcane pressing continues. *Rabi* and poppy crops somewhat damaged by recent rain and hail-storm. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	...	..	...	13	10	per rupee.
Beguserai	...	...	...	15	0	
Jamui	...	...	...	14	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy and rainy up to yesterday (28th), clear to-day (29th). Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Banka ·33, Madhipura ·69, Supaul ·99. Standing crops have suffered to some extent by the late rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura, Bangaon, Amarpur, Bihpur, and Pratapganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14½	per rupee.
Madhipura	...	...	...	18	
Banka	...	...	...	16¼	
Supual	...	...	...	19	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Kishanganj ·30, Araria ·23. Weather cool and cloudy. Slight rain during the week has done much good to the standing crops. Harvesting of winter rice completed. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	19	
Araria	...	...	...	20	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chanchal ·19, Garjole ·9, Shibganj nil. Weather cloudy and drizzling. Gathering of *kalai* and mustard in progress. Other *rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cool and cloudy. Average rainfall ·8. Prospects of the *rabi* greatly improved on account of the late rain. Sugarcane pressing continues. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 14 seers 12 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad, mug, kulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Tobacco, cotton, and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 17½, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Soro Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul nil, in Khondmals ·24 on the 16th. Harvesting of early *rabi* continues. Wheat, gram and castor crops in flower. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmals. Fodder and water available.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* nearly over. *Kulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. *Dalua* promising. *Rabi* crops need rain. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17	0	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of district	17	1	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83. Weather cloudy. Ploughing is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12½ seers and Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops little improved by recent rain. Harvesting of *arhar* commenced. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers and in the interior 10½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Report not received.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, Chandil, Manbazar, Raghunathpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 9 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Common rice sells at 11 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Excessive rain fell in the week in the Patna Division with injury to the *rabi* in Saran, Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur. Severe hail also caused damage in Patna, Gaya, and Saran. In the west of the Bhagalpur Division also the rain was excessive and caused some damage; but in the east, and in the Sonthal Parganas, the lighter showers benefited the *rabi*. Slight rain also fell in Hazaribagh, in the Khondmals, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Mymensingh. The pressing of sugarcane is going on, and the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered in some districts. Scarcity of water is reported from Chuadanga. Prices, elsewhere practically stationary, have risen in the Patna Division and in Chota Nagpur.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 30th January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th January 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Jan.	21st	131·1	7·1	30·074	69·3	81·8	21·5	60·3	61·8	0·558	62·0	79	WSW, WNW and calm.	22	Nil	Partially cloudy, .
„	22nd	120·6	1·1	·036	69·9	81·2	20·1	61·1	61·9	·552	61·8	77	W and calm ...	30	„	Chiefly cloudy, .
„	23rd	127·6	Nil	·006	71·0	82·0	19·8	62·2	65·0	·540	61·1	73	ENE, NNE and calm.	59	„	Cloudy, o.
„	24th	139·2	7·0	·025	70·7	86·3	26·1	60·2	65·2	·551	61·7	75	SSW and calm ...	27	„	Partially cloudy, .
„	25th	133·4	5·9	·002	71·1	81·8	19·6	62·2	65·1	·573	63·0	77	N by W and calm	69	„	Partially cloudy.
„	26th	124·1	7·7	29·959	69·3	79·3	17·7	61·6	63·4	·509	59·4	72	NNE, N and calm	63	„	Partially cloudy.
„	27th	129·5	8·2	30·004	68·8	79·8	19·2	60·6	61·0	·434	55·0	62	NNE and calm ...	59	„	Clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·015
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·999
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	37·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	70·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	68·5
The extreme variation of temperature	26·1
The maximum temperature	86·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·07
The total fall from 1st to 27th January 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

, dew; o, overcast.

Meteorological Office, Govt. of India,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 29th January 1900.

G. W. Kuchler,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of November 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number registered.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Fever. Number registered.	Deaths. Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Injury. Number registered.	Deaths. Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Other causes. Number registered.	Deaths. Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Total of all causes. Number registered.	Deaths. Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,958	34·08	3	·02	...	...	3,056	26·28	71	·60	11	·08	701	6·00	3,842	33·12	3,735	32·16	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,495	37·44	47	·60	...	...	1,222	18·36	11	·12	4	·06	486	6·96	1,750	26·28	1,946	29·16	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,284	36·84	...	...	4	·03	1,355	15·12	22	·24	6	·06	585	6·24	1,952	21·84	2,257	25·32	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,578	39·00	38	·12	4	·01	4,857	22·08	143	·60	26	·10	1,743	7·92	6,911	30·96	6,569	29·88	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,094,296	2,969	34·44	19	·12	1	·01	2,624	30·36	138	1·56	25	·24	448	5·16	3,255	37·68	3,624	42·00	
	Howrah	763,625	2,712	42·60	73	1·08	2	·02	1,575	24·72	286	4·44	34	·48	794	12·36	2,784	43·32	2,153	33·72	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,768	36·48	294	1·80	3	·01	4,660	29·52	184	1·08	59	·36	789	4·92	5,980	37·92	4,593	29·04	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,210	21·24	68	1·08	5	·08	589	10·32	310	5·40	32	·48	1,317	23·16	2,321	40·80	2,046	36·00	
	Nadia	1,644,108	7,431	54·12	740	5·40	...	...	9,646	70·32	16	·10	29	·12	931	6·72	11,362	82·92	5,695	40·80	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	5,449	52·20	1,840	17·64	...	...	6,577	63·00	32	·24	16	·12	782	7·44	9,247	88·68	3,823	36·60	
	Jessore	1,888,827	8,000	50·76	981	6·12	...	...	11,716	74·40	17	·10	33	·12	972	6·12	13,719	87·12	7,898	50·16	
	Khulna	1,177,652	5,330	54·24	181	1·80	...	...	3,845	39·12	14	·12	43	·36	1,347	13·68	5,430	55·32	4,399	44·76	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,921	49·32	1,039	8·52	1	·007	6,303	52·56	16	·12	14	·10	446	3·72	7,810	65·16	5,306	44·28	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	4,742	38·28	258	2·04	2	·01	5,931	48·00	12	·09	17	·12	401	3·24	6,621	53·52	5,940	48·00	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,162	38·04	23	·36	...	...	2,129	37·44	31	·48	2	·02	49	·84	2,234	39·36	2,375	41·40	
	Darjeeling	223,314	650	34·92	...	...	1	·04	519	27·84	34	1·80	7	·36	122	6·48	683	36·60	742	39·84	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	7,289	42·24	1,201	6·96	...	...	6,301	36·60	37	·12	22	·12	407	2·28	7,968	46·20	7,895	45·84	
	Bogra	786,635	2,889	45·12	1,320	20·64	2	·02	2,021	31·56	6	·08	12	·12	343	5·28	3,704	57·96	2,335	36·48	
	Pabna	1,361,223	5,905	51·96	1,286	11·28	...	...	5,808	51·12	66	·48	11	·09	246	2·16	7,417	65·28	5,255	46·32	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	14,689	73·56	819	4·08	8	·03	8,166	40·80	414	2·04	44	·12	2,114	10·56	11,565	57·84	9,225	46·20	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	14,068	48·60	3,290	11·28	3	·009	8,146	28·08	100	·24	42	·12	1,839	6·24	13,420	45·12	10,752	37·08	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	11,234	73·92	217	1·32	1	·006	10,643	69·96	79	·48	32	·12	1,512	9·84	12,484	82·08	7,241	43·56	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	11,551	64·32	165	·84	...	...	5,029	27·96	28	·12	65	·36	2,496	13·80	7,783	43·32	8,714	48·48	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	8,721	58·68	126	·84	...	...	3,741	25·08	82	·48	62	·36	1,210	8·04	5,221	35·04	4,574	30·72	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,433	64·56	77	·84	...	...	2,921	34·68	7	·07	51	·60	480	5·64	3,536	42·00	3,107	36·84	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,786	44·40	5	·03	1	·008	2,556	23·76	25	·12	62	·48	167	1·44	2,816	26·16	5,028	46·68	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration.
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	6,374	43·08	219	1·44	3	·01	2,845	19·20	177	1·08	31	·24	1,254	8·40	4,537	30·60	5,417	36·60	
	Gaya	2,138,331	8,551	47·88	87	·48	30	·12	3,870	21·60	31	·12	51	·24	982	5·40	5,051	28·32	6,668	37·32	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	6,964	40·44	435	2·52	...	...	4,577	28·32	16	·08	47	·24	1,132	6·48	6,507	37·80	7,115	41·40	
	Saran	2,468,065	7,647	37·20	597	2·88	14	·06	2,859	12·84	142	·60	79	·36	2,675	12·96	6,166	30·00	7,782	37·80	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,906	38·04	39	·24	10	·06	3,697	23·76	14	·08	28	·12	1,088	6·96	4,876	31·44	5,955	38·40	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	9,824	43·44	413	1·80	10	·03	5,499	24·24	87	·36	69	·24	1,448	6·36	7,526	33·24	8,445	37·56	
	Darbhanga	2,901,955	9,236	39·48	372	1·56	1	·003	5,935	25·32	120	·48	45	·12	1,080	4·56	7,560	32·28	7,655	32·76	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,621	7,287	42·84	410	2·40	3	·01	4,050	23·76	19	·10	61	·24	992	5·28	5,445	32·04	7,134	42·00	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	6,855	40·44	1,939	11·40	30	·12	6,425	37·92	22	·12	19	·10	866	5·04	9,301	56·84	7,034	41·52	
	Purnea	1,944,658	6,530	40·20	1,046	6·36	...	...	6,937	42·72	5	·02	18	·10	236	1·44	8,242	50·76	6,739	41·52	
	Malda	814,919	3,519	51·72	2,742	40·32	...	...	5,119	75·36	19	·24	4	·04	236	3·36	8,120	119·52	3,492	51·36	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	5,649	38·64	564	3·84	1	·006	2,308	15·72	31	·12	23	·12	343	2·04	3,230	22·08	3,467	22·52	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,992	37·08	779	4·80	228	1·32	2,334	14·40	407	2·52	70	·36	1,436	8·88	5,254	32·52	5,116	32·28	
	Balasore	994,675	2,984	35·88	16	·12	30	·36	1,208	14·52	150	1·80	30	·36	1,096	13·20	2,530	30·48	2,747	33·12	
	Puri	944,998	2,823	35·76	70	·84	164	2·04	560	7·08	198	2·40	87	13·20	1,043	26·28	2,072	35·76	2,128	27·00	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,508	46·44	2	·01	1	·009	2,002	20·52	16	·12	18	·12	487	4·92	2,526	25·92	3,376	34·68	
	Ranchi	1,128,565	3,847	40·80	7	·07	21	·12	1,059	11·52	93	·96	24	·24	728	7·68	1,960	20·76	2,636	27·96	
	Palamau	596,770	2,318	46·56	...	...	13	·24	1,494	30·00	4	·07	26	·48	317	6·36	1,854	37·20	1,795	36·00	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,646	36·60	37	·36	...	...	1,102	11·04	17	·12	12	·12	373	3·72	1,541	15·48	2,057	20·64	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,756	38·52	...	...	3	·06	666	14·64	7	·12	20	·36	67	1·80	783	17·16	915	20·04	
	Total ...	71,069,617	2,69,440	45·48	23,882	3·96	600	·09	196,612	31·44	3,756	·60	1,481	·24	40,454	6·72	256,785	43·32	224,930	37·92	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	2,55,994	43·20	11,799	1·92	470	·07	171,316	28·92	4,271	·72	3,126	·48	33,948	5·64	224,930	37·92	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	......	+ 13,446	+2·28	+12,083	+2·04	+130	+ ·02	+15,296	+2·52	— 515	— ·12	—1,645	—·24	+6,506	+ 1·08	+ 31,855	+ 5·40	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 27th January 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of November 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration	Births.		Deaths. Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other Causes.		Total of all Causes.		Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	92	31·92	1	·24	...	...	90	31·32	18	6·24	...	...	25	8·64	134	46·56	145	50·40	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	103	38·28	..	...	...	...	86	31·92	10	3·60	1	·36	33	12·24	130	48·24	107	39·72	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	90	32·64	...	..	...	...	69	24·96	19	6·84	1	·36	18	6·48	107	38·76	145	52·56	
	4. Serampore	35,952	99	33·00	12	3·96	...	...	101	33·60	29	9·60	3	·96	21	6·96	166	55·32	189	63·00	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,006	383	39·36	19	1·92	1	·09	336	34·56	110	11·28	8	·72	218	22·32	692	71·16	370	38·04	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	40	15·24	1	·36	...	...	36	13·68	1	·36	2	·72	9	3·36	49	18·60	47	17·88	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	45	16·32	...	...	...	..	34	12·36	3	1·08	...	...	4	1·44	41	14·88	40	14·59	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	79	27·60	3	·96	...	...	106	37·08	38	13·20	1	·24	41	14·28	189	66·12	108	37·80	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	101	29·04	6	1·68	...	...	83	23·76	20	5·64	...	...	12	3·36	121	34·80	170	48·84	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	73	31·32	...	...	...	...	97	41·64	3	1·20	1	·36	22	9·36	123	48·48	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	51	17·16	...	...	...	...	92	30·96	17	5·64	...	...	12	3·96	121	40·68	95	31·92	
	12. Naihati	29,724	94	37·92	1	·36	...	...	87	35·04	10	3·96	2	·72	19	7·56	119	48·00	112	45·12	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,210	21·24	68	1·08	5	·08	589	10·32	310	5·40	22	·48	1,317	23·16	2,321	40·80	2,045	36·00	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	42	19·68	..	..	...	...	84	59·48							84	39·48	84	39·48	
	15. Santipur	30,417	98	38·52	.		...	..	[illegible]	76·44	5	1·92	...	..	35	13·68	[illegible]	92·16	103	40·56	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,517	71	36·12	4	2·04	...	...	95	48·36	6	3·00	...	...	...	...	105	53·52	83	42·24	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	68	38·04	21	11·76	...	...	100	56·04	...		1	·48	11	6·12	133	74·52	69	38·64	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,287	88	45·36	40	20·52	..	...	49	25·20	2	·96	1	·48	1	·48	93	47·88	54	27·84	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	343	49·80	47	6·72	...	...	170	24·60	63	9·12	3	·36	152	22·08	435	63·24	345	50·16	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	32	15·84	...	.	...	...	27	13·44	1	·48	1	·48	3	1·44	32	15·84	35	17·40	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	580	42·12	11	·72	2	·12	185	13·32	77	5·52	7	·48	173	12·48	455	32·76	542	39·36	
	22. Bihar	47,723	154	38·64	...	...	1	·24	63	15·84	5	1·20	1	·24	22	5·40	92	23·04	138	34·68	
	23. Dinapore	44,410	136	36·72	1	·24	...	.	50	13·44	5	1·32	1	·24	25	6·72	52	22·08	110	29·64	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	294	43·80	13	1·92	25	3·72	196	29·16	6	·84	4	·48	63	9·36	307	45·72	320	47·76	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	81	20·64	...	...	...	...	25	6·36	...	.	1	·24	4	·96	30	7·56	113	28·80	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	80	42·24	...	...	...	..	52	27·36	...	...	1	·48	15	7·92	68	35·88	61	32·16	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	121	25·20	30	6·24	3	·60	60	12·48	13	2·64	2	·36	46	9·60	154	32·16	118	24·60	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	72	37·92	...	...	..	...	45	23·64	...	...	...	..	11	5·76	56	29·40	75	39·48	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	125	30·48	140	34·08	...	...	65	15·84	4	·96	1	·24	36	8·76	246	60·00	122	29·76	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	79	44·04	8	4·44	...	...	25	15·92	...		1	·48	26	14·52	60	33·48	74	41·28	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	218	35·52	230	37·44	...	...	106	17·28	15	2·40	3	·48	137	22·32	491	80·04	216	35·16	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	189	39·72	21	4·32	...	...	53	11·04	10	2·04	3	·60	108	22·68	195	40·92	214	44·88	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	198	34·39	143	24·72	...	...	140	25·32	13	2·16	2	·24	43	7·44	347	60·24	219	37·92	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	132	33·48	9	2·28	1	·24	65	16·44	27	6·84	4	·96	21	5·28	127	32·28	109	27·72	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	39	22·44	...	.	1	·48	27	15·48	4	2·28	1	·48	12	6·84	45	25·92	53	30·60	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	58	24·12	17	7·08	...	...	30	12·48	5	2·04	...	...	36	15·00	88	36·60	123	51·24	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	26,306	88	51·06	...	...	10	5·88	25	14·76	4	2·28	...	...	12	7·08	51	30·12	37	21·84	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	5,846	30·84	846	4·44	49	·24	3,743	19·68	853	4·44	69	·36	2,743	14·40	8,323	43·92	6,991	36·84	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	5,332	28·08	431	2·16	9	·03	3,710	19·56	888	4·68	90	·36	1,863	9·72	6,991	36·84	... ..	......	
	Difference + or −	... ..	+514	+2·76	+415	+2·28	+40	+·21	+33	+·12	−35	−·24	−1	equal	+880	+4·68	+1,332	+7·08	......	......	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 27th January 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for October 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 9th December 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency... ...	Jessore	1,888,827	7,186	*45·60*	502	*3·12*	...	...	7,812	*49·56*	12	*·07*	52	*·24*	640	*3·96*	9,018	*57·24*	5,296	*33·60*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	295,805	*49·92*	15,807	*2·64*	512	*·08*	178,078	*30·00*	3,964	*·60*	4,018	*·60*	41,874	*6·96*	244,253	*41·16*	192,162	*32·40*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	233,567	*39·36*	5,909	*·96*	322	*·04*	147,567	*24·84*	4,192	*·60*	3,107	*·48*	31,065	*5·16*	192,162	*32·40*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	+62,238	*+10 56*	+9,898	*+1·68*	+190	*+·04*	+30,511	*+5·16*	−228	Equal.	+911	*+·12*	+10,809	*+1·80*	+52,091	*+8·76*	...	...

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 27th January 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1899.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	154	......	18,281	17,917	14,016	4,295	17	......	......	......	4,312	18,328	0·20	55·71	0·01	57·98	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	38																
		Machgaon	776	116	16	36,391	34,518	25,452	10,939	......	......	......	......	10,939	36,391	0·00 0·00	35·60 42·98	0·00 0·15	42·00 56·78	Balia. Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	209	125	52,570	51,980	48,374	4,495	1	......	......	......	4,496	52,870	0·00 0·00	56·14 66·16	0·00 0·00	56·27 59·54	Kendupatna. Marsaghai.
		Gobri	373	32	21	3,739	3,739	3,686	54	......	......	......	......	54	3,740	0·00	53·22	0·05	69·57	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	43	25	3,457	3,640	3,458	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,458	0·00	50·52	0·00	60·04	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	75	26	14,731	14,716	13,496	1,242	......	......	......	......	1,242	14,738	0·30	57·81	0·00	68·51	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I ...	608	246	10	22,893	22,286	22,377	515	......	......	......	11	526	22,903	0·00	55·00	0·00	58·83	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	5	5	3,045	3,003	2,996	50	......	......	......	......	50	3,046	No gauge.				
	Balasore ...	Jaipur Canal	700	12	10	10,857	11,420	9,191	1,573	......	59	......	15	1,647	10,838	0·00	52·46	0·00	56·32	Jajpur.
		High Level, Range III ...	727	34	39	30,942	29,356	28,856	1,412	......	144	......	208	1,764	30,620	0·00	56·63	0·00	56·53	Akhoyapada.
		Total ..	......	......	......	197,162	191,575	171,902	24,575	16	203	......	234	25,030	196,932	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	156,641	2,709	823	380	......	244	4,216	190,857	......	......	......	......	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	39·87	......	62,185	56,137	62,464	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,464	0·00	65·49	0·00	58·75	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	7·00	......	2,404	4,428	6,507	......	494	......	......	......	494	7,001	0·0	74·89	0·00	48·04	10 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	131	1,395	1,397	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,397	......	......	......	......	
		Total ..	......	......	......	64,720	61,960	70,368	......	494	......	......	......	494	70,862	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year .	......	......	......	......	......	70,198	......	1,026	......	......	......	1,026	71,224	......	......	......	......	
SONE ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	1,507	325	33,490	31,037	14,378	4,372	14,273	......	......	357	19,002	33,380	0·00	46·29	0·04	44·21	
		Buxar	1,226	290	282	114,617	110,577	71,328	6,519	24,858	......	......	5,499	37,176	108,504					
		Arrah	2,000	794	663	188,429	186,629	139,331	3,742	17,808	......	......	13,804	35,354	174,685	0·00	50·68	0·08	51·44	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	408	305	3,250	2,729	1,925	527	700	......	......	20	1,247	3,175	0·00	51·16	0·00	54·13	
		Patna				85,712	85,901	61,556	12,445	6,171	......	......	2,329	20,945	82,531					
		Total ...	......	......	......	425,504	416,873	285,551	27,905	63,810	......	......	22,009	113,724	402,275	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	297,167	19,034	51,006	......	......	22,739	92,779	389,946	......	......	......	......	
		GRAND TOTAL ..	......	......	......	687,386	670,408	530,821	52,480	64,322	203	......	22,243	139,248	670,069	......	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	554,006	21,803	52,855	380	......	22,983	98,021	652,027	......	......	......	......	

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 28th January 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,424	3,81,925	6,282	1,503	3,00,300	4,891
Jute	85	55,600	844	170	90,350	1,475
Firewood	59	45,850	683	84	60,800	912
Other articles	750	1,81,075	2,293	757	1,86,750	2,615
Total ...	2,318	6,64,450	10,102	2,514	6,37,930	9,893

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of November 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,414	50	1,366	61	1,464	1,427	37	......
Cotton, raw	8	2	10	4	10	14	......	4
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	84	......	78	......	84	78	6	......
Ditto, Indian	3	......	......	1	3	1	2	......
Piece-goods, European	195	1	200	......	196	200	......	4
Ditto, Indian	5	3	2	......	8	2	6	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	6	......	4	......	6	4	2	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Turmeric	10	7	10	15	17	25	......	8
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	143	24	51	77	167	128	39	......
Do. not in the husk	21	2,980	5	1,463	3,001	1,468	1,533	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	28	304	130	43	332	173	159	......
Others	......	20	......	......	20	......	20	......
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned, Raw	......	45	......	50	45	50	......	5
Skins of sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned, Raw	......	5	......	......	5	......	5	......
Horns	......	52	......	......	52	......	52	......
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	......	4,535	......	7,257	4,535	7,257	......	2,722
Gunny-bags and cloth	55	5	28	6	60	34	26	......
Lac—								
Stick	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shell	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, manufactured	6	......	5	......	6	5	1	......
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wine	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	3	6	1	5	9	6	3	......
Iron and steel—								
Cast	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wrought	5	......	22	2	5	24	......	19
Manufactures of iron and steel	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Others	9	18	23	37	27	60	......	33
Oils—								
Kerosine	190	......	184	......	190	184	6	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut	19	......	16	......	19	16	3	......
Mustard and rape	24	......	......	......	24	......	24	......
Others	1	......	70	......	1	70	......	69
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	42	......	111	42	111	......	69
Rape and mustard	15	16	16	8	31	24	7	......
Til or jinjili	......	23	......	2	23	2	21	......
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard	14	......	14	......	14	14	......	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	4	......	3	......	4	3	1	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	7	......	6	7	6	1	......
Others	44	44	39	32	88	71	17	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	291	......	315	6	291	321	......	30

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	1,022	1	1,259	1,022	1,260	......	238
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	2	......	......	2	......	2	......
Chillies	34	11	15	5	45	20	25	......
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	2	13	31	3	44	......	41
Stone and lime	88	30	42	7	118	49	69	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	42	......	34	......	42	34	8	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	7	96	14	194	103	208	......	105
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Timber	19	5	70	......	24	70	......	46
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	51	8	44	48	59	92	......	33
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
Wool—								
Raw	......	......	1	1	......	2	......	2
Manufactured—								
Ballast stone	......	......	14	......	......	14	......	14
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts of manufactures	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	180	173	178	181	353	359	......	6
Total ...	3,025	9,538	3,024	10,912	12,563	13,936	2,077	3,450

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

Calcutta, *the 25th January 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s. (a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	58?,851	6,80,133 8 0	94,95,347 0	18,43,349 7 0	76,770 0 0	26,00,252 15 0	183,281	369,583	552,864
Or per mile of railway	... .	397 9 10	......	1,077 10 5	44 14 1	1,520 2 4	......	......	
Total for 1½ weeks ...	588,851	6,80,133 8 0	94,95,347 0	18,43,349 7 0	76,770 0 0	26,00,252 15 0	183,281	369,583	552,864
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year .	610,137	7,31,950 5 5	86,73,251 10	16,62,511 9 2	40,423 14 2	24,34,886 12 9	198,216	325,046	523,262
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	......	427 7 9	......	970 15 6	23 9 9	1,422 1 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year .	610,137	7,31,950 5 5	86,73,251 10	16,62,511 9 2	40,423 14 2	24,34,885 12 9	198,216	325,046	523,262

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, Gaya, and Allahabad districts.

[illegible]0. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.* 18[illegible]

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
[illegible]10·53	13 days of Jan.	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,520	552,864	4 11 3	1,712·22	14 days of Jan.	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 [illegible]

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	37,989	9,094 6 0	49,021 0	1,395 14 0	15 0 0	10,505 4 0	1,983	224	2,207
Or per mile of railway	......	409 1 8	......	62 12 8	0 10 10	472 9 2	......	......	...
Total for 1½ weeks ...	37,989	9,094 6 0	49,021 0	1,395 14 0	15 0 0	10,505 4 0	1,983	224	2,207
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	39,826½	9,314 10 6	36,915 20	1,084 10 0	9 4 6	10,408 9 0	2,147	229	2,376
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	......	419 0 3	......	48 12 8	0 6 8	468 3 7	......	......	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year	39,826½	9,314 10 6	36,915 20	1,084 10 0	9 4 6	10,408 9 0	2,147	229	2,376

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.* *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	13 days of Jan.	37,989	9,094	49,021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,207	4 12 2	22·23	14 days of Jan.	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ..	30,008	26,:15 9 0	1,48,537 0	18,063 8 0	121 0 0	45,100 1 0	12,919	9,634	22,553
Or per mile of railway	......	165 14 5	......	111 5 5	0 11 11	277 15 9	......	......	......
Total for 1[illegible] weeks ...	30,008	26,915 9 0	1,48,537 0	18,063 8 0	121 0 0	45,100 1 0	12,919	9,634	22,553
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	37,103½	29,209 0 6	1,53,146 10	19,456 5 0	170 2 0	48,835 7 6	13,725	6,484	20,209
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	......	180 0 7	......	119 14 9	1 0 9	301 0 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year	37,103½	29,209 0 6	1,53,146 10	19,456 5 0	170 2 0	48,835 7 6	13,725	6,484	20,209

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.* *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of Jan.	30,008	26,915	1,48,537	18,064	121	45,100	278	22,553	2 0 0	162·24	14 days of Jan.	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	17,553	8,583 14 0	1,01,367 30	7,099 6 0	33 0 0	15,716 4 0	3,106	1,028	4,134
Or per mile of railway	......	108 14 3	......	90 1 0	0 6 8	199 5 11	......	......	..
Total for 1[illegible] weeks ...	17,553	8,583 14 0	1,01,367 80	7,099 6 0	33 0 0	15,716 4 0	3,106	1,028	4,134
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.* *1899.*

Open mileage	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.		Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A. P.			No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A. P.
78·83	13 days of Jan.	17,553	8,584	1,01,858	7,099	33	15,716	199	4,134	3 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	217,590	1,60,330 0 0	10,35,570 0	1,77,180 0 0	11,840 0 0	2,89,350 0 0	35,245	40,420	75,67
Or per mile of railway ...	261	120 0 0	1,242 0	212 0 0	1 0 0	*333 0 0	......	... ..	... ..
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	370,430	1,89,060 0 0	17,19,410 0	2,95,960 0 0	22,730 0 0	5,07,750 0 0	67,730	72,537	14[illegible],26
Total for 3 weeks ...	588,020	2,89,390 0 0	27,54,950 0	4,73,140 0 0	34,570 0 0	7,97,100 0 0	102,975	112,966	215,94
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	200,670	99,476 0 0	8,19,534 0	1,31,523 0 0	12,515 0 0	2,43,514 0 0	34,754	32,693	67,43
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	121 0 0	993 0	159 0 0	4 0 0	284 0 0	......	...	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	636,735	2,92,787 0 0	23,13,472 0	3,53,563 0 0	27,798 0 0	6,74,118 0 0	104,691	100,173	240,77

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain and pulse.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,710	7,850 0 0	52,870 0	4,380 0 0	140 0 0	12,370 0 0	2,425	1,681	4,106
Or per mile of railway	264	91 0 0	615 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	46,120	15,220 0 0	64,920 0	6,910 0 0	440 0 0	22,570 0 0	4,850	2,852	7,702
Total for 3 weeks ...	68,830	23,070 0 0	117,790 0 0	11,290 0 0	580 0 0	34,940 0 0	7,275	4,533	11,808
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,674	7,232 0 0	26,967 0	2,477 0 0	141 0 0	9,870 0 0	2,418	1,514	3,932
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	84 0 0	303 0	29 0 0	2 0 0	115 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,276	21,622 0 0	79,102 0	7,840 0 0	317 0 0	29,779 0 0	7,372	4,049	12,021

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,450	1,929 0 0	8,119 0	460 0 0	10 0 0	2,390 0 0	931	712	1,643
Or per mile of railway	158	36 0 0	150 0	8 0 0	... ..	44 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	14,800	4,180 0 0	22,640 0	1,290 0 0	30 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,050	1,734	3,784
Total for 3 weeks ...	22,250	6,100 0 0	30,750 0	1,750 0 0	40 0 0	7,890 0 0	2,981	2,446	5,427
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,414	854 0 0	2,581 0	112 0 0	3 0 0	993 0 0	249	213	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	102	26 0 0	78 0	4 0 0	......	30 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,916	2,118 0 0	9,922 0	506 0 0	6 0 0	2,920 0 0	702	594	1,386

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	* Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,940	1,010 0 0	23,660 0	1,070 0 0	30 0 0	2,110 0 0	195	883	*1,078
Or per mile of railway	119	41 0 0	956 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	85 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	6,290	1,890 0 0	43,200 0	1,970 0 0	30 0 0	3,890 0 0	420	1,499	1,919
Total for 3 weeks ...	9,230	2,900 0 0	66,860 0 0	3,040 0 0	60 0 0	6,000 0 0	615	2,382	2,997
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Includes ballast train-miles 728.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th January 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,580	690 0 0	12,620 0	880 0 0	40 0 0	1,610 0 0	240	948	†1,188
Or per mile of railway	48	21 0 0	380 0	27 0 0	......	*48 0 0	......	....	......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	2,290	1,030 0 0	18,830 0	1,640 0 0	80 0 0	2,750 0 0	320	1,782	2,102
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,870	1,720 0 0	31,450 0	2,520 0 0	120 0 0	4,360 0 0	560	2,730	3,290
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,166	412 0 0	8,046 0	464 0 0	117 0 0	1,023 0 0	188	684	872
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	46	17 0 0	316 0	18 0 0	......	35 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,318	1,249 0 0	25,815 0	2,054 0 0	325 0 0	3,628 0 0	510	2,340	2,850

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 628.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 13 days of January 1900 on 130 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the first 13 days	59,673	25,154 0 0	1,34,947 0	10,519 0 0	1,369 0 0	37,042 0 0	8,380	5,027	13,407
Or per mile of railway ...	247	*104 0 0	523 0	41 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	......	......	......
For previous weeks of half-year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 2 weeks ...	59,673	25,154 0 0	1,34,947 0	10,519 0 0	1,369 0 0	37,042 0 0	8,380	5,027	13,407
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year	68,426	27,814 0 0	89,166 0	6,203 0 0	355 0 0	34,372 0 0	8,783	5,221	14,004
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	273	111 0 0	357 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	68,426	27,814 0 0	89,166 0	6,203 0 0	355 0 0	34,372 0 0	8,783	5,221	14,004

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th January 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	119,700	51,370	5,59,690	68,860	19,310	1,39,540	28,828	(a)22,356	51,184
Or per mile of railway	110·32	47·37	515·84	63·46	17·80	128·61	......	......	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	104,530	45,750	477,710	55,080	15,820	1,16,650	23,958	23,024	46,982
Total for 2 weeks ...	224,230	97,120	10,37,400	1,23,940	35,130	2,56,190	52,786	45,380	98,166
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	106,785	45,473	5,56,338	76,526	15,768	1,37,767	21,465	(b)27,770	49,235
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	115·07	49·05	599·50	82·47	16·99	148·46	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	214,315	91,317	10,62,224	1,43,089	28,084	2,67,490	43,622	54,935	98,557

(a) Includes 5,258 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(b) „ 4,024 „ „

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 20th January 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	121,630	53,300	755,310	91,790	20,110	(a)1,65,200	27,203	(b)30,350	57,553
Or per mile of railway	112·10	49·12	696·14	84·60	18·54	152·26	... .	......	......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	224,230	97,120	1,037,400	1,23,940	35,130	2,56,190	52,786	45,380	98,166
Total for 3 weeks ...	345,860	1,50,420	1,792,710	2,15,730	55,240	4,21,390	79,989	75,780	155,719
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	105 085	44,268	564,040	71,976	14,141	1,30,385	22,241	(c)27,303	49,544
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	113·88	47·70	607·80	77 56	15·24	140·70	... ..	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	320,000	1,38,585	1,626,264	2,17,065	42,225	3,97,875	65,863	83,238	148,101

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) Includes 2,564 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ „ „

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 20th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,068	185	7,027	404	16	605	173	79	252
Or per mile of railway	59·33	10·28	390·39	22·44	0·89	33·61	......	......	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	2,018	474	14,871	614	14	1,102	297	171	468
Total for 3 weeks .	3,116	659	21,898	1,018	30	1,707	470	250	720
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	... .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open ...	1,258	227 11 4	6,979	187 15 0	32 5 0	447 15 4	165	87	252
Or per mile of railway ...	69·89	12 10 5	387·72	10 7 0	1 12 9	24 14 2	.....	......	...
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year ...	3,886	792 11 7	70,973	1,865 6 0	91 2 0	2,749 3 7	781	461	1,242
Total for 6½ weeks ...	5,144	1,020 6 11	77,952	2,053 5 0	123 7 0	3,197 2 11	946	548	1,494
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	.. ..	......	......	...	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	.... .	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 13th January 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38* miles for goods and parcels traffic only.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	56,789	32,910 0 0	3,58,697 0	25,598 0 0	1,366 0 0	59,874 0 0	6,103	15,078	21,181
Or per mile of railway ...	143·41	83·11	820·40	58·98	3·15	145·24	15·41	34·71	50·15
For previous weeks of half-year ...	... ..	......	......	...	...	......	... ..	. .	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	56,789	32,910 0 0	3,58,697 0	25,598 0 0	1,366 0 0	59,874 0 0	6,103	15,078	21,181
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	63,989	39,114 0 0	4,97,197 0	22,779 0 0	990 0 0	62,883 0 0	7,380	15,831	23,211
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	172·64	105·46	1,270·88	58·24	2 53	166·23	19·91	40·44	60·35
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	63,989	39,114 0 0	4,97,197 0	23,779 0 0	990 0 0	62,883 0 0	7,380	15,831	23,211

* Jamunamukh to Lanka reopened for all descriptions of traffic on and from 1st January 1900 and one mile additional for Gauhati (ghat) section and 17 miles from Lanka to Lumding for goods and parcels traffic only.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for period ending 13th January 1900.			Receipts for weeks ending 7th and 14th January 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 13th January 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 14th January 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	59,874	145·24	398	62,883	166·23	434	12,26,316	... ..	393	10,36,889	......	1,89,427	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th January 1900	11,364	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	9,469	0	0
Increase	1,895	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th January 1900	222	13	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	185	10	8
Increase	37	2	6
Receipts from 1st January to 20th January 1900	30,681	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	25,028	0	0
Increase	5,653	0	0

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NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 9th February 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the late cotton crop of these Provinces. The report on the early cotton crop was published by this Department on the 6th December 1899.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in the month of September was below the normal in all the districts in which late cotton is grown, excepting Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Manbhum. It was also below the normal everywhere

in October, excepting Orissa and the districts of Bankura and Darbhanga. Practically no rain fell from the beginning of November to the middle of January. The weather became cloudy towards the third week of this month, and some very useful showers were received about this time, but the good done by these late winter showers has probably been marred, to some extent, by the recent hailstorms. The season on the whole was not quite as favourable as that of the preceding year.

3. *Area sown.*—From column 3 of the appended statement, it will be seen that the normal area is shown as 85,100 acres. The corresponding figure in last year's report was 75,400 acres. The increase of 9,700 acres is due to the inclusion of the return for Manbhum, which was not received last year, and to the revision of estimates in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Puri There is a difference of 500 acres in the estimates of the total areas sown with late cotton this year and last year, the actual figures being 73,000 acres for 1899-1900 and 72,500 acres for 1898 99. This difference may be ascribed to ordinary fluctuations in cultivation.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Estimates of normal crops of 100 per cent. have been received from five districts, viz., Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Cuttack and Manbhum. Five other districts, viz , Bankura, Midnapore, Champaran, Balasore and Angul, report crops varying from 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent. Four districts, including the two most important districts of Saran and Darbhanga, furnish estimates varying from 50 per cent. to below 75 per cent., and Bhagalpur returns an estimate of a 40 per cent. crop only. On comparing the estimates of outturn of this year with those of last year, it will be seen that better crops are expected in five districts and worse crops in six districts, the remaining four districts showing equal crops for both years. Taking the above returns into consideration, the crop of this year is estimated at present at 70 per cent. against 73 per cent., the estimate for last year.

5. *Gross outturn.*—Accepting the estimates given above, the gross yield of the late cotton crop of this year amounts to 3,559.600 lbs. against 3,789,800 lbs., the yield of last year. The average outturn of the five preceding years amounts to 4,086,400 lbs.

N. N. BANERJI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(COUNTERSIGNED.)

S. L. MADDOX,

Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st February 1900.

Forecast of the late Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan ...	Bankura	1,900	2,000	2,000	75	75	No better outturn is expected during the year owing to cessation of rainfall from the time of sowing.	
	Midnapore	2,300	2,110	2,100	87	97	The area sown this year is slightly less than the normal. The better outturn this year is due to seasonable rain after the sowing season.	
Patna ...	Patna	2,000	2,000	2,000	115	100	A good outturn is expected provided the weather continues favourable.	
	Saran	39,800	33,000	33,000	60	60	The crop suffered from excessive rain in July last.	
	Champaran	2,500	2,500	2,500	70	95	The season this year has been favourable, and hence almost an average crop is expected.	
	Muzaffarpur	6,100	4,000	6,100	100	100	The normal area has been revised after special enquiry.	
	Darbhanga	10,600	10,300	8,600	100	74	The season for the late cotton crop was unfavourable this year owing to excessive rainfall.	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	500	400	400	85	100	The early rains were favourable, and hence a good outturn is expected.	
	Bhagalpur	2,700	2,700	2,700	100	40	Incessant rain in July 1899 materially injured the crop.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres	Acres.				
Orissa	Cuttack	5,700	4,200	4,200	100	100	Considering the general condition of the crop, the outturn is estimated as normal.	
	Balasore	200	50	100	85	90	The increase in area and outturn as compared with the previous year is due to seasonable rain. The outturn of the previous year has been revised.	
	Angul and Khondmals	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	80	The low outturn this year is due to scanty rain.	
	Puri	6,800	4,700	4,300	75	50	The decrease in the outturn is due to the scanty rainfall at the time of growth.	
Chota Nagpur	Manbhum	1,800	1,000	1,500	50	100	......	
	Singhbhum	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	74	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.	
	Total ..	86,100	72,500	73,000	73	70*		* As estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

[illegible] REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

RESOLUTION—No. 701M.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1900.

Read—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' Reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1897-98.

The following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with the 31st March 1899. The reports from the Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions were submitted on or about the prescribed date, whilst those from the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions again came in last, the former being received on the 23rd September and the latter on 6th October 1899. In the Burdwan Division the Municipality of Howrah, and in the Presidency the South Suburban and Baduria Municipalities were the most behindhand with their reports.

2. Number of Municipalities, population and rate-payers.—There was no increase in the number of Municipalities, which stood at 151 at the close of the year. One Municipality, Chandpore, came into existence towards the close of the previous year, but no statistics for it were included in the returns for that year, which dealt with 150 towns. The present returns deal with 151 towns.

[illegible] Appendix A shows the date of the establishment of each Municipality in the Province, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate-payers in each. The inhabitants of the 151 towns number [illegible] persons. It should be noted that the figures of population on which [illegible] are based, reproduce the census figures of 1891, and that the [illegible] is without doubt considerably greater at the present time. [illegible] increase of 8,178 in the municipal population as compared with [illegible] year, due to the inclusion of the additional municipality above [illegible] number of rate-payers fell from 469,221 to 467,240, repre[illegible] cent. of the population, as against 17·2 in the previous year. [illegible] not to have been anticipated in a year of general prosperity. [illegible] most marked in Rangpur, Sirajganj, Chapra and Darbhanga. [illegible] varies from 31·1 at Birnagar in the Presidency Division to [illegible] Of towns where the percentage falls below the provincial [illegible] notable example is Bhagalpur, where it was only 9·1. On [illegible] ner observes that "it is preposterous to imagine that the [illegible] than in many of the large municipalities of the Patna [illegible] is no doubt that many persons who should pay get off [illegible] just dues". The finances of this municipality have for [illegible] hly out of order and its income inadequate to meet its [illegible] therefore the more to be regretted that during the year the [illegible] actually fell from 6,596 to 6,289. In Darbhanga, [illegible] revision of assessments by a salaried assessor resulted in a [illegible] of assessees from 6,801 to 14,713, the exemptions allowed [illegible] committee caused a fall in the year under review of 3,612 [illegible] The Commissioner offers no opinion as to how far [illegible] justified [illegible] ment and [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] ble for short colle[illegible]

observes that the incidence of the current demand in this Municipality was only 7 annas 7 pies per head, while the collection amounted to only 50·3 per cent. of the total demand. It is evident that there is something very wrong in the assessment and collection departments of this Municipality and the local officers will be directed to report the results of the action they have taken to put matters right. Similar grievous failures have occurred in Baduria, where only 60·5 per cent. was collected of an assessment amounting to 5 annas and 7 pies per head; in Netrakona, where the assessment was 7 annas 1 pie per head, and the collection 63·7 per cent.; in Sunamukhi, where the corresponding figures were 5 annas 7 pies and 75·9 per cent.; and Nadia, where the figures were 5 annas 2 pies and 82·5 per cent.

3. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held during the year only in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities in the Presidency Division. In the former the rate-payers took a keen interest in electing their representatives and in unseating those members of the outgoing Committee whose attendance at the meetings had not been regular. There was a lively contest among the candidates, and on an average more than three-fifths of the total number of voters attended at the polling stations. In Maniktala there was virtually no contest in any of the elections. The results of those elections, as also of the bye-elections held during the year, are shown in Appendix B. The net result is that out of 50 wards in which vacancies occurred, elections were contested in 24, and a total of 2,871 persons actually voted out of an electorate numbering 8,775 in the contested wards.

4. The following table shows the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	...	148	228	376	29	347	49	77	71	4	56	32	16	8	57
Presidency ...	6	234	338	578	33	545	82	164	76	...	79	30	39	32	76
Rajshahi ...	..	86	97	183	37	146	34	30	51	6	10	13	6	8	25
Dacca ...	10	103	113	226	18	213	35	47	67	...	23	14	13	1	26
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	9	73	15	10	37	...	5	2	2	1	10
Patna ...	18	173	193	384	51	333	58	126	108	4	34	10	4	1	39
Bhagalpur ...	...	64	93	157	29	128	28	32	25	...	20	2	6	4	40
Orissa ...	...	41	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	8	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	18	64	37	119	28	90	30	7	44	...	16	2	6	2	12
Total ...	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on total.	2·8	43·4	53·8	...	10·6	89·4	16·3	23·1	23·3	·6	11·2	5·2	4·2	2·8	13·3
Percentage on total for 1897-98.	3·06	43·2	53·0	...	10·7	89·3	15·9	23·5	23·6	·7	10·8	3·1	5·4	2·5	13·7

The variations from the figures of the previous year are slight. The number of lawyers has fallen from 516 to 506, but this class still provides the largest number of Municipal Commissioners, whilst the landlords come next. The number of school-masters other than Government servants rose from 69 to 114, whilst medical practitioners lost about one-third of the seats they occupied in the previous year.

5. *Attendance at meetings.*—There were in all 2,586 meetings held during the year, against 2,609 in 1897-98. Of these, 227, or 8·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or had to be adjourned, as against 219 meetings, or 8·3 per cent., in the previous year. Thirty-one municipalities against 39 in the previous year held more than 20 meetings, whilst 15 municipalities failed to hold at least one meeting every month. At Cossipore-Chitpur the Commissioners held 47 meetings, all successful, with an average attendance of 73 per cent. of the total number of members. Four other municipalities held more than 30 meetings, viz., Kalna (36), Santipur (33), Sherpur in Mymensingh (38), and Bihar (36). The municipalit[illegible] in Monghyr held only 7 meetings, out of which one was unsucc[illegible] [illegible]erage attendance of 58 per cent. of the members.

In 79 municipalities as against 102 in 1897-98, an average of more than one-half of the total number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were 80 at Ramjibanpur and Baduria, 78 at Patuakhali, 76 at Jagdispur, and 73 at Cossipore-Chitpur and Krishnagar, while the lowest was 17 at Kushtia. On the whole the number of meetings held and the average attendance appear to be satisfactory, and sufficient for practical administrative purposes. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions alone express dissatisfaction with the results attained. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division remarks that 'the decline in the number of meetings, and in the percentage of attendance at meetings and the increase in the number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum, denote less faction between the Committees and their executive quite as much as decrease of interest in municipal affairs.'

6. *Assessments and taxation.*—The statement in Appendix C shows the mode of assessment prevailing in each municipality in the Province, the percentage at which the tax was levied, and the results of revisions of assessment made during the year. The rate on holdings was in force in 38 towns, and the alternative tax upon persons in the remainder, with the exception of two towns, viz., Bhadressur and Puri, where both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate on holdings was levied at the maximum in all but 11 towns, including among others Howrah, Darjeeling, Hooghly and Chinsura, and Narayanganj. The lowest rate, 5 per cent., was levied at Sahibganj, and the highest, 10 per cent., at Dacca.

7. The incidence of municipal taxation excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 6-2-8 at Darjeeling and 4 annas at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh; the average for the whole Province was Re. 1-0-9, which shows an increase of one anna and one pie per head since the previous year. In 46 towns, against 39 in 1897-98, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population, and it was below 8 annas in 40 towns, against 52 in the two previous years. In this case also no allowance has been made for the natural increase of population, the extent of which can for the present only be left to conjecture.

8. *Revision of assessment.*—A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Midnapore	1,[illegible]64	Naraingunj	1,025
Hooghly and Chinsura ...	1,[illegible]18	Chittagong	1,638
Serampore	2,[illegible]60	Barh	1,698
Howrah	7,263	Arrah	3,600
Cossipore-Chitpur	1,953	Dumraon	1,865
Titagar	1,063	Bettiah	1,031
Naihati	4,919	Darbhanga	3,296
Nadia	1,067	Cuttack	3,884
Kandi	1,649	Chattra	1,260
Darjeeling	9,809	Ranchi	2,043
Dacca	[illegible],359	Chaibassa	1,593

On the general question of municipal assessment and the revision of assessment on appeal, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division agrees in the following remarks made by the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas:—

"There are obvious inconsistencies in the system of taxation, especially as regards the incidence of the tax on persons, and there can be no doubt that in several municipalities the Municipal Commissioners fail in the duty of adequately assessing the rate-payers for fear of being unpopular, and the result is that a large number of men, who can afford to pay, either escape taxation or pay much less than they should, while impro[illegible]ment and laxit[illegible] rendered impossible by want of funds. An advance in this respect can scar[illegible] so long as municipalities are allowed free control over assessments, [illegible]sible for short collec[illegible] that any revision of assessment, in which enhancement is obtai[illegible] ductions granted

by appeal committees, the members of which are more alive to their own interests and those of their friends, and more eager to escape personal unpopularity, than anxious for the welfare of the general body of rate-payers whom they represent."

A similar complaint was made by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division in the report for 1897-98 with reference to the large reductions in assessment allowed in the Hooghly and Chinsura and certain other municipalities on appeal, and the Commissioner was asked to enquire into the matter and report to Government. This report has since been received. It appears that in Hooghly and Chinsura neither the salaried assessor nor the appeal committee did their work satisfactorily; but that in the other cases the reductions made on appeal were the result of reasonable compromises.

The case of the Bhagalpur Municipality is quoted by the Commissioner as another example of failure on the part of a paid assessor to arrive at a fair assessment, and the large number of remissions allowed in Darbhanga point clearly to failure either on the part of the assessor or of the objection committee. It is evident that the work of such an officer cannot be expected to provide in every case a final and satisfactory result. But it is equally evident that the proper system is to appoint not an indifferent assessor, with whose assessments the Municipal Committee interfere in innumerable corrections; but a trusted representative whose conclusions they will very rarely vary. To get a plenipotentiary of this sort the Committees must pay well, but it is to their abundant advantage and convenience that they should do so. No man of self respect will serve a committee, if his findings are distrusted and frequently changed, but the necessity of securing, by all means possible, gentlemen of respectability and integrity for this difficult duty is impressed on the Lieutenant-Governor by the evidence that has come before him over and over again that assessments are too often not made with a single-minded devotion to public interests, that many people who ought to contribute are allowed to escape, while others who are too big to be omitted are assessed at too low a figure. The matter is commended to the particular attention of Municipal Committees and the District Officers and Commissioners who advise them.

9. *Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.*—The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1898-99 with those of the previous five years:—

Year.	Demands.			Collections.						Remissions.				Outstanding balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentages column 13 on column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,270	27,08,968	2,43,140	19,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,80,21[illegible]
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,32[illegible]
1895-96 ...	4,63,780	25,27,826	29,91,606	2,47,870	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·4	82·6	78·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,19,23[illegible]
1896-97 ...	5,21,077	27,13,560	32,34,616	2,89,108	22,09,050	24,98,158	55·4	81·4	77·3	94,613	70,672	1,65,285	5·0	5,71,20[illegible]
1897-98 ...	5,75,937	28,35,594	34,11,531	3,24,221	23,00,280	26,24,501	56·2	81·1	76·9	69,255	69,429	1,38,684	4·6	6,48,34[illegible]
1898-99 ...	6,52,216	29,29,708	35,81,924	3,45,271	24,52,861	27,98,132	52·9	83·7	78·1	1,04,857	71,909	1,76,760	4·6	6,07,03[illegible]

The current demand rose to Rs. 29,29,708 from Rs. 28,35,594 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 94,114; and the percentage of total collection on total demand, which had steadily fallen during the previous three years, also rose from 76·9 to 78·1 per cent. During the past quinquennium the total collections have risen from Rs. 21,03,772 to Rs. 27,98,132, being an increase of Rs. 6,94,360, or 33·0 per cent. The average annual increase was Rs. 1,38,872. There was a decrease in the percentage of arrear collections, which fell from 56·2 in 1897-98 to 52·9. But the proportion of the gross collections t[illegible] ent demand, nearly 96 per cent., was higher than in any previous y[illegible] 95; and, on the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the [illegible] have done well.

10. The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collection on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99 per cent. ...	10	10	11	14	7	6	14	13	4	3	16	19	6	6	3	3	2	2	73	76
" 80 to 89 " ...	9	7	8	15	2	3	3	3	1	2	5	5	3	3	...	1	1	3	32	42
" 70 to 79 " ...	2	3	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	18	16
" 60 to 69 " ...	3	4	9	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	21	11
" 50 to 59 " ...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3
" 40 to 49 " ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
" 30 to 39 " ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of municipalities.	27	27	40	40	11	11	17	17	5	6	26	26	10	10	5	5	9	9	150	161

Of the divisional groups, the first place is taken by Dacca with the high average percentage of 92·7; the only exception to the uniformly high standard of efficiency being the small municipality of Netrakona. Good results were also obtained in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, the averages being 86·7 and 86·21 respectively. The important group of municipalities in the Presidency Division attained a general average of 80·9—a very considerable improvement on the previous year's results. The Commissioner has given special attention to this branch of the work, and the success which has attended his efforts is encouraging.

The lowest place is taken by the Burdwan group, which has now fallen to the discreditably low average of 64·9.

11. Of individual municipalities, in 42, against 37 in the three previous years, over 95 per cent. of the total demand was collected, the following 23 towns showing the best results:—

Name of Municipality.	Total demand.	Percentage of collection.	Total remission.	Outstanding balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deoghur	6,159	99·98	1	...
Gaya	55,748	99·8	95	6
Narayanganj	49,895	99·8	50	34
Tamluk	5,536	99·7	7	7
Jhalakati	5,617	99·6	21	...
Jagdispur	4,225	99·6	13	...
Sitamarhi	5,817	99·5	24	3
Roserah	3,391	99·4	18	...
Hajipur	6,799	99·2	43	8
Tikari	6,521	99·2	48	...
Titagar	12,246	99·1	105	...
Maheshpur	2,319	99·0	7	14
Kendrapara	6,287	99·0	61	2
Lalganj	4,436	98·9	46	...
Sherpur (Bogra) ...	5,644	98·6	32	49
Pirozpur	6,069	98·3	63	35
Basitpur	2,411	98·3	33	7
Siwan	7,959	98·3	126	2
Patuakhali	2,686	98·1	39	98
Madhubani	6,883	98·1	126	...
Khulna	10,797	98·1	148	48
Dumraon	7,380	98·0	139	2
Chakdaha	3,192	98·0	[illegible]	21

The table above shows what can be [illegible]ible for short collec[illegible]ssment and laxit[illegible]inistration, and prompt enforcement of demands; a[illegible]r congratulates

these municipalities on their successful management of this most important branch of municipal administration. A satisfactory improvement is to be noted in Patna, the most populous municipality in the province, where, owing to the efforts of a new and energetic Secretary, collections improved from 77·8 to 85·4.

Of the municipalities which call for adverse criticism in this respect, the most important is Howrah, which has now for some years been a standing example of lamentable inefficiency. In the year under review the total percentage of collections fell from 62·3 to 60 per cent., and the outstanding balance reached the enormous figure of Rs. 2,35,185, the result being the total disorganisation of the municipal finances, and the admitted reduction to helplessness of the collection department. The Chairman considers that quite 10 per cent. of the demand is irrecoverable, being due from a class of persons who live from hand to mouth, and are unable to pay more than one quarter's demand at a time. This irrecoverable demand has to be wiped out by remissions, and as the clerical labour of dealing with so many items of remission is too great for the staff, the arrear demand, much of it unrealisable, continues to mount up. Nothing could be less satisfactory than this state of things. If necessary a special staff should be employed to overhaul the arrear list and write off the whole of the items which are really irrecoverable. Nothing is to be gained by retaining these nominally on the collection roll. Meantime it is absolutely necessary to ascertain and collect with promptitude the recoverable proportion of the arrear demand. It is reported that this is now being done by the organisation of a separate warrant department, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the improvement which has been so long delayed will at length be made manifest during the current year. It is noticeable that the greater part of the outstanding balance has accumulated since the introduction of the contract system of collections in 1895.

Among the other important towns in the Province, the most notable instance of failure is Darbhanga, where only 50·3 per cent. of the total demand was collected The Magistrate ascribes this result to the recalcitrancy of the tax-payers and the inefficiency of the collection establishment. Of these two evils, the latter has been dealt with by the prosecution of all the three tax darogas for dishonesty and the dismissal of the head clerk and head muharrir for incompetence. Improvements in the *personnel* of the staff will doubtless be followed in due course by a corresponding improvement in the state of mind of the rate-payers.

Other towns where collections were defective are Bhadreswar, Chandpur, Hooghly and Chinsura, Bally, Purulia, Garden Reach, Baduria, Serampore, Ranchi, Kotrang, Rangpur and Netrakona.

The ordinary explanation given is the general unwillingness of Municipal Commissioners to adopt coercive measures. It will rest with the local officers to impress upon these municipalities the necessity of doing so where circumstances require it.

12. The table in the foregoing paragraph illustrates the fact that the prompt realisation of municipal dues entirely obviates the necessity for large remissions. A general rise in the percentage of remissions is noticed in all the Divisions except Dacca and Orissa, where there was a slight improvement as compared with 1897-98. The largest increase occurred in the Divisions named in the margin. In 11 towns as against 7 in 1897-98, the remissions exceeded 10 per cent. of the total demand, the worst instances being Kotrung (29·5), Rangpur (27·9), and Darbhanga (26·6).

	Remissions.		Outstanding balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	3·6	6·0	26,072	26,314
Chittagong ...	2·6	4·1	2,718	5,239
Patna ...	3·2	5·4	71,935	43,015
Bhagalpur ...	1·4	3 13	41,0[illegible]	26,666

13. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—Fees for the registration of carts were levied for the first time in the municipalities of Khirpai, Muktagacha and Sherpur (Mymensingh). Fees under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act for the cleansing of private privies were also levied for the first time at Jaynagar, Garden Reach, South Barrackpore, Purnea, Daltonganj, Purulia, Raghunathpur and Chaib[illegible] ...tions of the municipalities of Rajpur, North Barrackpore, [illegible] ... A half-yearly license-fee of Re. 1 on bullock-shed[illegible] ...tion 263 in the Maniktala Municipality.

In the same town saltpetre refineries were brought under the category of dangerous and offensive trades under section 261 of the Act, and an annual fee of Rs. 100 was imposed on each. In Baranagar annual fees were levied for the first time for licenses for the sale of fuel, &c., at burning ghats. License fees under section 261 were also levied for the first time at Netrakona, Bihar, English Bazar, Chatra, Raghunathpur and Chaibassa Municipalities. A tax on animals and vehicles was levied in the Daltonganj Municipality from 1st Ocober 1898. Part X of the Municipal Act containing provisions for the regulation of markets, was introduced into the Daltonganj Municipality.

14. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	67,153	66,793	9,82,619	9,65,944	10,49,772	10,32,737	9,82,979	9,70,614	66,793	62,123
Presidency ...	94,428	1,09,830	6,90,313	7,71,211	7,84,741	8,81,050	6,74,002	7,37,915	1,09,839	1,43,135
Rajshahi ...	36,479	26,888	5,22,454	3,83,150	5,58,933	4,10,038	5,32,045	3,82,850	26,888	27,158
Dacca ...	37,236	46,022	4,17,329	3,98,641	4,54,565	4,44,664	4,08,548	3,84,921	46,022	59,742
Chittagong ...	29,677	13,045	1,02,177	1,13,818	1,31,854	1,26,8[illegible]3	1,18,809	1,10,780	13,075	16,088
Patna ...	1,04,797	91,475	6,40,059	7,03,234	7,44,855	7,94,709	6,53,380	6,79,564	91,445	1,15,145
Bhagalpur ...	52,514	29,067	2,89,042	2,94,891	3,41,556	3,23,958	3,12,489	2,86,251	29,067	37,707
Orissa ...	4,304	7,580	1,12,806	1,17,767	1,17,200	1,25,347	1,09,620	1,17,270	7,580	8,077
Chota Nagpur ...	11,527	10,252	71,734	97,693	83,261	1,07,945	73,909	93,010	10,252	14,935
Total ...	4,38,115	4,00,961	38,28,633	38,46,349	42,66,737	42,47,310	38,65,776	37,63,175	4,00,961	4,84,135

15. *Closing balances of municipalities.*—There was an increase in the aggregate closing balances from Rs. 4,00,961 to Rs. 4,84,135. In several municipalities funds are being accumulated for schemes of sanitation or other municipal reforms; *e.g.*, at Cossipore-Chitpur Rs. 56,083 have been reserved for drainage and water-supply, whilst in the Rajshahi Division money was kept in hand for probable plague charges. In a few other cases the loan funds received for water-supply or other purposes could not be wholly utilised during the year, and this led to the increase of the closing balances. In the following cases among others, no explanation has been furnished of the failure of the municipalities to utilise the funds at their disposal:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income.	Closing balance.	Name of Municipality.	Total income.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Santipur	35,548	[illegible]710	Comilla	29,503	7,140
Azimganj	19,429	[illegible]87	Dinapore	18,974	4,623
Kandi	9,227	[illegible]81	Revelganj	11,741	3,074
Khulna	24,600	5,729	Siwan	12,468	4,658
Satkhira	5,252	[illegible],187	Darbhanga	62,611	21,228
Barisal	35,7[illegible]	[illegible]6,413			

On the other hand [illegible] following [illegible] conspicuous instances of municipalities which unduly reduced [illegible] working [illegible] balances. This must have resulted in difficulty in the payment of [illegible] establishment and other regular charges at the commencement of [illegible] year:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.	Closing balance.	Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,05,462	890	Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	17,374	489
South Suburbs ...	41,317	842	Sherpur	7,901	56
Garden Reach ...	44,535	588	Faridpur	12,840	32
Naihati	28,689	971	Sasaram	14,928	312
Gobardanga	3,332	60	Sahibganj	17,352	890
Baduria	4,746	80	[illegible]	10,706	108
Berhampore	40,562	126	[illegible]	7,326	32
Jessore	16,090	47	[illegible]	9,747	90

16. The statement in Appendix E shows the details of total income under each head separately for each Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province :—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts, 1898-99.	Comparison with 1897-98.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	10,51,230	86,524	...	8·9
(b) „ on animal and vehicles ...	2,09,129	...	1,790	·8
(c) „ on professions and trades	48,855	...	224	·4
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries ...	1,49,066	9,376	...	6·7
(e) Water-rate	2,00,614	1,262	...	·6
(f) Lighting rate	54,353	16,639	...	44·1
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	5,72,283	49,607	...	9·4
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,51,196	16,194	...	3·0
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	23,819	3,771	...	18·8
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	99,383	6,401	...	6·8
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	3,34,576	31,100	...	10·2
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,47,454	...	8,624	5·5
5. Miscellaneous	76,166	3,357	...	4·4
6 Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	22,968	...	12,227	34·7
(b) Loans	1,01,150		1,48,850	58·7
(c) Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,310	...	2,110	47·7
(d) Advances	1,49,249	...	32,866	18·0
(e) Deposits	52,548	...	4,813	8·7
Total ...	38,46,349	[illegible]4,231	2,06,504	...
Net increase ...	...		...	·4

The small increase of 17,727 in the revenue shown above does not represent the real increase in the ordinary revenues of the municipalities, for the municipalities [illegible] Rs. 1,48,850 less than in the year 1897-98. Excluding the receipts u[illegible] ordinary and debt, the total real income amounted to Rs. 85,18,[illegible]531 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,13,[illegible]

17. The following table shows the revenue derived in each Division from taxation proper, *i.e.*, under the head "1—Municipal rates and taxes," during 1898-99 and the five previous years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	5,71,798	4,[illegible]	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,[illegible]	2,12,813	2,62,646	56,418	4,27,072	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,485
1895-96	6,00,551	4,94,[illegible]	2,36,726	2,68,498	58,446	4,53,276	1,71,512	80,313	41,816	23,87,600
1896-97	6,59,640	5,80,[illegible]	2,29,543	2,80,064	61,441	4,47,470	1,71,627	82,095	43,128	25,35,665
1897-98	7,57,806	[illegible]	2,26,182	2,89,856	72,036	4,58,591	1,84,481	82,932	42,030	26,79,186
1898-99	7,83,[illegible]	6,03,[illegible]	2,37,410	3,04,274	79,042	4,94,882	2,16,672	85,163	55,511	28,60,545
Increase during the past quinquennium.	2,11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	32,629	61,307	28,836	1,02,746	63,763	3,153	16,066	6,80,644
Percentage of increase.	37·05	[illegible]·1	11·05	25·2	57·4	26·2	41·6	3·8	4·7	31·2

18. During the past quinquennium municipal taxation has increased by Rs. 6,80,644, or 31·2 per cent., varying in the different Divisions from 57·4 in Chittagong to 3·8 in the Orissa Division. Excluding the municipalities which have been established since the beginning of this period, the increase is mainly accounted for by the establishment of new waterworks producing an additional revenue of Rs. 1,65,000; by the extension of the scavenging rate to the extent of over a lakh and a half; and by an increase of slightly under 2½ lakhs in the receipts from the rate on holdings and the tax on persons. This last item represents the result obtained from increase in population, rise in the value of town property and improvement in the practical administration of assessments during the past five years. This indicates commendable attention by the municipalities on the whole to their duty of steadily revising and perfecting their assessments. The Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to press upon them any fresh taxation except for the execution of essential and approved sanitary projects or in payment of such a convenience to the people and protection to the public health as the provision of pure water. But there are still municipalities in which there is large room for revision before a fair and reasonable distribution is attained of the taxation they have imposed on themselves as their ordinary source of income, and to this revision the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt they will address themselves in the spirit and after the fashion already suggested.

As compared with the previous year, the income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,359, or 6·7 per cent. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, and was largest in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 26,348, Rs. 38,115, Rs. 36,291 and Rs. 32,191, respectively.

19. *Tax on [illegible] lands.*—This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,51,230, which is Rs. 66,[illegible], or [illegible]9, in excess of the income during the previous year. The increase was shared more or less by all the Divisions, the percentages varying from [illegible] in Chota Nagpur to 2·9 in the Orissa Division. Better collection of both current and arrear demands, revision of assessments, as also a change in the form of taxation in some places from a tax on persons to the rate on holdings [illegible] Titagar, contributed to the increase, whilst delay in the disposal of [illegible] against revised assessment and laxity of supervision of the collecting [illegible] were responsible for short collections under this

as under other forms of taxation. The largest variations as compared with the previous year occurred in the following municipalities :—

Name of Municipality.	Increase. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Increase. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	4,729	Patna ...	5,993
Howrah ...	14,202	Bhagalpur ...	12,322
South Suburban ...	8,159	Burdwan ...	2,459
Krishnagar ...	3,184	Maniktala ...	1,307
Santipur ...	3,059	Cossipore-Chitpur ...	1,059
Dacca ...	4,587	Muzaffarpur ...	1,425
Chittagong ...	4,693		

20. *Tax on animals and vehicles.*—As compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease of Rs. 1,790 in the income from this source, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,09,129 in 1898-99. The largest decrease occurred in the Burdwan Division, where the receipts fell by Rs. 4,177. This decrease was shared mainly by the municipalities of Howrah (Rs. 4,480) and Ghatal (Rs. 1,674). In the former place the decline is ascribed partly to the failure of the Corporation of Calcutta to pay to the municipality its share of the cart-registration fees for the second-half of the year, and also to the opening of the Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways. The introduction of the system of cart registration in the neighbouring municipalities affected the receipts at Ghatal. There was an increase of Rs. 1,171 in the receipts in the Kalna Municipality, which is reported to be the result of better supervision. At Bhagalpur the receipts show an improvement of Rs. 2,166, owing to a larger number of carts having been registered during the year after the previous year's dullness of local trade. The revenue was almost stationary in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions.

21. *Tax on professions and trades.*—The revenue from this source declined by Rs. 224. The income was stationary in the Presidency Division and fell off in Burdwan and Rajshahi, whilst in the rest of the Divisions there was some increase. Several municipalities shared the decline in the Burdwan Division, notably Bansberia, where the receipts fell off from Rs. 1,889 to Rs. 288, for which no reasons have been assigned.

22. *Tolls on roads and at ferries.*—In no district are tolls levied on roads, nor do the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division derive any income from ferries. The rise of 6·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, was shared mainly by the Patna and Chittagong Divisions, where there was an increase of Rs. 12,164 and 3,342, respectively. The Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities contributed Rs. 10,465 and Rs. 2,324 towards the increase in the former Division, due at Patna to collection of arrears of rent, and at Muzaffarpur to increased rent at which ferries have been let. In the Chittagong Division the increase was due to the inclusion in the accounts of the ferry receipts in the new Municipality of Chandpur, and to increased rents obtained for the ferries in the Chittagong Municipality. The receipts declined in the Dacca, Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions, the decline being largest in the last-named Division, where it amounted to Rs. 3,365. In the Azimganj Municipality in the Presidency Division the income fell off by Rs. 3,051, of which no explanation has been given.

23. *Water-rate.*—This rate is levied only in eight municipalities where water-works have been installed. In Dacca the Commissioners levy no rate for the filtered water supplied. The total receipts rose from Rs. 1,99,352 to Rs. 2,00,614. The largest increase occurred in the Bhagalpur Municipality, where the receipts increased from Rs. 8,077 in 1897-98 to Rs. 13,278, owing to vigorous measures being taken for the realisation of arrears.

24. *Lighting-rate.*—This rate is levied only in the municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling. In the former town the receipts rose from Rs. 37,517 to Rs. 45,112 owing to the extension of gas-light to new areas and the levy of the tax in those places. At Darjeeling the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,241, against the small sum of Rs. 197 levied towards the close of the previous year.

25. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The income under this head shows the large advance of Rs. 49,607, or 9·4 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year. This increase of revenue occurred in

all the Divisions except Rajshahi. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 14,262), in Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,623), and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 7,332), where it rose from Rs. 4,585 to Rs. 11,917. The improvement in revenue was due to the levy of the tax for the first time in some municipalities and in portions of others, and also, as in the case of other demands, to the stricter supervision exercised over the collection department. Taking municipalities separately, the largest increase occurred in the towns named in the margin. As regards Howrah, the Magistrate observes:—

Name of Municipality.		Increase.
		Rs.
Hooghly-Chinsura	...	2,280
Howrah ...	...	3,851
Baranagar ...	...	2,259
Darbhanga ...	...	2,361
Bhagalpur ...	...	4,149

"Although there was an improvement of Rs. 3,851 in the collections under this head in Howrah, this is still the worst collected of all the principal taxes, due to the unfairness of its incidence. The Commissioners have now to some extent modified this unfairness by raising the rate to 5 per cent. on all holdings of the annual value of Rs 400 or over against an arbitrary rate averaging about 4½ per cent. previously in force."

Several municipalities took steps towards making the trenching grounds a source of income. The sale of nightsoil and sweepings also yielded an income in some towns. The receipts, however, from these sources are trifling, and it is probable that the general repugnance of the cultivators in Bengal to the use of nightsoil as manure, noted in last year's Resolution, will take time to disappear.

26. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—The total revenue rose from Rs. 5,35,002 in 1897-98 to Rs. 5,51,196, resulting in an increase of Rs. 16,194, or 3·0 per cent., the increase occurring in all the Divisions except Orissa, where the revenue declined by Rs. 559. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,867) and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 3,357). The following municipalities show the largest variation in the yield of the tax:—

Name of Municipality—		Income during 1897-98.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.
Murshidabad	...	5,426	2,316
Rangpur	...	6,349	1,805
Barh	...	4,389	1,736
Bettiah	...	10,174	2,418
Jajpur	...	2,953	2,222

Name of Municipality—		Income during 1897-98.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.
Jainagar	...	5,188	1,844
Darbhanga	...	21,257	3,082

As in some municipalities the tax on persons has been replaced by the rate on holdings within entire municipal areas or in selected wards; the net result of the year can only be determined on a comparison of the aggregate income from both the forms of tax with that of the previous year. The net result was an increase of Rs. 1,02,718 in the income under both heads taken together.

27. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources, shown in detail in Appendix L, fell from Rs 1,51,949 to Rs. 1,42,904. They are classified as follows:—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,765	45,177	47,023	94,965
Education	3,781	266	255	4,302
Other purposes	17,084	13,555	12,998	43,637
Total ...	23,630	58,998	60,276	1,42,904

28. *Gifts of money or land and works of public utility executed by private individuals.*—Besides the contributions included in the statement above, the following instances of private liberality deserve mention:—Babu Khetra Nath Adhikari, the present Vice-Chairman of the Dainhat Municipality, made a free gift of 2 bighas of land for use as a trenching-ground. Raja Narendra Nath

Khan, of Narajole, is sinking a big well in the Mirzabazar mahalla of the town of Midnapore, where the necessity for pure drinking-water was strongly felt. Two ladies of Hooghly-Ghootiabazar and Hooghly-Bally are reported to have caused two bathing-ghats to be constructed for public convenience. In the Baidyabatty Municipality Babus Umes Chandra Roy and Annoda Prosad Addy contributed Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively for constructing two pucka ghats. In the town of Titagar, the Khardaha Company set up five hydrants on the Khardaha road for supplying filtered water from their mills to the people of the place; similarly, the Standard Jute Company placed two hydrants on Trevor's Road. The owners of the mills within the Garulia Municipality spent Rs. 1,448 on the construction of 700 feet of *pucka*, and 1,500 feet of *kutcha*, drains. They also supplied a public latrine and some urinals at a cost of Rs. 1,065. In this town the widow of the late Babu G. C. Bose erected a *pucka* bathing-ghat on the river bank at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur made a free gift of a piece of land, measuring 10½ cottahs, in the heart of the town, for the construction of a new road in the Azimganj Municipality. He also made over a piece of land rent free for a segregation camp for plague patients. A building with corrugated-iron roof attached to the Bogra Charitable Dispensary, named the Bogra Pauper Ward, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000 by Babu Chandra Kishore Munshi, zamindar of Sherpur. In Comilla Rs. 1,900 was received from Raja Ashutosh Nath Rai, zamindar of the Sarail estate, for the construction of a ward attached to the Comilla Charitable Dispensary, for the accommodation of out-door patients, and in Brahmanbaria Rs. 3,000 was received from Babu Lokonath Rai Choudhuri, zamindar of Adavir, and Rs. 200 from Raja Ashutosh Nath Rai for excavation of a tank. Maulvi Syed Mohammad Abu Saleh, Khan Bahadur, zamindar of the district of Gaya, gave two pieces of land, each measuring 10 cottahs, for trenching purposes. Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 2,490 have been raised by the Daudnagar Municipality for the construction of a new dispensary building. Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, of Jagdispur, contributed a sum of Rs. 784 during the year towards the expenses of the local dispensary and maintained, at their own cost, a middle-class English school, their grant for this purpose during the year having been Rs. 656. They have also spent a sum of about Rs. 1,500 in building a house for the new school. The Maharani of Dumraon constructed a suitable building for the local municipality at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Contributions aggregating Rs. 1,049 were received by the Patna Municipality for making drains and sewers. The Chaibassa Municipality received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Raja of Seraikella to commemorate the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to that town in November 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

29. The total expenditure in the municipalities of the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 37,63,175, against Rs 38,65,776 in 1897-98, being a decrease of Rs. 1,02,601. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,84,135, against Rs. 4,00,961 in the preceding year. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage which the expenditure in each municipality under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole Province the percentages for the past four years are as follows:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5
1896-97	9·8	4·7	15·5	3·4	26·6	9 5	·56	16·1	3·8
1897-98	10·4	7·2	7·4	3·2	30·3	9·7	·57	17·1	3·7
1898-99	10·6	4·4	5·9	3·4	31·7	10·5	·5	16·3	3·4

There was a large falling-off in the expenditure on lighting and water-supply. The decrease under lighting was due to heavy capital charges having been incurred at Darjeeling in the previous year on the electric light installation in that town, and to the payment in that year by the Howrah Municipality of heavy arrear bills for the supply of gas. The falling off under water-supply was also due mainly to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred during the year.

30. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1898-99 under the main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1898-99.	Comparison with 1897-98.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office establishment, &c. ...	1,96.765	6,095	...	3·1
(b) Collection of taxes, &c ...	1,66,109	4,729	...	2·9
(c) " of tolls	1,919	...	57	2·8
(d) Survey of land	7,296	2,288	...	45·6
(e) Refunds ...	2,975	...	2,751	48·0
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	1,473	...	1,737	54·1
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	18.822	...	641	3·2
(b) Lighting ...	1,53.170	...	1,01,034	39·7
(c) Police ...	16,067	11,131	...	225·5
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals	2,359	...	665	21·9
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply ...	2,01,387	...	61,249	23·3
(b) Drainage	1,16,987	3,531	...	3·1
(c) Conservancy (including road clearing and watering) and latrines	10,85.270	17,572	...	1·6
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,60,656	19,164	...	5·6
(e) Vaccination	19,609	...	676	3·3
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses ...	31,053	...	12,766	29·1
(g) Pounds	5,393	...	184	3·3
(h) Dák bungalows and serais ...	4,709	4,160	...	757·7
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	9,017	...	3,699	29·1
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	77,279	3,305	...	4·4
(ii) Buildings	41,958	...	10,853	20·5
(iii) Roads	4,23,762	3,854	...	·9
(iv) Stores	16,031	...	41,106	71·9
4. Public Instruction	1,26,874	...	4,915	3·7
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	7,252	...	2,501	25·6
6. Miscellaneous	3,19,009	64,377	...	25·2
7 Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks) ...	21,140	15,638	...	284·2
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	15,500	...	1,000	6·0
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	18	...	130	87·8
(d) Repayment of loans ...	99,545	11,698	...	13·3
(e) Advances	1,57,644	...	741	·4
(f) Deposits	56,127	...	23,438	29·4
Total ...	37,63,175	1,67,542	2,70,143	...
Net decrease ...	...	...	1,02,601	2·6

31. *Office and Collection Establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 6,095, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 4,729. There has been a steady growth of expenditure under this head during the past four years, and this requires to be closely watched, and if possible checked. In four small municipalities, as compared with seven in 1897-98, the cost of office and collection establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. It is reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that the system of paying for collections by commission instead of by fixed salaries did not work well during the year, and that most of the municipalities in which it was introduced in previous years have reverted to the fixed pay system.

32. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 19,463 to Rs. 18,822, the largest decline occurring in the Darjeeling and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities. In the former it was due to no stores having been purchased during the year. Since the close of the year an arrangement has been made for the levy of a contribution from the Garden Reach Municipality towards the cost of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The result of the negotiations between the Commissioners of the Baranagar Municipality and the Commissioner of Police for extending the service of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to that town, referred to in the last Resolution, has not been reported to Government.

33. *Street lighting.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,54,204 to Rs. 1,53,170, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,034, which occurred mainly under capital expenditure. The decrease, which was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase, was largest in the Municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling, being Rs. 39,110 and Rs. 53,057 respectively, and was due to the non-payment of arrear bills of the Gas Company in the former, and to heavy capital expenditure having been incurred in the latter on the electric light installation in the previous year. Seventeen municipalities against 20 in the previous year, incurred no expenditure on this item. In some places only a small expenditure was incurred in supplying oil for the lanterns of the patrolling police, no street lamps being put up.

	Decrease.
	Rs.
Burdwan	19,539
Rajshahi	5,788
Dacca	14,007
Patna	8,424
Bhagalpur	18,369

34. *Water-supply.*—Under this head also the total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,62,636 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,01,387, the large decline of Rs. 61,249 being shared by the five divisions named in the margin, whilst there was some increase in the remaining divisions, mainly in Chittagong, where the charge rose from Rs. 1,183 to Rs. 5,113. The Howrah Municipality shows a decrease of Rs. 19,742 under "Capital" outlay. As stated in the last Resolution, the water-works installed in the town were not found to be altogether successful at first. Improvements have since received due attention, and the Chairman considers that the works are now settling into shape. The water supplied through the works was found to be in no way inferior to the filtered water supplied in Calcutta. At Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala the Commissioners further extended the water-supply which is obtained from the Calcutta mains, but the supply in the latter place is still inadequate. The Commissioners are contemplating other extensions of the supply, and a scheme has been framed for the purpose, the cost of which will be met out of revenue. Proposals are also under consideration for the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to portions of the South Suburban and Garden Reach Municipalities. The South Dum-Dum Municipality have obtained sanction to the extension of the filtered-water supply from the Cantonment main. At Berhampore the water-works were completed and opened after the close of the year. At Rampur Boalia the Commissioners spent Rs. 4,227 on the re excavation of tanks. The maintenance charge also increased in that town by Rs. 2,138. The reduction of expenditure of Rs. 11,831 at Dacca, was only a paper one, due to the payment of arrear bills in the previous year. At Patuakhali the Subdivisional Officer and Chairman of the Municipality has, it is reported, raised subscriptions for erecting filters in two reserved tanks on the pattern of the one erected at Faridpur, which has proved successful. At Bhagalpur there was a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 17,207 under both capital and maintenance charges. Considerable trouble has been experienced

with these important water-works, owing to the intake having become choked during high flood. The Commissioner remarks: 'There is no denying that hitherto these water-works have not been the success that was hoped for, although there is no doubt that the health of the town has benefited by them. They have cost so much that the town's resources are considerably hampered in every other direction, and as far as I can see, the Municipality has not yet got to the end of its expenditure. Very much depends on the action of the river Ganges during the present rains. Very careful supervision of the engines and the machinery is required, but that is what the Municipality cannot at present afford to pay for.' It is deplorable that the every-day working of a scheme, which has been carried out at so great a cost, should be hampered and rendered inefficient for the want of the necessary expenditure; the more so in view of the Commissioner's remarks quoted in paragraph 2 above. It has moreover been noted by the Sanitary Engineer that the water-rate, which in 1896-97 covered only two-thirds of the cost of the water, was still more inadequate in 1897-98. Some improvement in the water-rate receipts has been noted during the year under review, but they appear to be still insufficient. It is imperative that the municipality should realise its responsibility for keeping the works in proper order, and for submitting to the taxation necessary to enable them to do so.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find from the reports that considerable activity was displayed during the year in several municipalities in excavating tanks and sinking wells and tube-wells, in improving existing tanks and wells, and specially reserving selected tanks and wells for drinking and culinary purposes.

The statement in Appendix M shows the statistics of sources of water-supply available in each municipality and of the quality and quantity of the supply.

35. *Drainage.*—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,456 to Rs. 1,16,987 owing to an increase in the capital expenditure of Rs. 61,316, whilst maintenance charges declined by Rs. 7,785. Taking both heads together, the increase, which was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,672), was shared by four other Divisions—Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur—whilst there was a falling off in the remaining Divisions, especially in Rajshahi (Rs. 8,431). The following municipalities show the largest fluctuations in the expenditure under this head:—

Name of Municipality.	Increase.	Name of Municipality.	Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.
Santipur ...	1,376	Serampore ...	2,830
Azimganj ...	2,366	Dinajpur ...	3,622
Jessore ...	1,172	Darjeeling ...	6,410
Naraingang ...	2,005	Sasaram ...	1,983
Patna ...	6,925	Muzaffarpur ...	1,800
Jamalpur (Monghyr)	1,862	Bhagalpur ...	1,831

At Santipur and Azimganj the increase occurred in the cost of maintenance of existing drains, which rose from Rs. 3 and Rs. 74 to Rs. 1,379 and Rs. 2,440, respectively. The increase in the other places was under capital expenditure. The decline in expenditure shown above was due to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred in the municipalities of Serampore, Dinajpur and Bhagalpur, whilst in the rest the decrease was in the cost of establishment, repairs, &c. At Serampore the scheme for improving the drainage of two wards has been completed, and the rest of the scheme is under preparation. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah are, for the present, turning their attention to the improvement of the surface drainage of the town, the scheme previously drawn up having proved to be impracticable. As regards the future they have obtained sanction to the appointment of an Engineer of the requisite calibre, who has arrived since the close of the year, and they now propose to prepare a scheme such as their finances may admit of. Schemes for the drainage of the Municipalities of Hooghly and Chinsura, and Khulna are, it is reported, under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. The Maniktala Municipality have matured a costly scheme for opening out the drainage outfalls of the Municipality, which has been approved by the Sanitary Board and

has just received the sanction of Government. At Krishnagar the Commissioners obtained a loan of Rs. 28,000 from Government towards the close of the previous year for improving the drainage and water-supply of the town by excavating the channel of the Anjona river. The District Engineer of Nadia has been authorized to execute the scheme under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. At Comilla the Commissioners have commenced the work of excavating two drainage outfall channels. At Patna the construction of new drains, wells and reservoirs and the purchase of a boiler and a pump in connection with the scheme for flushing parts of the city drains contributed to the increased expenditure incurred during the year. No expenditure was incurred on this item in 14 municipalities, among which may be mentioned Darbhanga, Garden Reach, Jalpaipuri and Dinapur.

The municipalities of the Presidency Division are naturally those in which most expenditure under this head is required; and it is satisfactory to note that this is on the whole appreciated by them. On the other hand improvement in this respect is reported to be the great need in the Bhagalpur Division. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur observes that *pucka* drains where they exist, are often rendered useless from the want of a proper preliminary survey. Remarks to much the same effect were recorded by Government last year with regard to the Chota Nagpur Division, and may be taken to apply to mufassal municipalities in general.

36. Since the close of the year, the Sanitary Engineer has made a thorough inspection of the drainage system of Patna, the largest municipality in the Province outside the capital; and it is gratifying to learn that the results of the inspection are uniformly favourable. Mr. Silk reports that the practice of throwing scrapings and refuse from the drains on to the sides of the road has been entirely stopped, and that for the last five years he has never seen the roads and drains in a cleaner condition. The old standing nuisance caused by the Backergunge outfalls has been removed. Considerable lengths of drains in the gullies have been paved with bricks laid flat, and the improvement effected has been so much appreciated by the inhabitants that in many cases they have themselves come forward and paid for the drains themselves. The system of filtering sullage through cinder beds has been intelligently carried out, with excellent results, and the greatest possible attention is paid to flushing. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the high commendation bestowed by the Sanitary Engineer on the Chairman and Secretary of the Municipality in the following passage of his inspection note, and he desires to congratulate them and the Municipal Commissioners of Patna on the successful issue of their labours:—

In closing this report I desire to place on record the splendid sanitary work that is now being carried on in Patna by the Chairman, Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S. There is hardly a drain in the whole town with which he is not personally acquainted, and it is entirely due to his energy, perseverance, and powers of organisation that Patna may now be quoted as an example to all the other municipalities in Bengal not only in the matter of drainage but in all other work connected with conservancy. The greatest credit is also due to the intelligent interest taken in all sanitary work by the Secretary, Maulvi Wajid Hossein.

37. *Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering, and latrines).*—The total charge on this account, which amounted to Rs. 10,85,270, shows an increase of Rs. 17,572 as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by the six divisions named in the margin, whilst there was a decline in the others, of Rs. 11,440 in Burdwan, Rs. 18,465 in Rajshahi, and Rs. 4,199 in Dacca.

	Rs.		Rs.
Presidency ...	8,937	Bhagalpur ...	5,659
Chittagong ...	217	Orissa ...	3,427
Patna ...	28,461	Chota Nagpur	4,985

In the Burdwan Division increase of expenditure occurred in 14 towns, including Asansol, where the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,716 to Rs. 7,041, and a decrease in the remainder, the largest falling off, Rs. 16,033, occurring at Howrah, on account of the discharge of the heavy extra establishment maintained in anticipation of an outbreak of plague. The largest increase in the Presidency Division occurred in the South Suburban Municipality (Rs. 3,908) and in the Patna Division in the Municipalities of Gaya (Rs. 17,160) and Patna (Rs. 14,293). The increase in these as in other places has been ascribed to one or more of the following causes, viz., the purchase of night-soil

and rubbish carts, and of latrines and urinals, the entertainment of extra sweepers and conservancy staff for the cleansing of the town, and increased expenditure on disinfectants as a precaution against the importation of plague, and the construction of bullock sheds and purchase of fodder.

The statistics given in Appendix F show that expenditure on this, the most important item of municipal expenditure, varied from 57·8 per cent. of the total outlay at Asansol to 3·3 per cent. at Taki.

In the town of Dacca special efforts have been made towards remedying the existing state of things, which the Commissioner describes as terrible. Much has been accomplished, though much yet remains to be done. Mr. Savage cautiously summarises the operations now in progress in the remark that 'if there be no backsliding, Dacca will in two or three years be free from the reproach of being the dirtiest town in Bengal.'

The system of coke breeze filtration of sewage was tried at Howrah and various municipalities in the Dacca Division. At Howrah these filters were attached direct to the latrines and urinals, and the experiments proved that the effluent is greatly reduced in quantity by evaporation while passing through the coke, and is, therefore, easier to remove, and it becomes infinitely less offensive and the passage of the carts causes less nuisance in the streets. The Commissioner of Dacca makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"In the course of my inspections, I have paid special attention to the subject of coke filters for sullage water. I found that everywhere the experiments had been utter failures, except in Barisal, where the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Babus Rajani Kanta Das and Promotha Nath Mukherjee, gave their personal attention to the subject, and, after many trials, at last succeeded in getting one filter to work admirably. I have asked other municipalities to adopt the Barisal process, and I expect in the course of the year to see one great difficulty in the way of sanitary improvements (the difficulty of getting rid of sullage water without carting it away) removed."

38. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 3,60,656, shows an increase of Rs. 19,161 as compared with 1897-98. In the year 1893-94, the expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 2,82,189, and thus during the past quinquennium, there has been an increase of Rs. 78,467 or Rs. 15,693 a year on the average. Deducting the special grants and contributions for medical purposes, the total amount paid by municipalities on this account was Rs. 2,36,688. The municipalities named in the margin show the largest fluctuation in the expenditure under this head as compared with the previous year. The increase at Midnapore was due to the payment of bills for the construction of the Leper Asylum, and that at Raniganj to the construction of a plague hospital and to the contribution made towards the pay of a veterinary officer employed by the District Board. The increase of expenditure in municipalities in the Presidency Division was due to the measures adopted to prevent the spread of plague. The decrease is generally ascribed to the reduction in the cost of diet, as high prices prevailed in the previous year, and to smaller expenditure having been incurred on buildings than in the year 1897-98, and also to payment of smaller amount of arrear bills. At Hazaribagh, the old dispensary building which was not suited to requirements and had fallen into disrepair was sold for Rs. 3,000. With this amount and the further help of a donation of Rs. 4,000 from the late Raja of Padma, miscellaneous subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,099, and a grant of Rs. 3,000 from Government, an excellent building for a hospital and dispensary has been constructed on a separate site granted by Government. The new building was opened for use in the month of May of the past year. At Purulia a hospital for contagious diseases was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A dispensary was opened for the first time at Jaynagar.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Raniganj ...	1,160
Midnapore ...	1,257
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	5,164
Maniktola ...	3,442
Baranagar ...	1,825
South Suburbs ...	2,940
Titagar ...	1,117
Naihati ...	1,953
Berhampore ...	1,569
Khulna ...	1,907
Pabna ...	1,896
Jamalpur (Mymensingh) ...	4,735
Samastipur ...	1,051
Jajpur ...	1,231
Hazaribagh ...	1,096
Purulia ...	2,074

Name of Municipality.	Amount of decrease. Rs.
Darjeeling ...	1,236
Dacca ...	8,878
Nasirabad ...	9,165
Faridpur ...	2,047
Patna ...	5,120
Gaya ...	1,522

At Rampur Boalia a lady doctor was appointed in May 1898, and has since been practising in the municipality. A passed midwife has been entertained on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters at Jalpaiguri. A Christian hill girl, who was being educated at the Campbell Medical School at the cost of the Darjeeling Municipality, has passed, and she will now be employed by the municipality at the Charitable Dispensary for the benefit of native females. The hospital for females at Cuttack, known as the "Lady Thompson Dispensary" continued to be supported by voluntary subscriptions. A ward for females was constructed at Colgong. There was a maternity ward attached to the Bankipore Dispensary, where a lady doctor is employed at the cost of the Patna Municipality. Lady doctors are also employed at the Arrah and Dumraon dispensaries and at Bihar.

39. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives full information in regard to vaccination. There were 197 vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 19,760, and these performed 95,822 operations, of which 80,262 were primary, and 15,560 were revaccinations; of the total operations, 87·4 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·5 in the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 486 persons, the average cost of each operation being 3 annas 9 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. of the total population in the 7 towns named in the margin.

Darjeeling ...	9·8	Jamalpur (Monghyr) ...	8·5
Kurseong ...	5·9	Puri ...	8·8
Faridpur ...	6·1	Ranchi ...	5·4
Jhalakati ...	5·2		

40. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 6,03,830 to Rs. 5,59,030 during the year. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years :—

Years.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	73,974	52,811	4,19,908	57,137	6,03,830
1898-99 ...	77,279	41,958	4,23,762	16,031	5,59,030
Increase (+) or decrease (−)...	+3,305	−10,853	+3,854	−41,106	−44,800

41. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure under this head, as shown in Form III, fell from Rs. 1,31,789 to Rs. 1,26,874, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase.

The total expenditure on primary education, which amounted to Rs. 65,576, shows a falling off of Rs. 2,606. The following table compares the expenditure on primary education, Division by Division, during the last two years :—

Name of Division.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in the municipalities in each Division at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between the figures in columns 2 and 4.	Variation between the figures in columns 3 and 4.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,321	12,670	11,662	—659	—1,008	1·4	1·3
Presidency ...	14,084	15,629	14,027	—57	—1,602	3·1	2·7
Rajshahi ...	3,610	5,995	5,838	+2,228	—157	2·7	3·1
Dacca ...	6,752	5,653	5,599	—1,153	—54	2·5	2·2
Chittagong ...	2,009	2,152	2,437	+428	+285	2·4	2·3
Patna ...	18,975	14,908	15,406	—3,569	+498	3·4	3·2
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	5,221	5,194	—99	—27	2·4	2·1
Orissa ...	3,098	3,970	3,490	+392	—480	4·2	4·4
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,984	1,923	—251	—61	4·8	2·7
Total ...	68,316	68,182	65,576	—2,740	—2,606	2·9	2·6

The prescribed standard of expenditure on primary education, as shown in column 2, was attained only in three Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Chittagong and Orissa, whilst in Dacca and Patna it was much below the standard.

42. *Loans.*—The table in Appendix K shows the loan transactions of municipalities during the year. The new loans raised and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. At Darjeeling the Commissioners received an instalment out of the total loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for the electric light installation. The total loan liabilities of municipalities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 30,41,562.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan.	Purpose.
	Rs.	
Rajpur ...	... 3,750	Water-supply.
South Barrackpore	... 2,400	Ditto.
Krishnagar	... 28,000	Drainage and water-supply.
Rampur Boalia	... 5,000	Drainage works.
Darjeeling	... 15,000	Electric lighting.
Cox's Bazar	... 2,000	Construction of office building.
Gaya ...	... 45,000	Sanitary improvements (introduction of Part IX).
Total	... 1,01,150	

43. *Financial condition of municipalities in debt to Government.*—The statement in Appendix N shows the financial condition of municipalities which were in debt to Government during the past year. The list contains the names of 32 municipalities. The solvency of all of these, given full collection of their revenues, is undoubted, and the following remarks will furnish an explanation of what is shown by the figures. In three cases, as specially reported by the Accountant-General, viz., Howrah, Faridpur, and Puri, the Municipal Commissioners made default in the payment of the instalments in repayment of the loans. The Howrah Municipality, by far the most important of these, was unable to pay punctually either of the two instalments of Rs. 43,151-11-2 for the water-works loan which fell due on the 1st April and 1st October 1898. The April instalment was fully paid up, with penal interest, towards the middle of January 1899, whilst Rs. 34,000 was paid on account of the other instalment up to the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,151-11-2 to be paid during the current year. The financial position of this municipality is critical, and has already attracted the special attention of Government. For the reason it is unnecessary to look further than the facts stated in paragraph 11 above. The finances of a body which does not collect more than 66·7 of the current, and 60·09 of the gross, demand cannot be in other than a bad position; and it is once more necessary to emphasise the urgent necessity for improvement in this respect. The resources available are ample, even without resorting to additional taxation, and no excuse is possible for the failure to make provision out of them for the loan obligations of the municipality. At Faridpur an instalment of Rs. 632, payable on the 1st August 1898, was paid up in three instalments by January 1899. The Puri Municipality failed to pay an instalment of Rs. 1,253, due on 1st April 1898, and the money was paid up in September 1898. Municipalities must realise that their loan charges are a first charge on their finances, and must be given precedence over all others. A glance at the figures in column 18 of the statement in Appendix N will show that, besides the above cases, the ordinary income of the municipality, after meeting the ordinary charges of municipal administration, fell short of the amount payable on account of loan charges during the year in the thirteen municipalities named in the margin. In the remaining cases the financial ability of the municipalities to promptly meet their loan charges is beyond doubt. As regards the cases noted above, it appears that none made any default in the payment of the periodical instalments, and that, with one exception, balances were in hand at the close of the year much in excess of the deficit shown against them.

Name of Municipality.	Deficits.	Percentage of total collections on total demands on account of rates and taxes.	Closing balance.
	Rs.		Rs.
Serampore ...	1,875	61·0	3,917
Ranaghat ...	1,062	89·8	2,347
Nadia ...	845	82·5	779
Meherpur ...	174	98·0	752
Kotechandpur ...	354	95·5	1,100
Rampur Boalia ...	2,853	72·1	4,158
Nasirabad ...	2,140	93·7	5,546
Cox's Bazar ...	686	94·1	1,238
Gaya ...	3,574	99·8	22,900
Arrah ...	86	89·6	1,810
Muzaffarpur ...	501	91·6	4,206

In others, notably Serampore, Rampur Boalia and Puri, nothing but stricter attention to collections is needed to put their financial soundness beyond question.

44. *Audit of accounts and embezzlements.*—The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the long list of cases of embezzlement brought to light during the year in course of audit of accounts or otherwise. These occurred in the municipalities of Maniktala, Baduria, South Barrackpore, South Dum-Dum, Patna, Durbhanga, Bhagalpur, Kishanganj, Lohardaga, and Chaibassa. In most of these cases the offenders were prosecuted and punished. The worst case occurred in Bhagalpur, where three tax-collectors embezzled an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,095. These cases indicate laxity in the management of, and supervision over, the collection department, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that greater regard will in future be paid to the account rules by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of municipalities. The reports disclose that in several cases proper security bonds in the form prescribed by Government have not been taken from Municipal employés entrusted with the collection and handling of money. For this there can be no excuse.

45. *Working of the Porters and Dandiwallas' Act.*—The Act is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and *dandiwallas* registered during the year was 750, against 878 in the previous year. There were 22 prosecutions under the Act, against 24 in 1897-98, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 39. Only one license was cancelled during the year. The law continued to be carefully worked, and a close supervision is exercised over the porters and *dandiwallas*.

46. *General working of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, during the year.*—Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"It seems to me municipal management would be greatly improved by an amendment of section 46 of the Act. The power of the Chairman to appoint, fine and dismiss all servants of the municipality should be independent of the Commissioners. If it is necessary to give municipal servants power to appeal from such orders, the appeal should lie to the District Magistrate only. The present system is carefully calculated to form a spirit of insubordination among the servants of the municipality. As to Howrah, I think the time has come when it should be merged in Calcutta, of which it really forms a part. The interests of the two towns are identical, and with the amalgamation many of the difficulties of Howrah administration would disappear."

47. The following are the comments of Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division:—

"The many defects in the system of municipal administration which have been noticed in previous reports still exist. The only satisfactory feature in the municipal administration during the year, is the improvement in the matter of collection, due to special pressure put by me upon the municipal authorities. Want of supervision and a general reluctance on the part of the municipal executive to resort to coercive measures, caused by the fear of becoming unpopular, and consequent laxity in the observance of the rules, still prevail, but the constant issue of orders and circulars and the close watch kept by myself and the Magistrates on their working have produced the improvement indicated by the figures, particularly in some important but most backward municipalities in this respect, such as Krishnagar, Santipur, South Suburban, &c."

48. Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, writes:—

"In my opinion municipal institutions have taken deep root in this Division and produced excellent results. What is wanted is to raise the administration where it is least satisfactory, as in Rangpur, with regard to finances in Pabna, and perhaps in Bogra, to the higher standard attained in Dinajpur and Rampur Boalia, also in the hill stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong."

49. Mr. H. Savage, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"In all the municipalities, except Dacca and Nalchiti, there has been harmony between the Commissioners and the Executive, and on the whole the municipal administration of the year has been a success.

"Dacca and Nalchiti have both suffered from factious opposition which, in the former in particular, has delayed the execution of many much-needed improvements."

50. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Patna Division, quoting the remarks contained in his General Administration report, observes that on the whole the year has been one of general progress and improvement.

51. **Mr. H. C. Williams, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, writes :—**

"Taking charge at the end of April, the only municipalities I have seen anything of are Bhagalpur, Purnea and English Bazar. Generally, the Municipal Commissioners seem to take interest in their work, and when aided by the advice of the district officials do really good work. The municipal administration for the year is undoubtedly satisfactory, although in Bhagalpur there is still great room for improvement. Party spirit does not run so high in this Division as in the suburban municipalities round Calcutta, and there is not the deadlock that at times prevails there. I have already alluded to the small percentage of rate-payers in this Division, and in connection with this should like to note that when an assessor is appointed by Government to revise assessments, he should be a Government officer, lent for the work, and one who, if possible, has had some experience of it. Both in Hooghly and Bhagalpur enquiries have shown that the assessment was not well done by Government nominees. Regarding the attendance of Municipal Commissioners, I find that often Government officers are the worst absentees, and have had to call the attention of several to this fact.

"My thanks are due to Mr. Ritchie for having undertaken, under the orders of Government, the duties of the Chairman of the Bhagalpur Municipality—a no light task—and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Kirti Churn Chatterjee. They deserve great credit for extricating it to some extent from the very difficult and insolvent position to which it had been driven by past inefficient management. The financial condition has improved somewhat, and it is hoped that in the current year it will attain a working balance. Mr. O'Brien, the Chairman, and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, also deserve prominent mention for the satisfactory condition of the Purnea Municipality. The Chairman of Deoghur, Mr. Hoard, also again deserves very special mention.

"As regards the honorary service rendered by other non-official gentlemen, the following deserve special mention:—Babu Shiva Nandan Prosad Sinha, Vice-Chairman, Monghyr Municipality; Mr. A. W. Rendell, Chairman, Jamalpur Municipality; Babu Hari Churn Gangooly, Chairman, Colgong Municipality; and Babu Pashupati Nath Bose, Vice-Chairman, Sahibganj Municipality."

52. The following are the comments of Mr. C. R. Marindin, Commissioner of the Orissa Division :—

"I have no personal knowledge of the different municipalities, as I have only lately joined the Division, but judging from the reports there is a good deal of shortcoming in all of them in respect to conservancy, drainage maintenance of roads, and lighting in most of the municipalities, especially in Cuttack. I believe that this is due in a great degree to want of money, but at the same time I am of opinion that Municipal Committees might do a great deal to keep their towns wholesome and clean by more frequent and stringent use of their regulating and prohibitive powers under the Act. I have lately had occasion to impress this upon the Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality. Puri occupies a unique position among municipalities as a centre from which cholera may be spread to all parts of India and even beyond it, and I think it is a serious question whether the sanitation of the town should be left in the hands of the Municipal Committee, constituted as it is at present."

53. **Mr. A. Forbes**, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, **concludes his report with the following remarks :—**

"Regarding the general working of the Municipal Committees I am glad to be able to endorse the remarks I made in last year's report. In many instances much good work has been done by the non-official Vice-Chairman and occasionally, though I confess rarely, by one or more of the other Commissioners, while the Committees have almost invariably shown themselves ready to listen to the advice given by the Deputy Commissioners or by this office in regard to their budget requirements and questions of sanitation, assessments and other matters."

54. **On the whole the year was one of progress, and in most branches of municipal administration the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note the achievement of undoubted, if not very conspicuous, improvement. The excellent work done in Patna has been noticed in paragraph 36 above. There are many places, as has been noticed in the course of this review, in which there is great need of improvement. The prominent defects are in the assessment of the municipal taxes and the collection of them. To these the attention of the Committees has been definitely drawn. They are dangers from which no municipality is exempt, if its Commissioners fail to be watchful. Inadequacy of assessment is not infrequently accompanied by bad collections. The case of Darbhanga has already been noticed in paragraph 2. What can be effected if the local authorities devote their energies to the work is shown by the results attained in the municipalities named in paragraph 11 and by the improvement brought about in the Presidency Division under the pressure**

applied by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Municipal Commissioners will take this example to heart, and will, during the ensuing year, apply themselves vigorously to the task of placing their assessment lists on a proper footing, and of seeing to it that the assessees pay their just dues in full.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1898-99.

Form I.—*Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.*

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee. (a) Ex-officio.	(b) Nominated.	(c) Elected.	(d) Total.	(e) Officials.	(f) Non-officials.	(g) Europeans.	(h) Native.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan Division.																
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	34,477	1	6	15	22	2	20	2	20	26	7	59·5	
	2	Kalna		9,436	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	36	...	64·7	
	3	Katwa		6,699	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	21	...	53·7	
	4	Dainhat		5,144	1	4	8	13	1	12	...	13	11	...	62·6	
	5	Raniganj ...		13,772	...	5	8	13	2	11	4	9	16	2	48·5	
	6	Asansol ...		11,737	1	9	...	10	2	8	6	4	9	..	54·4	
			Total ...	81,265	3	33	49	85	9	76	12	73	123	9	56·07	
Birbhum	7	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	7,481	...	5	11	16	5	11	...	16	11	2	44·4	
Bankura	8	Bankura ...	Ditto ...	18,743	1	3	8	12	2	10	...	12	21	1	47·9	
	9	Vishnupur ...		18,190	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	22	8	49·1	
	10	Sonamukhi ...		13,462	1	9	...	10	2	8	...	10	14	...	55·0	
			Total ...	56,395	2	16	16	34	6	28	...	34	57	9	50·69	
Midnapore	11	Midnapore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	32,264	..	6	12	18	5	13	2	16	18	...	61·4	
	12	Tamluk		6,612	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	23	...	59·7	
	13	Ghatal		13,942	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	14	...	46·6	
	14	Chandrakona ...		11,309	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	17	...	52·9	
	15	Ramjibanpur ...		9,977	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	18	...	80·2	
	16	Khirpai		5,708	...	4	6	10	1	9	...	10	15	...	67·4	
	17	Kharar		10,083	1	5	10	16	1	15	...	16	13	1	52·8	
			Total	89,895	1	31	60	92	12	80	2	90	118	1	69·1	
Hooghly	18	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	33,060	2	4	12	18	1	17	...	18	24	...	59·2	
	19	Serampore ...		35,952	...	6	12	18	1	17	4	14	18	1	67·7	
	20	Uttarpara ...		6,489	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	10	...	53·3	
	21	Baidyabati ...		18,880	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	24	1	49·7	
	22	Bhadreswar ...		9,639	...	4	8	12	...	12	2	10	15	3	63·7	
	23	Kotrung ...		5,164	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	49·0	
	24	Bansberia ...		6,783	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	14	2	46·3	
	25	Jahanabad ...		8,324	1	10	...	11	4	7	...	11	15	...	63·0	
			Total ...	123,733	3	38	60	101	9	92	6	95	129	7	56·46	
Howrah	26	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	116,606	1	9	20	30	6	24	8	22	24	...	50·9	
	27	Bally		16,700	...	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	16	..	9·31	
			Total ...	133,306	1	15	32	48	8	40	9	39	40	...	30·14	
			Divisional Total...	486,135	10	138	228	376	49	327	29	347	477	28	4·99	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
24-Parganas	28	Cossipore-Chitpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	31,423	...	4	8	12	5	7	3	9	47	...	73·8
	29	Maniktola		28,161	...	4	8	12	2	10	1	11	12	2	62·9
	30	Barnagar		34,278	...	7	14	21	...	21	3	18	17	...	59·9
	31	South Suburban		41,718	...	6	12	18	1	17	...	18	14	1	38·3
	32	Garden Reach		27,924	...	12	...	12	1	11	7	5	9	...	56·48
	33	Rajpur		10,940	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	16	...	58·1
	34	Baruipur		4,122	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	19	...	68·4
	35	Jainagar		8,233	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	16	2	43·7
	36	South Dum-Dum		11,037	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	...	57·4
	37	North ditto		5,354	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	23	1	57·4
	38	South Barrackpore.		19,711	...	6	12	18	4	14	2	16	13	2	39·7
	39	Titagar		6,000	...	9	...	9	...	9	6	3	16	...	61·11
	40	North Barrackpore.		15,568	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	8	...	57·5
	41	Garulia		5,412	...	9	...	9	1	8	3	6	13	...	67·5
	42	Barasat		9,754	...	7	14	21	2	19	...	21	15	...	47
	43	Naihati		29,724	...	7	14	21	6	15	3	18	18	...	48·1
	44	Gobardanga		6,704	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	40·7
	45	Basirhat		15,109	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	17	...	50·9
	46	Badurra		12,744	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	15	6	86·0
	47	Taki		4,936	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	12	...	43·5
			Total ...	328,852	...	110	160	270	24	246	28	212	321	14	...
Nadia	48	Krishnagar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	25,500	1	6	14	21	6	15	...	21	15	...	73·3
	49	Santipur		30,437	1	8	16	25	2	23	1	24	33	1	42·4
	50	Ranaghat		8,506	...	6	12	18	1	17	...	18	30	1	29·3
	51	Nadia		13,334	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	15	...	43·3
	52	Kushtia		4,900	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	27	9	17·0
	53	Kumarkhali		6,165	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	17	...	35·2
	54	Meherpur		5,820	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	20	...	25·5
	55	Birnagar		3,421	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	43·9
	56	Chakdah		8,618	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	20	2	31·0
			Total ...	106,701	2	52	82	136	10	126	1	135	189	13	...
Murshidabad	57	Berhampore	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	23,267	2	6	17	25	6	19	2	23	20	3	40·8
	58	Murshidabad		18,544	...	5	10	15	1	14	1	14	17	...	45·3
	59	Azimganj		17,032	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	21	3	41·2
	60	Jangipur		9,863	...	8	16	24	3	21	...	24	13	...	41·6
	61	Kandi		11,389	...	4	7	11	3	8	...	11	12	1	50·9
			Total ...	79,795	2	28	60	90	13	77	3	87	83	7	...
Jessore	62	Jessore	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,306	...	6	12	18	8	10	...	18	20	3	59·15
	63	Kotchandpur		9,502	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	25	12	47·5
	64	Maheshpur		4,451	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	18	2	58·3
			Total ...	22,259	...	15	28	43	11	32	...	43	63	17	...
Khulna	65	Khulna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,667	2	13	...	15	3	12	1	14	20	3	33·5
	66	Satkhira		8,550	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	15	1	54·1
	67	Debhatta		5,384	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	20	4	44·6
			Total ...	22,601	2	29	8	39	3	36	1	38	55	8	...
			Divisional Total...	560,208	6	234	338	579	61	517	33	545	711	59	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
Rajshahi	68	Rampur Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	21,407	...	7	14	21	8	13	3	18	16	1	45·3
	69	Nator		9,185	...	6	12	18	2	16	...	18	25	3	54·4
			Total ...	30,592	...	13	26	39	10	29	3	36	41	4	...
Dinajpur	70	Dinajpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	12,204	...	5	10	15	4	11	1	14	24	6	5·75
Jalpaiguri	71	Jalpaiguri	Ditto	9,682	2	11	...	13	4	9	2	11	17	3	38·9
Darjeeling	72	Darjeeling	Ditto	14,145	...	25	...	25	5	20	23	2	24	...	47·41
	73	Kurseong		3,522	...	5	7	12	1	11	6	6	13	1	47·3
			Total ...	17,667	...	30	7	37	6	31	29	8	37	1	...

FORM. I.—*Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
					a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concluded.*																
Rangpur	74	Rangpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	...	6	12	18	2	16	...	18	18	2	45·9	
Bogra	75	Bogra	Ditto ...	6,605	...	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	15	2	46·2	
	76	Sherpur		3,965	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	3	39·8	
			Total ...	10,570	...	9	18	27	3	24	1	26	30	5	..	
Pabna	77	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,486	...	6	12	18	4	14	1	17	16	4	41·5	
	78	Sirajganj ...		23,188	...	4*	12	16	2	14	...	16	19	2	42·0	* Two seats were vacant at the close of the year.
			Total ..	39,674	...	10	24	34	6	28	1	33	35	6		
			Divisional Total..	134,905	2	84	97	183	35	148	37	146	262	27	...	
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca	79	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	82,321	2	5	14	21	5	16	4	17	24	...	53·3	
	80	Narayanganj ..	Ditto ...	17,715	...	4	8	12	1	11	3	9	17	...	67·1	
			Total ...	100,036	2	9	22	33	6	27	7	26	41	...	...	
Mymensingh ...	81	Nasirabad ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	11,555	1	5	12	18	4	14	1	17	30	6	44·1	
	82	Muktagacha ...		4,923	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	23	1	55·5	
	83	Jamalpur ...		15,358	1	4	10	15	2	13	...	15	19	4	44·5	
	84	Sherpur ...		10,744	..	4	8	12	...	12	..	12	38	13	40·3	
	85	Kishorganj ...		13,988	1	4	10	15	1	14	1	14	15	1	50·6	
	86	Bazitpur .		9,309	...	3	6	9	1	8	.	9	10	...	48·1	
	87	Netrokona ...		9,621	1	15	...	16	3	13	...	16	17	...	54·3	
	88	Tangail ...		17,973	1	5	9	15	2	13	...	15	17	3	41·3	
			Total ...	93,791	5	43	61	109	14	95	2	107	169	28	46·8	
Faridpur	89	Faridpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	11,052	...	6	12	18	5	13	...	18	18	1	38·8	
	90	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	13,772	..	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	16	...	63·5	
			Total ...	24,824	..	10	20	30	6	24	...	30	34	1	...	
Backergunge ...	91	Barisal ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended up to date.	15,482	1	4	10	15	1	14	1	14	24	1	54·7	
	92	Nalchiti ...		1,675	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	15	2	40·6	
	93	Jhalakati ...		2,355	...	9	...	9	1	8	2	7	19	1	37·5	
	94	Pirojpur ...		12,246	1	10	...	11	3	8	1	10	23	7	46·2	
	95	Patuakhali ...		4,895	1	9	...	10	3	7	...	10	15	...	78·6	
			Total ...	36,653	3	41	10	54	9	45	4	50	96	11	...	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	255,304	10	103	113	226	35	191	13	213	340	40	...	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
Tippera	96	Comilla ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	14,690	1	5	12	18	2	16	3	15	13	1	42·4
	97	Brahmanbaria...		18,006	1	3	8	12	2	10	...	12	13	2	52·5
	98	Chandpur ..		8,178	3	6	...	9	3	6	2	7	24	2	60·2
			Total ...	40,864	5	14	20	39	7	32	5	34	50	5	...
Noakhali	99	Noakhali ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	5,479	1	3	8	12	3	9	...	12	10	2	51·9
Chittagong	100	Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	24,069	1	5	12	18	4	14	3	15	18		64·8
	101	Cox's Bazar ..		4,347	3	10	...	13	4	9	1	12	11	1	66·5
			Total ...	28,416	4	15	12	31	8	23	4	27	29	1	...
			Divisional Total...	74,759	10	32	40	82	18	64	9	73	98	8	
PATNA DIVISION.																
Patna	102	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	167,529	4	7	20	31	5	26	4	27	21	...	34·1
	103	Barh		12,863	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	14	2	46·7
	104	Bihar		47,723	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	36	4	52·3
	105	Dinapore Nizamut.		28,096	1	6	12	19	3	16	3	16	16	...	55·2
			Total ...	256,311	5	20	46	71	8	63	7	64	87	6	...
Gaya	106	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	80,383	..	9	16	25	3	22	5	20	17	...	51·0
	107	Tikari		11,741	1	12	...	13	2	11	2	11	13	..	51·4
	108	Daudnagar ...		9,851	1	12	...	13	3	10	1	12	12	2	47·5
			Total ...	101,975	2	33	16	51	8	43	8	43	42	2	...
Shahabad	109	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	46,905	...	6	12	18	4	14	2	16	17	1	59·0
	110	Jagdispur ...		12,475	...	4	5	9	1	8	1	8	12	...	76·8
	111	Buxar		15,506	...	5	8	13*	2	11	2	11	14	...	70·7
	112	Dumraon ...		18,384	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	22	3	63·3
	113	Bhabhua ...		5,962	...	4	6	10*	2	8	...	10	21	1	62·8
	114	Sasaram ...		22,713	...	8	14	22	2	20	1	21	13	...	56·6
			Total ..	121,945	...	30	51	81	12	69	7	74	99	5	...
Saran	115	Chapra ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	57,352	1	5	12	18	2	16	3	15	16	...	48·0
	116	Revelganj ...		13,173	1	3	8	12	1	11	1	11	15	5	51·1
	117	Siwan		14,785	...	3	6	9	2	7	1	8	11	...	50·9
			Total ...	85,610	2	11	26	39	5	34	5	34	42	5	...
Champaran	118	Motihari ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	13,108	2	3	8	13	3	10	4	9	13	1	59·7
	119	Bettiah		25,513	1	12	..	13	3	10	3	10	10	1	57·7
			Total ...	38,621	3	15	8	26	6	20	7	19	23	2	...
Muzaffarpur	120	Muzaffarpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	49,192	...	7	12	19	3	16	5	14	13	1	45·2
	121	Hajipur ...		21,487	...	4	9	13*	2	11	1	12	16	3	62·9
	122	Lalganj		12,493	...	10	1	11*	1	10	1	10	17	5	41·3
	123	Sitamarhi ...		8,715	1	11	...	12	2	10	1	11	12	...	41·6
			Total ...	91,887	1	32	22	55	8	47	8	47	58	9	...
Darbhanga	124	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	73,561	3	5	14	22	5	17	4	18	11	1	60·4
	125	Madhubani ...		17,526	...	6	10	16	3	13	1	15	13	1	45·0
	126	Rosera ...		10,885	...	14	...	14	1	13	2	12	17	1	48·3
	127	Samastipur ...		8,241	2	7	...	9	3	6	2	7	14	...	57·9
			Total ...	110,213	5	32	24	61	12	49	9	52	55	3	...
			Divisional Total for 1898 99.	806,562	18	173	193	384	59	325	51	333	403	32	...

* Including Chairman.

FORM No. I.—*Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
					(a) Ex-officio.	(b) Nominated.	(c) Elected.	(d) Total.	(e) Officials.	(f) Non-officials.	(g) Europeans.	(h) Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
Monghyr	128	Monghyr ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	57,077	1	7(a)	11	19	3	16	6	13	17	...	52·0	(a) This includes appointment by Government of official Chairman.
	129	Jamalpur ...		18,089	...	6	12	18	...	18	8	10	7	1	58·3	
			Total ...	75,166	1	13	23	37	3	34	14	23	24	1	...	
Bhagalpur	130	Bhagalpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	69,106	...	8	14	22	4	18	5	17	21	1	52·5	
	131	Colgong ...		5,145	...	11	...	11	1	10	...	11	14	...	66·2	
			Total ...	74,251	...	19	14	33	5	28	5	28	35	1	...	
Purnea	132	Purnea ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,555	...	7	12	19	5	14	4	15	14	1	48·45	
	133	Kishanganj ...		8,128	...	5	8	13	2	11	...	13	21	9	28·92	
			Total ...	22,683	...	12	20	32	7	25	4	28	35	10	...	
Malda	134	English Bazar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,818	2	4	12	18	5	13	1	17	17	3	41·1	
	135	Old Malda ..		4,178	1	3	8	12	3	9	1	11	15	3	40·0	
			Total ...	17,996	3	7	20	30	8	22	2	28	32	6	...	
Sonthal Parganas ...	136	Deoghur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,163	...	6(a)	10	16	3	13	1	15	14	...	51·7	
	137	Sahibganj ...		11,297	...	3	6	9	...	9	3	6	10	...	55·0	
			Total ...	17,460	...	9	16	25	3	22	4	21	24	...	...	
			Divisional Total	207,556	4	60	93	157	26	131	29	128	150	18	...	
ORISSA DIVISION.																
Cuttack	138	Cuttack	Bengal Municipal amended Act IV of 1894.	42,033	...	6	12	18	8	10	3	15	17	1	43·0	
	139	Jajpur	Ditto ...	11,992	1	11	...	12	2	10	...	12	23	7	45·0	
	140	Kendrapara ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894.	14,076	...	12	...	12	3	9	...	12	12	...	65·9	
			Total ...	68,101	1	29	12	42	13	29	3	39	52	8	51·34	
Balasore	141	Balasore... ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894.	20,775	1	5	12	18	5	13	2	16	12	...	38·88	
Puri	142	Puri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894.	28,794	1	4	10	15	6	9	1	14	15	2	50·6	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	117,670	3	38	34	75	24	51	6	69	79	10	...	

Hazaribagh ...	143	Hazaribagh ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,672	2	4	9	15	5	10	5	10	18	1	54·6
	144	Chatra ...		10,783	2	8	6	16	4	12	1	15	11	...	46·5
			Total ...	27,455	4	12	15	31	9	22	6	25	29	1	...
Lohardaga ...	145	Ranchi ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	20,306	2	4	10	16	3	13	5	11	12	1	48·6
	146	Lohardaga ...		7,110	2	9	...	11	3	8	1	10	16	...	58·0
			Total ...	27,416	4	13	10	27	6	21	6	21	28	1	...
Palamau ...	147	Daltonganj ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,195	4	6	...	10	4	6	1	9	10	...	64·0
Manbhum ...	148	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	12,128	2	5	12	19	5	14	4	15	12	1	44·2
	149	Jhalda ...		4,540	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	13	1	38·4
	150	Raghunathpur...		3,965	1	9	...	10	2	8	1	9	14	1	57·0
			Total ...	20,633	3	23	12	38	8	30	5	33	39	3	46·5
Singhbhum ...	151	Chaibassa ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,850	3	10	...	13	5	8	5	8	17	...	66·5
			Divisional Total ...	87,549	18	64	37	119	32	87	23	96	123	5	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	2,739,348	81	926	1,173	2,180	339	1,841	230	1,950	2,586	227	8·7
			Grand Total for 1897-98.	2,722,170	69	934	1,171	2,174	352	1,822	232	1,942	2,609	219	8·3

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipali*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Municipal Rates and Taxes. Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	856	34,241	5,205	1,181	6,075	19,409	...	15,221	..	556	81,
	2	Kalna ..	5,030	140	4,101	129	...	...	...	2,069	5,016	34	11,
	3	Katwa ...	2,043	135	425	64	...	...	...	1,317	3,703	4	5,
	4	Dainhat ...	876	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	14	2,
	5	Raniganj ...	134	11,285	1,516	575	...	...	...	2,477	...	79	15,
	6	Asansol ...	1,469	7,982	784	199	...	...	...	2,813	...	30	11,
		Total ...	10,408	53,785	12,031	2,148	6,075	19,409	...	23,897	10,881	717	1,29,
Birbhum ...	7	Suri ...	775	657	679	88	...	...	...	3,163	4,251	9	8,
Bankura ...	8	Bankura ...	2,181	1,239	554	20	...	...	...	2,041	6,260	249	10,
	9	Vishnupur ...	1,044	168	710	54	...	...	...	...	4,294	...	5,
	10	Sonamukhi ...	1,676	54	371	106	...	...	.	...	3,387	6	8,
		Total ...	4,901	1,461	1,635	180	...	...	...	2,041	13,941	255	19,
Midnapore ...	11	Midnapore ...	3,283	16,815	5,749	522	...	...	...	12,984	...	438	36,
	12	Tamluk ...	2,509	172	327	27	136	...	...	1,488	3,377	20	5,
	13	Ghatal ...	1,581	271	1,597	2	...	...	...	...	5,693	24	7,
	14	Chandrakona ...	2,442	27	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	3,019	46	4,
	15	Ramjibanpur ...	70	32	455	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	17	2,
	16	Khirpai ...	440	28	199	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	6	1,
	17	Kharar ...	1,886	2	594	...	...	...	...	...	3,068	108	8,
		Total ...	12,211	17,347	10,481	551	136	...	...	14,417	19,169	659	62,
Hooghly ...	18	Hooghly-Chinsura	725	23,983	4,045	597	2,964	...	...	13,546	...	208	45,
	19	Serampore ...	3,707	26,006	1,322	1,110	4,400	...	...	13,918	...	414	47,
	20	Uttarpara ...	2,614	6,826	914	592	1,000	...	...	2,784	...	48	12,
	21	Baidyabati ...	4,730	27	5,190	1,241	390	...	...	4,092	7,670	63	18,
	22	Bhadreswar ...	6,193	4,072	1,213	682	...	...	...	1,542	963	29	8,
	23	Kotrung ...	933	3	112	1,137	...	...	...	...	2,382	13	3,
	24	Bansberia ...	249	36	318	258	...	...	...	...	2,884	25	3,
	25	Jahanabad ...	972	433	225	...	...	...	...	...	3,123	58	3,
		Total ...	20,123	61,386	13,339	5,617	8,754	...	...	35,882	17,022	858	1,42,
Howrah ...	26	Howrah ...	17,454	1,47,158	7,934	2,581	...	1,04,436	45,112	95,911	...	350	4,08,
	27	Bally ...	921	10,239	700	838	1,060	...	...	4,368	...	73	17,
		Total ...	18,375	1,57,397	8,634	3,419	1,060	1,04,436	45,112	1,00,279	...	423	4,20,
		Divisional Total	66,793	2,91,983	46,802	12,003	16,025	1,23,935	45,112	1,79,679	65,108	2,916	7,83,
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
24-Parganas ...	28	Cossipore-Chitpur	54,838	50,848	3,404	1,217	...	23,017	...	21,896	...	1,02	1,09,
	29	Maniktola ...	1,717	25,338	4,551	1,798	...	2,814	...	14,494	...	630	50,
	30	Baranagar ...	2,283	27,260	2,348	1,505	1,166	...	...	21,382	...	428	54,
	31	South Suburban ...	1,195	21,279	2,774	1,743	...	...	...	1,781	...	974	26,
	32	Garden Reach ...	8,192	19,553	1,371	253	...	...	...	5,280	...	672	27,1
	33	Rajpur ...	117	45	1,415	105	...	...	...	1,712	5,805	427	9,5
	34	Baruipur ...	638	175	931	21	...	...	...	686	2,243	17	4,0
	35	Jainagar ...	3,341	60	768	102	...	...	...	803	3,274	1	5,0
	36	South Dum-Dum	1,518	293	934	312	...	...	...	2,246	5,827	32	9,1
	37	North ditto	352	28	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	2,197	23	3,9
	38	South Barrackpore.	343	1,535	1,184	329	...	...	...	1,724	8,104	179	19,
	39	Titagar ...	345	6,970	231	81	...	...	...	4,859	...	45	12,1
	40	North Barrackpore.	296	116	486	455	390	...	...	1,850	6,298	74	9,6
	41	Garulia ...	1,103	81	97	146	...	...	...	1,749	2,625	3	4,6
	42	Barasat ...	262	367	4,632	50	...	...	...	679	4,209	316	10,2
	43	Naihati ...	400	2,269	1,390	2,554	1,976	...	...	7,152	10,499	224	26,0
	44	Gobardanga ...	74	36	193	20	...	...	...	...	2,466	5	2,7
	45	Basirhat ...	636	270	1,007	94	...	...	...	...	4,707	380	6,6
	46	Baduria ...	75	...	081	...	...	...	...	...	3,213	219	4,1
	47	Taki ...	632	45	63	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	64	2,5
		Total ...	73,319	1,65,512	30,264	10,085	3,531	25,831	...	87,599	63,430	3,787	3,93,5

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
		From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
818	308	50	...	...	...	1,170	3,378	...	945	4,910	...	2,529	...
338	..	4	...	...	...	342	77	...	8	42	...	...	...
279	...	6	...	...	...	285	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	...	7	...	...	...	430	47	..	13	...	...	...	...
394	79	10	...	...	...	482	128	53	...	...	...	50	...
381	56	7	...	..	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	165	...
2,617	443	93	..	...	...	3,153	3,687	53	966	4,952	...	2,744	...
485	171	18	...	...	...	624	210	...	371	...	...	569	...
120	17	6	...	...	...	143	2	...	...	...	112	1,325	...
150	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,033	7	28	...	3	..	...
240	...	...	...	..	...	240	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
510	17	6	...	...	...	533	1,059	7	28	...	115	1,325	...
520	367	17	...	...	...	904	554	96	..	12,862	1,308	325	...
160	..	25	...	...	...	185	60	219	...	...	20	2,317	...
91	...	4	...	...	...	95	102	...	68	...	7	...	...
132	...	3	...	...	...	135	...	198	...	...	12	...	...
119	...	...	...	...	...	119	..	5	...	...	.	...	...
81	..	...	...	...	...	81	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	4	...	..		74	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
1,173	367	53	..	...	..	1,503	776	522	68	12,862	1,347	2,642	...
733	432	33	...	...	...	1,198	147	...	20	...	...	138	...
528	247	33	...	...		808	460	8	2	...	270	1,739	...
77	107	12	...	...	...	196	46	...	...	...	..	...	...
151	8	12	...	...	...	171	179	5	...	...	...	66	...
116	53	6	..	...	...	175	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	4	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	...	16	...	...	...	195	467	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,111	847	116	...	...	...	3,074	1,315	13	22	...	290	1,941	...
396	1,832	99	5,864	...	...	8,191	3,003	18	...	...	...	6,222	...
101	...	7	...	...	...	108	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
497	1,832	106	5,864	...	...	8,299	3,151	18	...	...	...	6,222	...
7,343	3,677	302	5,864	...	...	17,276	10,198	613	1,455	17,804	1,752	15,443	...
377	32	38	12,326	...	...	12,773	234	165	4,444	...	...	...	...
108	112	13	1,267	445	...	1,945	246	...	2,193	...	...	...	...
428	82	25	...	...	...	485	611	211	...	...	...	161	...
428	136	43	...	...	...	607	...	...	1,231	...	...	...	...
65	52	9	283	...	...	409	...	72	8,628	...	...	...	...
117	173	27	...	...	...	317	64	37	...	...	...	...	...
168	83	4	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
815	...	12	...	...	...	327	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	16	3	...	...	...	293	103	...	...	...	...	21	...
176	27	5	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
678	143	...	...	...	...	821	...	119	...	...	...	...	...
106	12	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
464	...	3	...	...	...	457	26	...	1	...	...	241	...
104	...	5	...	...	...	109	127	25	...	...	...	111	...
310	...	7	...	...	...	317	13	213	...	...	...	...	...
601	...	19	...	...	...	620	40	149	...	...	...	...	...
164	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	...	23	...	...	...	230	40	4	...	...	...	80	...
233	...	6	...	...	...	239	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	14		...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,871	818	261	13,876	445	...	20,771	1,617	805	16,481	...	...	665	...

7(a) REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							8 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			Total.
From burning-ghats and burial-grounds.	Others.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27	...	1,445	...	...	628	13,862	...	681	785	...	...	300	...	...	7	1,773
792	32	178	...	...	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26
523	...	115	...	...	...	695	...	...	13	...	...	200	...	...	...	213
...	...	32	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	677	...	...	...	908	...	...	21	...	...	100	...	...	344	465
...	3	237	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,342	35	2,684	...	...	628	17,091	...	681	819	...	...	600	26	...	351	2,477
...	...	121	...	...	...	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	73	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	100	1,100
...	...	82	...	...	...	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	144
...	...	74	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	229	...	...	...	2,763	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	...	...	100	1,244
262	...	611	...	1,840	364	18,221	...	2,184	18	...	266	300	...	107	804	3,679
...	...	295	...	...	...	2,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	403
...	...	86	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	55	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180
...	...	83	52	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	80	8	...	148	236
...	...	31	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	330
...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262	...	1,177	52	1,840	364	21,911	...	2,184	18	...	266	890	8	107	1,355	4,828
...	...	347	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	156
...	9	723	...	...	...	3,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	1,191
...	...	122	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	352	...	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	611	...	...	...	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,499	...	36	...	...	...	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	91	...	...	...	548	...	...	...	...	...	775	...	...	239	1,014
1,499	9	2,423	...	...	...	7,512	...	...	...	...	...	775	156	...	1,430	2,361
...	8,917	9,871	115	...	...	28,144	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	8,154
...	...	333	...	...	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,917	10,204	115	...	...	28,625	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	8,154
3,103	8,961	16,833	165	1,840	992	79,173	8,000	2,865	837	...	266	3,409	344		3,236	19,064
488	555	882	...	...	...	6,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	...	634
...	103	284	...	...	...	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	340	...	...	...	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	242
...	...	928	...	...	...	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	69	...	...	...	8,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	125	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	15	193	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	144
81	...	136	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	143	263
...	...	57	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	79	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	...	76	...	...	...	407	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
27	2	157	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
56	50	73	...	...	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	205	...	...	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	...	...	35	319	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	240
...	28	134	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	1	121
...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
894	758	3,884	...	...	35	25,324	...	...	...	18	...	744	1,376	...	144	2,282

in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	1,402	1,402	...	...	...	...	3,484	937	4,421	1,04,608	1,05,462	2 6 0	3 0 6	
118	86	199	1	...	...	...	1,161	205	1,367	14,552	19,582	1 3 5	1 8 8	
...	69	69	...	...	...	...	100	165	265	7,175	9,218	0 13 6	1 1 1	
...	76	76	...	...	...	...	238	137	375	3,151	4,027	0 6 9	0 9 9	
...	228	228	..	...	..	50	641	4	695	18,710	18,844	1 2 6	1 5 8	
...	126	120	...	...	..	50	...	...	50	12,833	14,392	1 0 1	1 1 5	
118	1,987	2,100	1	...	...	100	5,624	1,448	7,173	1,61,027	1,71,435	1 9 4	1 15 8	
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	66	66	10,808	11,583	1 2 11	1 7 1	
...	420	429	...	...	...	50	1,420	645	2,115	15,662	17,843	0 8 10	0 13 4	
...	174	174	...	...	...	...	355	46	401	7,248	8,292	0 4 7	0 6 4	
...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	4,330	6,035	0 4 7	0 5 2	
...	640	640	...	...	...	50	1,775	751	2,576	27,260	32,170	0 6 2	0 8 7	
...	280	280	...	...	..	...	1,407	413	1,850	61,302	64,675	1 2 0	1 14 5	
1	21	22	...	...	...	...	1,119	74	1,193	10,256	12,765	0 13 4	1 8 0	
...	24	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,029	9,610	0 8 8	0 9 2	
...	45	45	...	...	...	25	287	...	312	5,592	8,034	0 6 7	0 7 10	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	3,311	3,381	0 4 5	0 5 3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	2,389	2,820	0 5 4	0 6 5	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	3,881	5,767	0 5 11	0 6 1	
1	373	374	.	...	...	25	2,813	609	3,447	94,850	1,07,061	0 11 1	1 0 10	
...	1,518	1,518	1,940	...	...	...	748	705	3,399	52,234	52,959	1 5 11	1 9 3	
...	78	78	...	...	...	...	5,238	236	5,474	57,958	61,665	1 4 11	1 9 9	
4	16	20	...	...	...	...	490	17	507	13,055	15,669	1 13 11	2 0 2	
...	85	85	..	...	...	...	5,771	497	6,208	25,799	30,529	1 0 3	1 6 5	
...	60	60	..	...	...	...	570	101	671	9,088	10,181	0 14 0	1 0 6	
...	61	61	...	...	...	...	151	4	155	4,085	5,018	0 11 3	0 12 7	
...	103	103	...	...	...	...	10	162	172	5,606	5,855	0 8 4	0 13 2	
...	380	380	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	6,020	6,992	0 7 4	0 12 6	
4	2,301	2,305	1,940	...	...	...	12,978	1,766	16,690	1,74,745	1,94,808	1 2 5	1 6 7	
1,205	3,720	4,925	13,503	..	...	...	6,460	4,506	24,469	4,77,365	4,94,810	3 7 4	4 1 6	
263	177	440	...	...	..	...	1,517	56	1,573	19,880	20,801	1 0 6	1 3 0	
1,468	3,897	5,365	13,503	...	...	...	7,977	4,562	26,042	4,97,245	5,15,620	3 3 6	3 11 8	
1,586	9,198	10,784	15,450	...	...	175	31,167	9,202	55,994	9,65,944	10,32,737	1 9 9	1 15 9	
60	1,883	1,943	...	...	...	100	50	735	885	1,32,839	1,87,677	3 7 11	4 3 7	
3,155	1,817	4,972	...	...	...	...	...	115	115	60,453	62,150	1 12 8	2 2 4	
380	88	468	...	...	...	...	705	526	1,231	57,827	60,110	1 0 2	1 10 11	
...	8,309	8,309	...	...	...	...	904	63	967	40,613	41,807	0 10 11	0 15 6	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	36,373	44,565	0 15 0	1 4 10	
...	73	73	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	3,750	14,019	14,130	0 13 10	1 4 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,838	5,470	0 15 9	1 2 9	
...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	48	48	5,097	9,038	0 9 8	0 11 0	
...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	223	223	9,884	11,312	0 13 3	0 14 3	
...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	4,382	4,734	0 11 9	0 13 1	
360	176	536	...	2,400	...	...	355	173	2,928	17,665	18,008	0 10 6	0 14 4	
66	44	110	...	...	...	...	255	41	296	13,441	13,780	2 0 5	3 3 10	
23	32	55	...	...	...	...	74	174	248	10,878	11,172	0 9 11	0 10 6	
...	67	67	...	...	..	...	327	65	392	5,687	6,790	0 13 9	1 0 9	
22	178	200	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	11,455	11,717	1 0 10	1 2 9	
...	183	183	...	...	..	100	630	353	1,103	28,280	23,680	0 14 0	0 15 2	
...	6	6	.	...	...	...	340	25	365	3,258	3,332	0 6 5	0 7 9	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	7,189	7,825	0 6 11	0 7 7	
...	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	4,640	4,715	0 5 2	0 5 9	
...	3	3	...	..	...	...	400	9	499	3,150	3,782	0 8 2	0 10 1	
4,066	13,111	17,177	...	6,150	...	200	4,150	2,883	13,383	4,72,526	5,50,875	1 3 1	1 6 11	

Form No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipaliti*

1	2	3	4	5									
				Municipal Rates and Taxes.									
											Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).		
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close o last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Presidency Division—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Nadia ...	48	Krishnagar ...	838	20,328	2,801	313	...	...	...	11,540	...	487	35,8
	49	Santipur ...	1,032	19,386	2,496	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	24,3
	50	Ranaghat ...	4,575	5,049	625	248	...	...	...	3,463	...	144	9,8
	51	Nadia ...	2,620	12	122	86	...	...	...	...	3,068	34	3,9
	52	Kushtia ...	144	555	1,062	124	...	...	...	2,617	3,349	143	7,6
	53	Kumarkhali ...	325	64	196	...	...	...	...	1,926	3,046	106	5,3
	54	Meherpur ...	832	332	106	73	...	...	...	...	2,007	12	2,8
	55	Birnagar ...	1,518	9	236	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	48	2,6
	56	Chakdaha ...	300	129	713	20	...	...	...	...	2,267	6	3,1
		Total ...	12,294	45,864	8,417	1,867	...	...	...	19,555	16,977	2,424	95,1
Murshidabad ...	57	Berhampore ...	316	3,391	1,813	271	913	...	...	11,047	16,358	665	34,4
	58	Murshidabad ...	5,164	714	1,522	124	1,547	...	...	...	7,742	267	11,9
	59	Azimganj ...	3,807	186	1,542	347	1,673	...	...	...	8,835	93	12,6
	60	Jangipur ...	435	419	70	40	3,925	...	...	1,967	4,157	51	10,6
	61	Kandi ...	1,169	306	428	48	...	...	...	1,118	5,107	28	7,0
		Total ...	10,891	5,016	5,381	830	8,058	...	...	14,132	42,229	1,104	76,7
Jessore ...	62	Jessore ...	318	8,566	780	51	...	...	...	3,628	...	6	13,0
	63	Kotchandpur ...	1,610	38	1,985	...	180	...	...	541	2,720	57	5,1
	64	Maheshpur ...	339	35	122	23	32	...	...	..	2,086	...	2,3
		Total ...	2,267	8,639	2,887	74	212	...	...	4,169	4,806	63	20,8
Khulna ...	65	Khulna ...	5,814	3,421	112	173	...	...	...	3,733	3,448	248	11,[illegible]
	66	Satkhira ...	219	225	303	7	...	...	...	...	3,359	210	4,1
	67	Debhatta ...	5	17	...	...	32	...	...	...	2,[illegible]06	67	2,3
		Total ...	6,038	3,663	415	180	32	...	...	3,733	9,067	525	17,0
		Divisional Total...	1,09,839	2,28,694	47,394	13,636	11,838	26,831	...	1,29,188	1,36,509	9,853	6,03,[illegible]
Rajshahi Division.													
Rajshahi	68	Rampur Boalia	1,790	2,074	6,076	86	1,576	...	...	5,060	10,447	81	25,[illegible]
	69	Nator ...	1,635	240	2,825	...	...	...	...	3,081	4,982	30	11,
		Total ...	3,425	2,314	8,901	86	1,576	...	...	8,141	15,429	111	36,
Dinajpur	70	Dinajpur ...	3,230	2,419	8,840	...	2,070	...	...	5,583	9,894	380	24,
Jalpaiguri	71	Jalpaiguri ...	5,280	8,250	556	481	...	...	...	5,124	6,588	18	16,
Darjeeling	72	Darjeeling ...	7,939	38,000	1,355	911	...	20,565	9,241	17,184	...	33	87,
	73	Kurseong ...	634	5,797	...	66	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	7,
		Total ...	8,573	43,797	1,355	977	...	20,565	9,241	19,185	...	33	95,
Rangpur	74	Rangpur ...	679	970	3,430	40	...	...	...	7,143	8,154	247	19,
Bogra	75	Bogra ...	206	727	764	...	1,473	...	...	2,959	3,947	37	9,
	76	Sherpur ...	1,198	26	710	...	67	...	...	1,951	2,809	4	5,
		Total ...	1,404	753	1,474	...	1,540	...	...	4,910	6,756	41	15,
Pabna	77	Pabna ...	3,480	2,411	1,074	115	2,196	...	...	4,510	6,483	230	17,
	78	Sirajganj ...	817	361	760	...	429	...	...	3,070	8,371	10	18
		Total ...	4,297	2,772	1,834	115	2,625	...	...	7,580	14,854	240	30,
		Divisional Total	26,988	56,275	21,390	1,708	7,811	20,565	9,241	57,006	61,675	1,079	2,37,
Dacca Division.													
Dacca	79	Dacca ...	9,093	75,328	5,552	2,482	11,126	...	...	37,898	...	181	1,32
	80	Narayanganj ...	16,930	30,261	...	828	13	...	...	18,709	...	63	40
		Total ...	26,023	1,05,589	5,552	3,310	11,139	...	...	56,607	...	244	1,82

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION.						
		From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute-warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,310	420	7	...	...	...	1,737	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
572	174	62	...	...	...	508	61	14	...	5,366	...	...	...
200	10	14	...	...	...	224	18	51	...	...	.	...	...
470	...	7	...	...	...	477	130	195	42	...	...	15	...
130	...	2	...	...	...	182	...	20	...	...	...	35	...
120	...	7	...	...	...	127	34	19	..	...	...	...	...
637	...	...	...	...	...	637	...	74	...	...	...	. .	...
168	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
319	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
3,926	604	99	...	...	...	4,029	2,528	501	42	5,366	...	50	...
493	305	16	...	...	...	814	1,045	114	413	...	...	...	...
770	...	9	..	...	...	779	34	117	...	...	...	556	...
1,083	...	14	...	...	...	1,097	...	16	...	...	...	40	...
495	...	8	...	...	...	503	28	...	...	...	36	...	...
305	...	1	...	...	...	306	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
3,146	305	48	...	...	...	3,499	1,107	247	418	...	36	596	...
770	135	26	...	...	...	931	34	53	...	...	...	...	...
316	12	13	...	...	...	341	170	5	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	...	...	...	...	147	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,233	147	39	...	..	...	1,419	248	58	...	...	...	...	...
356	...	26	...	30	...	412	386	113	29	14	...	...	...
365	...	9	...	...	...	374	129	10	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	7	...	...	...	124	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
838	...	42	..	30	...	910	515	124	29	14	...	...	...
14,314	1,874	489	13,876	475	...	31,228	6,015	1,925	16,970	5,380	36	1,311	...
1,119	570	4	...	...	...	1,693	206	...	...	...	23	...	...
480	...	14	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
1,599	570	18	...	. .	...	2,187	206	...	...	...	183	...	...
863	...	11	...	521	...	1,395	20*	180	228	853	...	65	...
765	...	9	...	...	...	774	27	...	...	...	...	15	...
126	...	7	...	...	...	133	41,112	1,608	574	...	...	8,369	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	147	...	328	...	...
177	...	7	...	...	...	184	41,112	1,608	721	...	328	8,369	...
878	274	8	...	...	...	1,155	924	8	...	...	...	...	...
315	...	14	...	...	...	329	...	137	12	1,546	450	...	...
562	...	4	...	...	...	566	...	8	...	102	...	...	...
877	...	18	...	...	...	895	..	145	12	1,648	450	...	...
593	...	11	...	...	...	604	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
294	...	10	...	158	...	462	122	108	...	...	...	577	...
887	...	21	...	158	...	1,066	122	108	15	...	...	577	...
6,041	844	92	...	679	...	7,650	42,411	2,049	976	2,501	961	9,026	...
1,176	632	108	...	...	...	1,916	3,265	10	2,089	...	...	160	...
464	...	...	...	...	...	464	483	178	219	...	...	8,808	...
1,640	632	108	...	...	...	2,380	3,748	188	2,308	...	...	8,968	...

7(a)							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			
From burning ghâts and burial-grounds.	Others.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	Total.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	704	...	...	...	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	160	760
3	49	695	...	...	...	6,188	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	50
...	66	174	...	...	.	309	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	500
...	...	92	...	...	.	474	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	506	806
...	..	143	...	...	...	198	...	.	32	...	...	120	...	...	423	575
...	...	66	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	110	..	..	...	110
...	12	80	...	...	..	116	..	...	...	...	...	120	35	...	791	946
...	...	20	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	15	...	...	..	63	...	...	...	...	...	90	.	..	...	90
3	127	1,948	...	...	...	10,565	500	...	32	...	...	1,340	35	...	1,930	3,837
212	...	244	...	...	1,571	3,599	...	...	...	...	...	500	..	...	589	1,089
...	79	149	...	...	129	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	1,548	5,148
...	...	331	...	...	...	387	...	...	..	...	...	120	.	...	150	270
62	...	120	...	.	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	550	..	...	...	550
...	...	27		...	..	32	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	79	871	...	...	1,700	5,328	...	...	...	.	...	1,170	3,600	...	2,287	7,057
39	...	243	...	...	63	432	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	337	937
13	2	45	...	...	..	235	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
..	...	10	...	...	..	54	...	...	...	...	..	300	...	...	...	300
52	2	298	...	...	63	721	...	...	...	..	...	950	...	..	337	1,287
...	...	84	...	...	...	626	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	324	...	...	3,602	5,926
...	...	23	...	...	63	225	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	240	240
...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
..	...	107	...	...	63	852	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	324	...	...	3,842	6,166
1,223	961	7,108	...	...	1,861	42,790	1,500	.	1,032	18	...	4,528	5,011	...	8,546	20,685
60	...	326	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	..	660	...	...	1,665	2,325
...	...	140	...	..	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
60	...	460	...	...	.	915	...	..	...	..	...	660	...	...	2,865	3,525
..	...	300	...	...	70	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	291	1,791
...	...	63	...	...	..	105	...	...	195	...	...	180	..	...	848	1,223
..	...	1,106	...	...	...	52,769	6,484	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	7,824
...	...	377	...	...	...	852	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	330
...	...	1,483	...	...		53,621	6,484	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	330	8,154
...	...	150	...	...	489	1,571	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	1,123
...	...	134	...	...	87	2,366	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	110	...	506
...	...	20	...	...	.	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	154	...	...	87	2,496	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	110	...	506
...	...	63	...	...	...	78	...	...	67	...	...	300	...	...	2,569	2,936
...	...	229	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	705	905
...	...	292	..	...	...	1,114	...	...	67	.	...	500	...	...	3,384	3,901
60	...	2,908	...	...	646	61,538	6,484	...	285	1,340	...	3,236	...	110	8,768	20,223
2,249	8,217	1,256	862	...	6,176	24,284	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250
...	50	357	...	...	..	10,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
2,249	8,267	1,613	862	...	6,176	34,379	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	..	60	310

in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

9. Miscellaneous. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	9. Miscellaneous. Other items.	9. Miscellaneous. Total.	10. Extraordinary and Debt. Sale-proceeds of Government securities, and withdrawals from Savings Banks.	10. Loans. From Government.	10. Realizations of sinking fund for re-payment of loans.	10. Advances. Permanent.	10. Advances. Other.	10. Deposits.	10. Total.	11. Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	12. Total income of year, including opening balance.	13. Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	14. Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	15. Remarks.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	708	1,582	30,298	71,314	72,182	1 6 3	2 12 9	
...	235	235	...	...	...	50	2,542	308	2,900	34,516	35,518	0 12 9	1 2 0	
15	134	149	...	...	...	...	...	79	79	10,790	15,365	1 1 10	1 4 3	
73	42	115	...	...	...	...	261	120	381	6,175	8,795	0 4 8	0 7 4	
...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	8,931	9,075	1 9 7	1 13 1	
...	183	183	...	...	...	40	946	30	1,016	6,893	7,218	0 13 10	1 1 10	
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	300	149	449	4,490	5,542	0 6 11	0 12 10	
...	23	23		...	...	...	184	58	242	3,475	4,993	0 13 8	1 0 3	
...	19	19	..	...	...	...	...	124	124	3,750	4,140	0 5 9	0 6 11	
88	764	852	...	28,000	.	90	4,041	2,510	35,541	1,50,564	1,62,858	0 14 3	1 6 6	
240	...	240	...	...	...	...	16	..	16	40,246	40,502	1 7 8	1 11 8	
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	127	277	404	19,316	24,480	0 10 3	1 0 7	
11	234	245	57	...	..	...	303	587	947	15,622	19,429	0 11 10	0 14 8	
...	10	10	..	...	...	...	350	1,081	1,431	13,375	13,810	1 1 3	1 5 8	
...	64	64	...	...	..	25	...	596	621	8,058	9,237	0 10 1	0 11 7	
256	308	564	57	...	...	25	798	2,541	3,419	96,617	1,07,508	0 15 3	1 2 2	
1	410	411	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,772	16,990	1 9 1	1 14 4	
...	6	6	.	..	...	...	...	50	50	6,203	7,813	0 9 3	0 10 5	
...	52	52	..	..	.	...	152	48	200	3,051	3,390	0 8 3	0 10 11	
1	408	469		.	..	...	152	98	250	25,026	27,293	0 14 11	1 1 11	
...	454	454	...	..	...	...	13	220	233	18,786	24,600	1 4 6	2 2 8	
...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	5,033	5,252	0 7 8	0 9 5	
96	1	97	...	...	...	25	...	36	61	2,659	2,664	0 7 1	0 7 11	
96	470	566	...		...	25	13	331	369	26,478	32,516	0 12 5	1 2 9	
4,507	15,151	19,658	57	34,150	.	340	10,052	8,363	52,963	7,71,211	8,81,0[illegible]	1 1 3	1 3 2	
1,586	200	1,786	...	5,000	...	...	4,518	11	9,529	41,348	43,138	1 2 11	1 14 10	
...	167	167	...	..	...	...	536	...	536	13,855	15,490	1 3 5	1 8 1	
1,586	367	1,953	...	5,000	...	...	5,054	11	10,065	55,203	58,628	1 3 1	1 12 10	
691	633	1,324	...	...	...	...	699	701	1,400	31,821	35,051	1 15 8	2 9 8	
16	65	81	..	...	...	...	406	175	581	18,781	24,061	1 10 5	1 15 0	
6,536	2,112	8,648	...	15,000	...	...	9,822	455	25,277	1,81,940	1,89,879	6 2 8	12 13 9	
130	21	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,248	9,882	2 3 8	2 10 0	
6,666	2,133	8,799	...	15,000	...	...	9,822	455	25,277	1,91,188	1,99,761	5 6 2	10 13 2	
...	150	150	284	...	...	150	774	1,190	2,398	26,390	27,069	1 6 0	1 13 6	
...	253	253	...	...	...	...	693	113	806	14,167	14,373	1 7 11	2 2 3	
174	245	419	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,682	7,880	1 6 5	1 10 11	
174	498	672	...	.	...	...	693	113	806	20,849	22,253	1 7 5	1 15 6	
...	184	184	...	...	...	1,129	...	685	1,824	22,645	26,125	1 0 6	1 5 11	
...	414	414	...	...	...	...	145	250	395	16,273	17,090	0 8 11	0 11 2	
...	598	598	...	...	...	1,139	145	935	2,219	38,918	43,215	0 12 1	0 15 8	
9,133	4,444	13,677	284	20,000	...	1,289	17,593	3,580	42,746	3,83,150	4,10,038	1 12 2	2 13 6	
4,243	...	4,243	...	...	...	180	9,482	2,726	12,388	1,75,648	1,84,741	1 0 9	2 2 1	
460	1,517	1,977	...	...	...	...	24	56	80	62,550	79,480	2 13 0	3 8 5	
4,703	1,517	6,220	...	...	...	180	9,506	2,782	12,468	2,38,198	2,64,221	1 13 2	2 6 1	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities*

1	2		4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.							Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DACCA DIVISION—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh ...	81	Nasirabad ...	7,445	1,935	1,305	988	...	6,986	...	6,932	8,503	71	26,700
	82	Muktagacha ...	300	7	279	...	...	...	...	434	4,582	19	5,321
	83	Jamalpur ...	555	90	355	...	...	...	...	2,895	5,263	57	8,660
	84	Sherpur ...	310	22	798	...	...	...	...	184	4,172	72	5,248
	85	Kishorganj	746	241	160	105	...	...	...	1,072	4,215	14	5,747
	86	Bazitpur ...	147	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,341	20	2,391
	87	Netrakona ..	2,269	109	...	91	...	...	...	..	2,698	36	2,934
	88	Tangail ...	59	343	80	36	502	...	...	995	3,886	90	5,941
		Total ...	11,831	2,776	2,968	1,220	502	6,966	...	12,532	35,650	388	62,942
Faridpur ...	89	Faridpur ...	104	1,633	99	103	44	...	...	4,109	4,677	32	10,697
	90	Madaripur ...	291	220	...	387	995	...	...	2,036	4,300	133	8,071
		Total ...	395	1,853	99	490	1,039	...	...	6,145	8,977	165	18,768
Backergunge ...	91	Barisal ...	4,878	5,455	347	124	1,505	...	...	7,744	9,082	95	24,852
	92	Nalchiti ...	100	48	...	5	47	...	...	...	1,494	1	1,595
	93	Jhalakati ...	1,357	24	...	315	240	...	...	1,542	3,475	...	5,596
	94	Pirojpur ...	1,213	148	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	4,222	104	6,075
	95	Patuakhali ...	225	285	...	...	90	...	...	...	2,124	6	2,505
		Total ...	7,773	5,960	347	444	1,882	...	...	10,887	20,397	206	40,123
		Divisional Total ...	46,025	1,16,178	8,906	5,464	14,562	6,966	...	86,171	65,024	1,003	3,04,274
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
Tippera ...	96	Comilla ..	6,414	1,728	1,122	106	1,700	...	...	5,119	7,789	5	17,569
	97	Brahmanbaria ...	204	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,411	4	5,637
	98	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	3,280	...	...	...	2,093	...	5,373
		Total ...	6,618	1,950	1,122	106	4,980	...	...	5,119	15,293	9	28,579
Noakhali	99	Noakhali ...	3,250	780	856	333	...	...	...	4,935	3,365	13	10,282
Chittagong ...	100	Chittagong ...	1,260	17,773	3,037	773	5,441	...	...	9,677	...	291	36,992
	101	Cox's Bazar ...	1,917	455	..	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,532	2	3,189
		Total ...	3,177	18,228	3,037	773	6,641	..	...	9,677	1,532	293	40,181
		Divisional Total	13,045	20,958	5,015	1,212	11,621	...	...	19,731	20,190	315	79,042
PATNA DIVISION.													
Patna	102	Patna ...	13,173	82,207	11,297	4,274	25,465	...	...	23,127	...	2,325	1,48,695
	103	Barh ...	845	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,125	131	6,314
	104	Bihar ...	238	226	1,290	...	...	...	...	3,188	12,635	253	17,592
	105	Dinapore ...	3,716	9,676	2,211	141	...	...	...	...	...	95	12,123
		Total ...	17,972	92,167	14,798	4,415	25,465	...	...	26,315	18,760	2,804	1,84,634
Gaya ...	106	Gaya ...	8,516	45,472	8,433	607	...	...	...	1,135	...	688	56,335
	107	Tikari ...	1,868	5,835	532	106	...	...	...	...	...	272	6,745
	108	Daudnagar ...	139	209	233	258	921	...	...	...	2,725	98	4,444
		Total ...	10,523	51,516	9,198	971	921	...	...	1,135	2,725	1,058	67,524
Shahabad	109	Arrah ...	341	2,425	3,737	626	...	9,039	...	1,350	17,819	80	35,076
	110	Jagdispur ...	2,034	36	681	...	...	...	...	...	3,493	23	4,233
	111	Buxar ...	1,917	...	359	144	...	...	...	743	6,358	22	7,626
	112	Dumraon ...	1,266	75	481	124	...	...	...	...	6,014	10	6,704
	113	Bhabhua ...	654	167	106	135	...	...	...	...	2,016	28	2,392
	114	Sasaram ..	16	199	355	24	...	...	...	...	7,269	165	*8,012
		Total ...	6,832	2,842	5,719	1,053	...	9,039	...	2,093	42,969	328	64,043

6							7						
REALIZATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION.						
		From other sources (to be specified in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees (Act V of 1880).	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dâk bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,485	257	22	...	...	...	1,764	62	30	179	...	...	...	...
433	...	6	...	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
843	...	1	...	...	...	844	44	14	...	...	...	...	...
635	...	5	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	...	31	...	...	...	411	17	8	...	...	...	23	...
245	...	6	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	...	7	...	...	...	382	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
493	...	21	...	...	...	514	...	2,650	...	...	...	...	...
4,889	257	99	...	...	...	5,245	123	2,717	179	...	...	23	...
270	...	7	...	...	...	277	1	100	9	...	...	25	...
187	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	643	...
457	...	7	...	...	...	464	1	100	9	...	...	668	...
300	...	25	...	...	...	325	281	...	53	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	1	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	...	26	...	...	...	524	281	19	53	...	...	...	...
7,484	889	240	...	...	...	8,613	4,153	3,024	2,549	...	...	9,659	...
694	...	26	...	...	...	720	17	9	...	...	...	48	...
195	...	25	...	...	...	220	107	33	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1,012	...	51	...	...	...	1,063	124	48	...	...	...	48	...
177	...	14	...	...	...	191	13	...	...	...	...	47	...
1,601	263	7	...	...	...	1,871	770	...	...	5,342	...	2,418	...
278	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,879	263	7	...	...	...	2,149	770	...	...	5,342	...	2,418	...
3,068	263	72	...	...	...	3,403	907	48	...	5,342	...	2,513	...
311	637	117	...	...	2,011	3,076	1,291	951	29	...	42	1,081	2,500
188	...	10	...	...	...	198	144	...	10	...	...	...	...
636	...	88	...	...	...	724	439	95	1	...	...	291	...
39	...	7	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,174	637	222	...	...	2,011	4,044	1,874	1,046	40	...	42	1,372	2,500
1,249	343	51	...	...	...	1,642	772	...	38	...	246	5,224	...
324	...	12	...	...	...	336	...	113	3	...	...	50	...
265	...	4	...	...	12	281	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
1,837	343	67	...	...	12	2,259	772	225	41	...	246	5,274	...
500	92	30	...	...	...	622	322	...	25	...	...	2,847	...
123	...	4	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	9	7	...	...	...	212	...	34	64	...	...	...	...
226	...	3	...	...	...	229	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
412	...	5	...	...	...	417	50	...	44	...	...	1	...
1,486	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	170	...	71	...	...	2,665	...
2,943	101	49	...	...	...	3,093	542	34	264	...	...	5,513	...

FORM NO. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalitie*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
											Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Balance in hand at the close of the last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on profession and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PATNA DIVISION—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	115	Chapra ...	3,054	24,024	2,114	716	1,784	...	...	...	...	150	28,788
	116	Revelganj ...	2,495	4,140	819	74	3,667	...	...	...	...	33	8,733
	117	Siwan ..	2,756	322	682	341	...	...	...	.	6,186	21	7,852
		Total ...	8,305	28,486	3,615	1,131	5,451	..	...	...	6,186	204	45,373
Champaran	118	Motihari ...	3,983	7,533	948	59	...	...	...	...	59	12	8,611
	119	Bettiah ...	2,151	794	1,415	313		..	...	.	12,792	26	15,140
		Total ...	6,134	8,327	2,363	372	...	...	...	..	12,851	38	23,751
Muzaffarpur ..	120	Muzaffarpur ...	5,513	27,800	3,201	184	9,500	...	...	...	...	161	40,846
	121	Hajipur ...	541	6,323	283	144	...	...	...	...	...	88	6,837
	122	Lalganj ...	765	3,883	368	139	..	...	...	...	..	73	4,463
	123	Sitamarhi ...	3,818	405	312	201	...	...	...	...	4,872	160	5,950
		Total ..	10,637	38,411	4,164	667	9,500	...	.	...	4,872	482	58,096
Darbhanga	124	Darbhanga ...	22,193	7,799	5,233	542	...	...	...	2,666	18,175	860	35,275
	125	Madhubani ...	5,168	312	1,053	175	...	...	...	...	6,218	68	6,826
	126	Rosera ...	949	48	412	...	...	...	...	...	2,960	26	3,380
	127	Samastipur ..	2,462	392	511	...	.	...		...	4,985	86	5,974
		Total ...	31,072	8,551	7,209	717	.	..	.	2,666	31,278	1,040	51,461
		Divisional Total	91,475	2,30,309	46,976	9,326	41,327	9,039	...	32,200	1,19,741	5,974	4,94,882
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
Monghyr	128	Monghyr ...	9,531	20,744	3,574	820	17,100	...	...	9,046	...	339	51,923
	129	Jamalpur ...	3,458	13,137	859	209	...	...	..	4,781	...	65	19,051
		Total ...	12,989	33,881	4,433	1,029	17,100	...	...	13,827	[illegible]	404	70,974
Bhagalpur	130	Bhagalpur ..	2,119	31,954	9,252	894	16,860	13,278	...	12,346	..	207	87,791
	131	Colgong ..	2,634	106	1,062	214	...	...	. .	. .	2,571	28	3,984
		Total ...	4,753	32,060	10,314	1,108	16,860	13,278	...	12,346	2,571	235	91,775
Purnea	132	Purnea ...	4,549	12,667	2,465	105	...	...	...	4,271		163	19,071
	133	Kishanganj ..	541	202	532	128	...	...	...	..	2,634	100	3,596
		Total ...	5,090	12,869	2,997	233	.	...	..	4,271	2,634	263	23,267
Malda	134	English Bazar .	991	758	770	...	625	...	...	4,009	5,207	92	11,461
	135	Old Malda .	2,568	30	...		...	...	...	...	2,275	5	2,310
		Total ..	3,559	788	770	...	625	.	...	4,009	7,482	97	13,771
Sonthal Parganas	136	Deoghur .	2,162	81	896	77	...	...	...	2,067	3,537	7	6,165
	137	Sahibganj ..	514	6,476	1,534	714	...	...	..	2,449	...	47	10,720
		Total ...	2,676	6,557	1,430	791	...	...	...	4,516	3,537	54	16,885
		Divisional Total.	29,067	89,155	19,944	3,161	34,885	13,278	...	38,969	16,227	1,003	2,16,672
ORISSA DIVISION.													
Cattack	138	Cuttack ..	2,711	1,365	3,935	992	10,705	...	...	7,320	13,088	22	37,427
	139	Jajpur .	529	150	121		..	...	...	...	5,175	13	5,459
	140	Kendrapara ..	1,541	294	639	16	287	. .	...		4,836	79	6,303
		Total ...	4,781	1,809	4,695	1,160	10,992	...	.	7,320	23,099	114	49,189
Balasore	141	Balasore ...	1,338	1,124	1,736	363	...	...	...	1,896	8,863	279	14,261
Puri	142	Puri	1,461	9,820	1,850	92	...	...	...	7,537	1,969	445	21,713
		Divisional Total .	7,580	12,753	8,281	1,615	10,992	...	...	16,753	33,931	838	85,163

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Vaccination fees (Act V of 1880).	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenues from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
257	9	36	...	...	...	302	...	17	38	531	...	1,055	...
60	.	1	...	...	..	70	..	8	59	...	...	...	...
120	...	21	...	...	...	141	70	...	18	...	656	16	
446	9	58	..	..	...	513	70	25	115	531	656	1,071	.
282	.	7	..	...	.	289	44	242	...	...	...	2,353	...
560	..	3	..	.	..	553	..	...	...	...	..	181	...
832	.	10		...	.	842	44	242	.	...		2,534	...
354	285	56	...	...	...	695	917	105	...	...	148	624	...
103		45	...	...	...	148	477	133	...	...	...	...	...
112	...	22	...	.	...	134	...	1	...	...	.	100	...
216	...	12		...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	189	...
785	285	135	..	...	...	1,205	1,394	239	.	...	148	913	...
782	44	86	...	..	...	912	31	24	14	...	...	486	...
197	...	32	.	..	...	229	106	...	6	...	..	1,335	...
198	...	25		...	...	223	...	3	...	...	...	110	...
150	...	.	.	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,327	44	143		..	...	1,514	137	27	20	...	.	3,931	...
9,344	1,419	684	.	...	2,023	13,470	4,833	1,838	480	531	1,002	20,608	2,500
909	284	134	..	...	...	1,327	27	514	414	...	...	1,377	...
573	...	17	.		...	590	...	118	14	47	...	15	...
1,482	284	151	..	...	..	1,917	27	632	428	47	...	1,392	...
1,390	297	25	...	...	985	2,697	...	545	1	...	1,934	90	...
600	...	12	...	...		612	17	...	8	...	..	...	...
1,990	297	37	..	...	985	3,309	17	545	9	...	1,934	90	...
1,525	...	12	...	...	...	1,537	..	...	2	42	562	598	...
1,573	...	.	...	...	..	1,573	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
3,098	...	12	..	...	.	3,110	...	.	2	42	601	598	...
608	...	13	...	...	...	621	248	21	...	...	120	1,335	...
359	...	.	..	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
967	...	13		...	...	980	248	21	...	...	120	1,335	...
240	...	4	...	...	..	244	...	...	...	...	907	..	...
530	...	5	...	..	...	535	..	...	12	..	..	2,057	...
770	..	9	...	...	.	779	...	...	12	...	907	2,057	...
8,307	581	222	.	...	985	10,095	292	1,108	451	89	3,562	5,532	...
1,172	303	34	...	...	...	1,509	868	...	...	68	...	675	...
336	...	...	...	..	...	336	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	...	32	...	..	...	311	83	153	...	...	..	75	...
1,787	303	66	..	...	...	2,156	951	153	...	68	...	718	...
1,021	...	..	...	...	...	1,021	73	88	...	...	..	203	...
693	..	..	...	..	...	693	2,161	.	215	...	...	809	...
3,501	303	66	...	...	...	3,870	3,185	241	215	68	...	1,730	...

7(a)							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS, APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			Total.
Burning ghâts and burial-grounds.	Other.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	566	4,050	87	464	6,808	...	...	281	..	...	3,000	...	...	411	3,692
...	...	38	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	192
...	...	121	...	...	...	881	...	...	...	...	..	300	...	..	...	300
...	...	725	4,050	87	464	7,794	..	..	281	...	...	3,300	...	.	603	4,184
...	...	166	...	...	35	2,840	...	..	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,079	2,379
...	72	53	...	..	...	306	...	...	...	..	...	600	..	...	1,493	2,093
...	72	219	...	...	35	3,140	...	...	...	...	..	1,900	...	...	2,572	4,172
...	24	331	279	...	1,103	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
...	2	220	...	.	...	832	...	...	...	...	...	390	..	...	238	628
...	30	135	...	...	...	206	...		...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...
...	...	184	...	..	70	443	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	1,020	1,020
...	56	870	279	...	1,173	5,072	...	...	...	..	...	3,390	...	..	1,258	4,648
...	...	515	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	127	...	...	70	3,644	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	719	1,319
...	...	23	...	..	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	650	1,000
...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	..	...	.	.	...	.		739	739
...	...	681	...	...	70	4,866	...	...	...	...	...	950	...		2,108	3,058
...	382	7,003	5,241	873	2,213	48,494	...	...	446	1,600	...	26,082	1,040	...	10,351	38,928
...	...	968	...	...	2,680	5,980	300	...	83	...	...	1,560	...		891	2,834
503	...	131	...		...	828	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
503	...	1,099	...	...	2,680	6,808	300	..	83	...	..	1,560	...	...	891	2,834
...	2,677	707	...	...	64	6,018	...	...	12	7,500	.	600		...	114	8,22
...	...	110	...	...	...	135	...	..	...	.		...	...	...	122	122
...	2,677	817	...	..	64	6,153	...	...	12	7,500	...	600	..	...	236	8,34
...	...	136	...	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,00
...	...	103	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	675	67
...	...	239	...	...	...	1,482	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	675	1,67
...	...	130	...	...	...	1,914	...	...	80	...	...	1,200	...	...	302	1,58
...	...	30	...	...	23	53	...	...	...	...	...	120		...	93	21
...	...	160	..	.	23	1,907	...	...	80	...	..	1,320	.	...	395	1,79
...	...	521	...	...	105	1,533	...	...	...	700	...	...	240	..	...	94
...	...	178	...	...	...	2,247	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	699	...	...	105	3,780	...	...	...	700	...	...	240	...	..	94
503	2,677	3,014	...	...	2,872	20,190	300	...	175	8,200	...	4,480	240	...	2,197	15,5
...	...	813	...	...	...	2,422	200	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	60	150	...	...	...	...	89	29
...	...	147	...	...	...	458	...	...	240	...	...	240	...	...	272	75
...	...	1,260	...	...	...	3,180	200	...	300	150	..	240	..	...	361	1,25
...	...	419	...	...	110	693	140	...	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	409	2,15
...	908	442	...	...	...	4,635	...	...	820	1,500	...	2,000	480	...	...	4,30
...	908	2,121	...	...	110	8,908	340	...	620	1,650	...	3,843	480	...	770	7,70

in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

9			10							11	12		14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	979	979	...	...	...	...	540	3	543	41,112	44,166	0 8 8	0 11 5	
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	125	9	134	9,246	11,741	0 10 4	0 10 11	
...	78	78	17	...	...	...	325	118	460	9,712	12,468	0 8 5	0 10 6	
...	1,069	1,069	17	...	...	...	990	130	1,137	60,070	68,375	0 8 6	0 11 2	
...	129	129	...	...	...	20	703	475	1,198	15,416	19,429	0 10 6	1 2 10	
...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18,128	20,279	0 9 6	0 11 4	
...	165	165	...	...	...	20	703	475	1,198	33,574	39,708	0 9 10	0 13 11	
...	263	263	...	...	...	...	3,417	702	4,119	52,454	57,967	0 13 3	1 1 0	
21	128	149	...	...	...	...	633	365	998	9,692	10,133	0 8 1	0 7 1	
1	15	16	...	...	...	...	245	145	390	5,269	6,034	0 5 8	0 6 9	
1	609	610	...	..	...	...	3,998	31	4,029	12,280	16,098	0 10 11	1 6 6	
23	1,015	1,038	...	.	...	...	8,293	1,243	9,536	79,595	90,232	0 10 0	0 13 10	
13	400	514	...	...	...	...	2,501	146	2,647	40,418	62,611	0 7 8	0 8 9	
...	56	56	...	...	...	...	3,827	155	3,982	16,056	21,524	0 6 2	0 14 7	
...	24	24	...	...	...	...	998	...	996	5,765	6,714	0 4 11	0 8 5	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	439	...	439	7,319	9,781	0 11 7	0 14 2	
15	580	595	...	...	...	...	7,763	301	8,064	69,558	1,00,630	0 7 7	1 15 4	
1,083	7,876	9,559	7,017	45,000	...	350	38,938	6,596	97,901	7,03,234	7,94,709	0 9 9	0 13 11	
73	3,190	3,263	..	...	...	...	942	807	1,749	67,076	76,607	0 14 6	1 2 9	
100	539	639	...	...	...	...	45	242	287	21,395	24,853	1 0 10	1 2 11	
173	3,729	3,902	...	...	...	..	987	1,049	2,036	88,471	1,01,460	0 15 1	1 2 9	
317	1,981	2,298	159	...	...	...	8,420	6,105	14,684	1,21,714	1,23,833	1 4 4	1 13 2	
...	246	246	...	...	...	...	94	...	94	5,193	7,827	0 12 4½	1 0 2	
317	2,227	2,544	159	...	...	...	8,514	6,105	14,778	1,26,907	1,31,660	1 3 9	1 11 4	
15	126	141	...	...	...	...	4,254	...	4,254	27,943	32,492	1 5 7	1 14 8	
...	69	69	...	...	...	..	293	209	502	6,557	7,098	0 7 0	0 12 10	
15	195	210	...	...	...	...	4,547	209	4,756	34,500	39,590	1 0 5	1 8 4	
...	220	220	...	...	...	...	107	150	257	16,055	17,046	0 13 3	1 2 7	
...	27	27	...	...	...	...	122	88	210	3,172	5,740	0 8 10	0 12 1	
...	247	247	..	...	...	...	229	238	467	19,227	22,786	0 12 2	1 1 1	
...	45	45	1	...	...	20	...	...	21	8,948	11,110	1 0 0	1 7 2	
...	404	404	...	...	...	50	2,259	623	2,932	16,838	17,352	0 15 2	1 7 10	
...	449	449	1	...	...	70	2,259	623	2,953	25,786	28,462	0 15 6	1 7 7	
505	6,847	7,352	160	...	...	70	16,536	8,224	24,990	2,94,891	3,23,958	1 0 8	1 6 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343	3,432	4,775	46,333	49,044	0 14 3	1 2 7	
...	137	137	...	...	...	...	512	215	727	7,258	7,787	0 7 3	0 9 8	
519	42	561	...	...	...	...	301	444	745	9,130	10,671	0 7 2	0 10 6	
519	179	698	...	...	...	...	2,156	4,091	6,247	62,721	67,502	0 11 7	0 14 9	
52	178	230	...	...	...	...	585	...	585	19,148	20,480	0 10 11	0 14 9	
...	471	471	...	...	...	50	1,601	2,241	3,892	35,904	37,365	0 12 0	1 3 11	
571	828	1,399	...	...	...	50	4,342	6,332	10,724	1,17,767	1,25,347	0 10 7	1 0 0	

Form No. II.—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities*

1	2	3	4	5									
				Municipal Rates and Taxes.									
											Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).		
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts penalties.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chota Nagpur Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	143	Hazaribagh ...	207	504	648	132	...	...	...	...	4,585	103	5,972
	144	Chatra ...	80	113	377	50	...	...	...	...	3,864	48	4,452
		Total ...	287	617	1,025	182	...	...	...	...	8,449	151	10,424
Ranchi	145	Ranchi ...	123	1,469	1,196	155	...	...	...	6,657	7,516	223	17,216
	146	Lohardaga ...	1,341	118	76	...	...	..	...	...	2,309	68	2,571
		Total ...	1,464	1,587	1,272	155	...	...	...	6,657	9,825	291	19,787
Palamau	147	Daltonganj ...	2,155	868	73	56	...	...	...	765	1,040	123	3,025
Manbhum	148	Purulia ...	1,987	1,276	488	172	...	..	...	3,519	5,453	138	11,046
	149	Jhalda ...	1,720	63	...	98	...	...	...	...	2,292	61	2,514
	150	Raghunathpur ...	979	106	...	67	...	...	...	77	1,451	2	1,703
		Total ...	4,686	1,445	488	337	...	...	...	3,596	9,196	201	15,263
Singhbhum	151	Chaibassa ...	1,660	617	1,563	...	...	...	...	899	3,291	42	6,412
		Divisional Total ...	10,252	4,934	4,421	730	...	...	...	11,917	32,701	808	56,511
		Grand Total ...	4,00,961	10,51,230	2,09,129	48,855	1,49,066	2,00,614	54,353	5,72,283	5,51,196	23,819	28,60,546
		Grand Total for 1897-98.	4,38,115	9,64,706	2,10,919	49,079	1,39,690	1,99,352	37,714	5,22,676	5,35,002	20,048	26,79,186

6							7						
Realizations under Special Acts.							Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.						
		From other sources, to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary.											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenues from Educational institutions.	Fees and revenues from Medical institutions.	Fees and revenues from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenues from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
500	...	1	...	...	...	501	655	80	2	...	...	1,545	...
391	...	..	...	...	...	391	...	19	30	...	...	439	...
891	...	1	...	...	.	892	655	99	38	...	...	1,984	...
501	...	28	...	...	...	520	1,820	5,188	43	...	...	3,188	...
210	...	12	...	...	...	222	824	...	106	...	...	...	...
711	...	40	..	...	...	751	1,644	5,188	140	...	.	3,188	...
888	...	6	...	...	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	720	...
417	51	10	...	...	...	478	1,375	...	...	...	188	3,406	...
256	...	...	...	...	...	256	412	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	...	...	...	.	...	287	95	...	...	...		326	...
960	51	10	...	...	.	1,021	1,880	...	...	...	188	3,732	...
206	...	8	...	...	...	214	2,210	...	1	...	...	6	...
3,656	51	65	...	...	...	3,772	6,389	5,287	188	...	188	9,030	...
63,2[illegible]8	9,901	2,322	19,740	1,154	3,008	90,383	78,683	16,223	23,284	31,715	7,591	75,482	2,500
62,264	8,012	2,412	19,437	...	857	92,982	77,111	5,752	18,528	30,498	6,659	69,963	2,50

7(a) Revenue derived from Municipal Property and powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							8 Grants and contributions (for General and Special purposes).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			Total.
From burning ghats and burial-grounds.	Others.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.		For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 ...	26 ...	191 29	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,508 528	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	 ...	... ...	630 64	630 64
9	26	220	...		...	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	694
... ...	... ...	385 29	... ...	... ...	... ...	10,124 459	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	758 21	752 21
...	...	414	...	..	...	10,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	773
...	2	71	...	..	...	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
... ...	... ...	176 87 31	... .	... ...	... ...	5,145 499 450	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	447	447 ... ...
...	...	294	...	...	...	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	447
...	...	195	...	...	70	2,482	800	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	1,494	2,404
9	28	1,194	...	.	70	22,983	800	...	200	..	...	...	...	..	3,558	4,558
7,147	22,300	44,930	6,318	2,722	16,072	3,34,576	17,424	3,781	3,050	13,245	266	50,880	11,778	255	46,175	1,47,454
4,642	15,180	46,361	6,766	1,936	17,380	3,03,476	11,046	3,325	2,690	25,746	750	46,877	29,205	420	36,019	1,56,07

ı *Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899*—concluded.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
				Loans.		Advances.								
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Banks.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	11	11	...	...	...	...	222	655	877	10,499	10,706	0 5 9	0 10 1	
75	206	281	...	...	...	..	1,240	295	1,535	7,246	7,326	0 6 7	0 10 9	
75	217	292	...	...	...	...	1,462	950	2,412	17,745	18,032	0 6 1	0 10 4	
...	290	299	...	...	...	...	192	1,252	1,374	30,294	30,417	0 13 7	1 7 10	
...	619	619	...	...	...	...	2,438	384	2,822	6,714	8,055	0 5 9	0 15 1	
...	918	918		...	...	...	2,560	1,636	4,196	37,008	38,472	0 11 7	1 5 7	
..	42	42	...	...	...	...	100	374	474	5,978	8,133	0 11 2	1 2 5	
...	117	117	...	...	...	...	225	302	527	17,760	19,747	0 14 7	1 7 5	
...	23	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3,292	5,012	0 8 10	0 11 7	
...	60	60	.	...	...	...	..	221	221	2,721	3,700	0 6 10	0 10 11	
...	200	200	. .	...	...	...	225	523	748	23,773	28,459	0 11 10	1 2 5	
...	113	113	...	...	...	...	1,441	33	1,474	13,180	14,849	0 14 11	1 14 10	
75	1,490	1,565	...	...	..	...	5,788	3,516	9,304	97,693	1,07,945	0 10 2	1 1 10	
1,314	52,822	76,166	22,168	1,01,150	2,310	2,604	1,46,645	52,548	3,28,225	38,46,349	42,47,310	1 0 9	1 6 6	
4,059	53,750	72.809	35.195	2,45,000	4.420	1,409	1,80,646	57,361	5,24,091	38,28,622	42,66,737	0 15 8	1 6 5	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipali*

1	2	3	4							5							
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General Administration and Collection Charges.							Public Safety.					Water-supply.		Drainage
			General administration—(a) office establishment, inspections, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of lands.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	4,782	2,003	...	...	.	...	7,385	140	3,507	...	42	3,689	803	10,848	...
	2	Kalna	573	958	...	...	13	.	1,544	13	685	...	83	781	.	317	...
	3	Katwa	317	612	...	...		...	921	...	167	...	2	169	...	..	..
	4	Dainhat	371	265	...	..	..	..	638	..	212	...	..	212	..	13	..
	5	Raniganj	770	661	...	...	2	.	1,433	.	1,174	...	38	1,212	...	428	..
	6	Asansol	1,228	846	...	...	...	..	2,064	.	18	.	3	21	...		..
		Total	8,041	5,935	...	...	15	...	13,991	153	5,763	..	108	6,084	803	11,606	...
Birbhum	7	Suri	653	542	...	...		..	1,195	18	536	...	.	554	..	72	...
Bankura	8	Bankura	1,171	508	...	.	26	.	1,705	..	746	...	11	757	150	...	484
	9	Vishnupur	494	402	...	..	.	...	896	1	94		..	95	...	...	400
	10	Sonamukhi	498	404	..	...	.	.	902	..	173	...	...	173	..		...
		Total	2,163	1,314	...	.	26		3,503	1	1,013	...	11	1,025	150	...	884
Midnapore	11	Midnapore	2,092	2,825	...	...	2	...	4,919	52	1,586	...	51	1,689	...	493	...
	12	Tamluk	522	428	..	...	..	..	950	545	517	...	6	1,068	..	89	...
	13	Ghatal	604	327	...	.		..	931	...	162	..	3	165	..	130	...
	14	Chandrakona	404	329	..	.	...		733	...	300	...	1	301	...	25	...
	15	Ramjibanpur	202	388	...	...	...	..	590	...		..	...	..	...	50	...
	16	Khirpai	177	216	...	...		..	393	...	42	...	..	42	...	25	...
	17	Kharar	318	294	...	...	.	.	612	..	43	.	...	43	..	100	...
		Total	4,319	4,807	..	...	2	..	9,128	597	2,650	..	61	3,308	.	912	...
Hooghly	18	Hooghly-Chinsura	3,374	3,021	...	...	21	111	6,527	.	3,883	...	106	3,989	...	239	...
	19	Serampore	2,807	2,502	...	...	...	.	5,309	5	2,298	..	2	2,305	...	..	165
	20	Uttarpara	1,028	1,021	...	...		..	2,049		869	48	19	936	...	...	219
	21	Baidyabati	1,133	1,410	...	...	3	...	2,546	..	1,379	...	...	1,379	...	...	...
	22	Bhadreswar	887	786	...	...	.	..	1,673	...	671	...	...	671	..	.	..
	23	Kotrang	556	340	...	...	.		896	...	349	...	...	349	...	...	...
	24	Bansbaria	564	258	...	...	...	...	822	..	...	...	.		...	...	...
	25	Jahanabad	348	264	...	...	..	...	612	...	232	..	7	239	...	...	.
		Total	10,697	9,602	..	...	24	111	20,434	5	9,681	48	134	9,868	...	239	384
Howrah	26	Howrah	20,143	13,643	...	...	464	979	35,229	4,222	4,590	13,129	202	22,143	2,248	44,204	...
	27	Bully	1,371	1,537	..	...	..	...	2,908	..	771	...	22	793	...	...	...
		Total	21,514	15,180	...	...	464	979	38,137	4,222	5,361	13,129	224	22,936	2,248	44,204	...
		Divisional Total	47,387	37,380	...	...	531	1,090	86,388	4,996	25,004	13,177	598	43,775	3,201	57,033	1,268
Presidency Division.																	
24-Parganas	28	Cossipore-Chitpur	5,975	5,143	...	...	4	...	11,122	11,398	12,472	...	2	23,872	2,425	18,420	4,871
	29	Maniktolla	2,871	2,139	...	..	18	...	5,028	607	3,259	..	...	3,866	2,018	4,722	2,463
	30	Baranagar	1,729	3,038	...	41	1	...	4,809	...	4,479	...	14	4,493	...	316	1,282
	31	South Suburbs	2,047	2,661	...	..	...	...	4,708	...	2,800	...	...	2,800	...	2	...
	32	Garden Reach	1,761	2,798	...	192	...	.	4,749	...	1,068	...	...	1,068	288	...	...
	33	Rajpur	538	490	...	111	..	...	1,139	...	527	...	7	534	2,728	...	...
	34	Baruipur	586	315	...	..	21	...	922	...	177	...	1	178	400	...	...
	35	Jainagar	539	212	...	3	...	...	754	...	600	...	7	607	...	...	200
	36	South Dum-Dum	857	634	...	...	...	...	1,491	..	579	...	1	580	...	36	...
	37	North Dum-Dum	507	500	...	...	...	..	1,007	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
	38	South Barrackpore	697	1,070	...	...	...	...	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Titagar	1,012	502	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	600
	40	North Barrackpore	887	894	...	...	...	...	1,781	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
	41	Garulia	581	343	...	116	48	...	1,088	...	81	...	2	83	...	...	297
	42	Barasat	652	1,063	...	36	...	...	1,751	...	261	...	1	262	...	362	727
	43	Naihati	888	1,583	250	269	...	...	2,990	61	1,012	...	9	1,082	...	880	...
	44	Gobardanga	495	280	...	...	...	...	775	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	...
	45	Basirhat	487	614	...	...	...	...	1,101	...	74	...	3	77	...	124	...
	46	Baduria	479	296	...	...	...	...	775	...	51	...	11	62	...	131	...
	47	Taki	322	186	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	...	10	10	600	...	...
		Total	23,910	24,759	250	768	92	...	49,779	12,066	27,507	...	76	39,649	8,459	24,493	10,390

Public Health and Convenience.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,387	8,851	262	48	23	863	...	1,843	303	10,666	...	61,108
4,170	435	70	...	9	...	...	428	76	3,007	23	9,136
2,704	1,395	62	...	3	...	..	...	156	1,163	...	5,565
597	43	60	...	40	...	...	180	46	362	...	1,376
4,338	3,260	123	...	...	...	...	...	219	2,551	...	11,660
7,041	597	60	1,512	...	..	..	...	...	330	132	9,651
44,237	14,790	646	1,560	75	863	...	2,451	800	18,049	155	98,496
4,799	999	50	...	...	...	.	...	195	630	...	7,100
3,703	3,034	123	7	10	...	...	329	212	1,391	78	9,954
1,807	982	65	...	24	...	.	173	26	837	2	4,360
1,082	592	52	...	..	...	..	...	21	312	...	2,059
6,592	4,608	240	7	34	...	...	502	259	2,540	80	16,379
13,991	10,981	270	61	20	...	25	760	840	4,696	...	34,592
2,035	1,130	94	186	...	...	5	180	1,062	1,400	...	6,495
1,398	1,391	90	...	...	...	...	...	818	1,168	566	[illegible]
583	1,048	50	...	...	...	30	...	896	449	...	3,131
257	686	54	...	...	...	...	...	50	261	...	1,433
250	833	38	...	...	...	5	...	...	141	...	1,302
903	181	54	...	...	...	...	12	162	741	...	2,153
19,417	16,250	659	247	20	...	65	972	3,837	8,856	566	54,667
22,481	219	305	...	97	2,639	...	772	152	7,732	32	36,542
24,297	4,549	181	2,731	16	..	..	...	...	4,140	...	40,578
5,868	452	65	...	18	...	...	...	611	1,776	...	9,044
7,098	940	68	...	3	118	...	...	56	5,210	...	13,520
4,645	826	62	...	9	...	...	204	...	1,791	...	7,537
1,500	394	53	...	...	...	...	...	16	171	...	2,044
833	300	64	19	...	..	...	224	...	215	...	2,189
967	2,329	43	...	...	431	...	156	...	965	...	4,938
67,089	9,950	836	2,750	143	3,188	...	1,356	835	22,000	32	1,16,401
1,35,820	4,078	997	3,200	40	...	116	7,747	324	46,172	...	2,51,679
7,815	858	120	...	83	...	400	...	...	1,195	...	10,579
1,43,635	4,936	1,117	3,200	132	...	516	7,747	324	47,367	...	2,62,258
2,86,369	51,733	3,548	7,764	404	4,051	581	13,028	6,250	99,442	833	5,55,361
35,047	10,001	748	...	120	...	...	6,092	...	14,117	139	92,847
17,909	4,663	452	...	8	...	...	708	4,708	1,838	...	42,235
24,530	2,125	305	306	31	...	...	226	...	9,970	375	39,763
4,936	4,482	505	.	..	...	...	2,787	328	8,145	...	21,761
13,924	834	391	4,496	76	...	...	1,596	...	7,292	37	28,934
2,400	1,103	67	...	71	...	...	...	50	2,121	...	8,887
1,041	945	40	.	20	...	...	...	50	794	...	3,489
1,900	331	48	208	10	...	125	727	50	1,539	20	6,040
2,025	765	51	278	44	...	...	296	57	1,468	...	6,173
594	1,048	30	4	...	...	...	265	...	45	3	2,100
5,476	1,044	125	...	17	...	...	...	...	2,903	...	11,255
6,779	1,117	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	13	10,570
3,814	1,071	50	50	3	...	...	...	...	1,523	...	6,203
2,812	639	38	...	5	...	...	...	44	672	...	4,507
2,507	1,721	81	...	26	...	100	77	111	2,202	...	8,008
14,546	3,520	195	...	74	...	...	336	...	3,000	31	22,423
376	18	30	...	7	...	...	...	...	699	...	1,856
1,054	741	60	...	...	...	18	...	11	1,493	...	3,950
357	970	50	...	...	...	...	...	111	1,067	...	3,208
93	180	35	25	5	41	...	...	10	865	...	1,054
1,42,310	37,925	3,371	5,457	517	41	243	12,690	5,540	63,650	618	3,20,169

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,236	550	...	5,855	...	1,349	4,183	...	1,287	1,199	307	892	9,21
305	235	...	540	...	...	...	75	291	37	28	674	1,10
...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	100	...	24	59	18
...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	67	...	18	28	10
...	627	...	627	...	...	...	...	140	95	14	96	34
...	265	...	265	...	...	...	...	140	18	...	15	17
5,601	2,702	...	8,303	...	1,349	4,183	75	2,025	1,349	386	1,764	11,13
...	574	...	574	..	...	...	...	211	...	39	520	76
...	634	...	634	...	...	...	...	250	26	44	261	58
...	754	...	754	...	...	...	...	170	2	22	182	37
...	468	...	468	...	...	...	...	27	...	11	228	26
...	1,856	...	1,856	...	...	...	..	447	28	77	671	1,22
17,824	882	...	18,706	...	...	...	...	697	...	169	1,119	1,07
...	561	...	561	...	...	...	1	168	...	16	84	26
...	1,060	...	1,060	...	...	...	...	150	...	18	301	46
...	660	..	660	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	296	39
...	441	...	441	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	223	34
...	204	12	216	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	63	12
...	240	...	240	...	..	...	...	110	..	...	72	18
17,824	4,048	12	21,884	...	...	...	1	1,410	...	203	2,149	3,76
...	807	...	807	...	...	...	...	104	62	140	512	87
...	1,989	...	1,989	25	1,083	...	...	709	...	197	851	2,98
663	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	180	86	...	91	35
...	800	...	800	...	...	...	...	271	120	...	209	68
...	653	...	653	...	...	...	...	221	18	33	349	62
...	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	60	15
...	400	...	400	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	583	79
...	437	...	437	...	...	...	...	100	..	7	38	14
663	5,214	..	5,877	25	1,083	...	...	2,036	286	377	2,792	6,57
600	2,884	...	3,484	...	...	65,741	999	...	1,381	1,017	29,451	98,58
2,356	...	...	2,356	...	...	110	...	390	160	...	153	83
2,956	2,884	...	5,840	...	...	65,860	999	390	1,541	1,017	29,604	99,42
27,044	17,278	12	44,334	25	2,432	70,043	1,075	6,528	3,204	2,090	37,500	1,22,87
...	910	...	910	...	...	...	...	1,170	213	185	657	2,22
...	770	...	770	...	...	652	2,729	798	446	68	209	4,99
...	1,618	...	1,618	...	...	...	284	659	493	51	2,443	3,93
...	1,000	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	542	274	62	4,680	5,55
...	253	...	253	...	...	...	...	306	456	...	6	76
...	370	...	370	...	...	84	...	174	236	15	9	51
...	162	...	162	250	...	...	...	66	80	...	30	17
...	270	...	270	200	...	...	...	160	220	9	...	82
...	288	...	288	...	...	...	...	111	3	14	46	17
...	149	...	149	500	...	...	...	88	...	16	4	10
...	661	...	661	500	...	...	...	396	170	21	61	64
...	156	...	156	...	...	...	16	271	358	30	59	73
...	726	...	726	400	...	...	35	196	228	29	67	55
...	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	98	13	19	4	13
...	391	...	391	500	...	...	...	205	...	...	157	56
...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	346	309	33	22	70
...	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	67	...	10	...	7
...	492	...	492	...	...	...	...	183	2	11	115	31
...	288	...	288	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	150	31
...	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	60	21	...	9	9
...	8,967	...	8,967	4,350	...	736	3,064	5,916	3,604	570	8,818	22,70

in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

9(a)	10									11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
87,254	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	5,601	1,217	17,818	390	1,05,462	
13,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,734	348	2,082	4,304	19,492	
7,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	230	330	1,533	9,218	
2,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	136	386	793	4,027	
15,277	...	...	...	...	...	50	767	...	817	2,750	18,844	
12,174	...	...	...	...	...	50	170	...	220	1,908	14,302	
1,38,005	...	...	11,000	...	...	100	8,622	1,940	21,662	11,708	1,71,435	
10,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66	1,273	11,583	
13,631	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,412	556	2,018	2,194	17,843	
6,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	46	401	1,404	8,292	
3,868	...	...	..	...	...	..	295	60	355	1,812	6,035	
23,986	...	.	..	...	...	50	2,062	662	2,774	5,410	32,170	
61,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	649	1,287	1,506	64,675	
9,343	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,119	74	1,193	2,229	12,765	
8,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	9,610	
5,221	...	...	...	...	...	25	287	33	345	2,468	8,034	
2,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	517	3,381	
2,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	733	2,829	
3,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	2,517	5,767	
99,750	..	...	...	...	..	25	2,044	848	2,917	11,394	1,07,061	
48,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	306	1,085	3,131	52,959	
53,136	...	...	...	...	1,223	...	2,619	770	4,612	3,917	61,665	
13,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	17	487	2,133	15,669	
18,944	2,433	...	...	...	...	50	5,537	548	8,568	3,017	30,529	
11,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	571	4,455	16,181	
3,575	..	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	122	1,321	5,018	
4,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	102	1,272	377	5,855	
6,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621	6,992	
1,59,179	2,433	...	...	...	1,223	50	11,208	1,803	16,717	18,972	1,94,868	
4,11,124	...	13,503	2,500	...	36,531	...	10,370	8,431	71,344	12,351	4,94,819	
17,467	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,823	56	2,379	955	20,801	
4,28,591	...	13,503	2,500	...	37,031	...	12,203	8,487	73,723	13,306	5,15,620	
8,52,755	2,433	13,503	13,500	...	38,254	225	36,138	13,806	1,17,859	62,123	10,32,737	
1,30,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	467	618	56,083	1,87,677	
56,801	...	...	...	...	2,481	...	...	1,235	3,716	1,543	62,150	
54,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	689	1,293	4,201	60,110	
37,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	418	3,138	812	41,807	
35,772	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	205	...	8,205	588	44,565	
11,448	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89	2,599	14,136	
5,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	5,470	
8,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	784	9,038	
8,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	323	2,363	11,392	
3,878	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	767	4,734	
14,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	236	561	2,616	18,008	
12,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	41	296	513	13,786	
9,670	...	...	...	...	...	8	129	174	311	1,191	11,172	
5,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	51	403	481	6,790	
11,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	106	142	301	11,717	
27,264	...	...	...	...	...	100	480	474	1,054	371	28,689	
2,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	36	376	60	3,332	
5,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	1,852	7,825	
4,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	30	4,715	
2,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	9	499	527	3,762	
4,51,699	...	...	...	...	10,570	108	6,087	4,480	21,345	78,008	5,50,875	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipaliti*

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia	48	Krishnagar	2,320	2,369	...	...	...	...	4,689	...	1,157	...	20	1,177	...	562	210	23
	49	Santipur	2,091	2,533	...	120	5	...	4,740	...	1,685	...	...	1,685	1,711	...	...	1,37
	50	Ranaghat	647	510	...	...	...	..	1,157	...	299	...	..	299	754	86	457	20
	51	Nadia	499	420	...	...	..	...	919	...	303	...	25	328	...	1,386	26	2
	52	Kushtia	555	582	...	...	25	...	1,162	...	192	..	7	199	...	152	...	29
	53	Kumarkhali	414	374	...	...	..	...	788	...	193	...	...	193	...	230	...	46
	54	Meherpur	347	240	...	236	...	..	823	...	242	...	...	242	...	95	...	...
	55	Birnagar	333	320	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	..	74	...	8
	56	Chakdaha	404	358	...	75	..	...	837	...	30	...	...	30	...	225	92	...
		Total	7,610	7,706	..	431	30	...	15,777	...	4,101	...	52	4,153	2,465	2,810	785	2,700
Murshidabad	57	Berhampore	2,282	1,715	22	...	9	...	4,028	4	1,673	...	47	1,724	...	.	...	3,06
	58	Murshidabad	690	764	20	207	150	.	1,831	22	602	...	10	691	300	...	...	87
	59	Azimganj	658	654	11	139	...	..	1,662	40	602	...	5	647	...	44	...	2,44
	60	Jangipur	574	460	8	...	...	...	1,042	...	364	...	5	369	683	31	239	22
	61	Kandi	677	355	...	...	...	..	1,032	..	...	.	6	6	260	..	...	20
		Total	5,081	3,948	61	346	159		9,595	66	3,301	...	73	3,440	1,243	78	239	6,81
Jessore	62	Jessore	1,051	810	...	...	...	..	1,861	8	720	...	14	712	288	90	1,113	51
	63	Kotchandpur	549	321	...	477	...	...	1,347	...	335	58	10	403	..	35	185	6
	64	Maheshpur	360	174	...	...	...	..	534	...	337	...	6	343	41	...	46	4
		Total	1,960	1,305	...	477	..	...	3,712	8	1,392	58	30	1,188	329	125	1,344	631
Khulna	65	Khulna	1,019	598	...	...	4	...	1,631	...	465	...	13	478	...	667	...	41
	66	Satkhira	337	342	...	...	...	...	679	...	...	42	...	42	...	404	...	6
	67	Debhatta	302	204	...	2	...	.	508	.	...	...	...	..	...	4	101	3
		Total	1,658	1,144	..	2	4	...	2,808		465	42	13	52[illegible]	..	1,075	101	521
		Divisional Total	40,219	38,862	3:1	2,024	285		81,701	12,140	36,768	100	244	40,250	12,406	28,581	12,850	21,13
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																		
Rajshahi	68	Rampur Boalia	1,567	1,776	...	...	6	.	3,340	11	1,071	...	67	1,149	179	4,048	2,415	155
	69	Nator	852	741	..	614	...	...	2,207	26	475	...	9	510	.	911	...	358
		Total	2,419	2,517	...	614	6	..	5,556	37	1,546	...	76	1,659	179	4,959	2,415	513
Dinajpur	70	Dinajpur	1,694	951	9	...	...	..	2,654	9	1,349	...	3	1,361	...	31	791	159
Jalpaiguri	71	Jalpaiguri	1,183	561	...	...	...	..	1,744	...	535	...	..	535	216	...	...	...
Darjeeling	72	Darjeeling	15,302	5,529	...	462	219	...	21,512	49	28,172	...	8	28,220	...	4,121	...	1,512
	73	Kurseong	761	335	...	...	..	...	1,096	...	483	..	...	483	44	465	..	18
		Total	16,063	5,864	...	462	219	..	22,098	49	28,655	...	8	28,712	44	4,586	...	1,530
Rangpur	74	Rangpur	1,528	884	...	9	...	239	2,660	4	1,086	...	1	1,091	406	935	58	2,000
Bogra	75	Bogra	870	747	...	...	...	...	1,626	21	506	...	18	545	...	176	...	102
	76	Sherpur	627	497	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	586	...	1	587	...	77	...	134
		Total	1,506	1,244	...	...	...	...	2,750	21	1,092	...	19	1,132	...	253	...	326
Pabna	77	Pabna	900	1,270	739	...	1	...	2,910	16	964	...	1	981	383	972	...	355
	78	Sirajganj	779	982	...	...	...	...	1,761	...	580	70	18	668	459	...	...	...
		Total	1,679	2,252	739	..	1	...	4,671	16	1,544	70	19	1,649	842	972	...	355
		Divisional Total	20,072	14,273	748	1,085	226	2:9	42,643	136	35,807	70	126	36,139	1,687	11,736	3,207	4,893
DACCA DIVISION.																		
Dacca	79	Dacca	4,924	5,673	...	380	149	...	11,126	...	5,795	...	141	5,936	...	19,116	...	3,825
	80	Narayanganj	2,095	1,224	..	...	...	..	3,319	...	2,776	44	6	2,825	...	42	3,707	141
		Total	7,019	6,897	...	380	149	...	14,445	...	8,570	44	147	8,761	...	19,158	3,707	3,966

Public Health and Convenience.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works. Establishment.	Public works. Buildings.	Public works. Roads.	Public works. Stores.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,092	4,987	95	13	...	...	1,145	535	188	7,080	20	20,083
2,888	1,435	123	...	...	...	92	560	1,158	4,030	...	13,376
6,215	834	62	...	49	...	70	873	...	852	25	9,984
1,391	906	62	...	38	...	...	540	...	912	14	5,403
2,150	1,098	50	...	...	...	...	198	1,019	1,615	133	6,711
1,988	446	30	...	3	...	10	120	34	770	...	4,099
189	1,259	24	60	8	...	8	...	14	1,043	...	2,695
315	595	35	...	...	...	95	...	39	286	...	1,458
361	495	38	...	...	...	102	...	20	939	...	2,272
29,489	12,075	519	73	98	...	1,523	2,335	2,172	17,536	201	75,081
15,286	6,313	218	5	...	...	203	590	...	5,182	...	30,808
5,974	4,361	124	106	12	...	10	570	165	2,899	...	15,460
3,548	2,466	122	...	12	...	...	352	323	1,881	...	11,418
2,698	2,260	120	...	6	...	...	240	...	3,062	...	9,511
1,680	650	58	...	7	...	...	274	10	2,094	...	5,239
29,186	16,250	643	171	37	...	213	2,065	498	15,058	...	72,496
3,777	3,930	90	...	19	...	88	598	655	1,493	...	12,056
1,726	1,124	75	...	...	...	...	207	...	302	...	3,779
230	594	25	...	...	...	...	...	46	582	...	1,603
5,733	5,648	190	...	19	..	88	805	701	2,437	...	18,040
4,747	4,149	98	...	57	...	281	360	100	2,242	22	13,142
170	928	40	...	...	..	..	70	3	1,208	3	2,889
129	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	44	812	...	1,193
5,046	5,077	172	...	57	...	281	430	147	4,262	25	17,224
2,11,754	76,975	4,894	5,701	728	41	2,348	18,325	9,358	1,02,973	844	5,09,010
7,462	5,226	167	227	630	...	...	900	759	3,239	24	25,461
4,000	1,997	50	...	...	...	...	340	...	1,372	...	9,028
11,462	7,223	217	227	630	...	...	1,240	759	4,611	24	34,489
10,487	4,816	79	14	22	...	338	569	84	3,078	...	20,471
6,190	3,020	45	...	...	...	...	180	...	1,759	6	11,416
41,792	3,681	398	1,878	1	...	1,062	7,700	578	17,818	9,412	89,911
4,170	1,447	33	...	60	...	...	...	228	...	...	6,465
45,962	5,129	431	1,878	61	...	1,062	7,700	703	17,818	9,412	96,376
7,358	4,036	80	...	10	...	313	905	132	2,141	27	17,779
4,082	1,813	64	...	20	...	...	477	...	1,244	1	8,679
3,388	911	65	...	...	...	48	168	292	307	...	4,390
7,070	2,724	129	...	20	...	48	645	292	1,551	1	13,069
6,123	4,244	120	80	...	...	...	420	185	2,673	162	15,717
4,400	2,275	175	20	3	...	223	478	...	1,947	...	9,980
10,523	6,519	295	100	3	...	223	898	185	4,620	162	25,697
99,052	38,467	1,285	2,319	755	...	1,984	11,497	2,315	35,008	9,632	2,19,296
49,748	17,176	752	170	36	...	192	5,213	...	12,250	176	1,08,654
18,895	2,790	159	8,370	85	61	152	360	28	10,687	44	45,521
68,643	19,966	911	8,540	121	61	344	5,573	28	22,937	220	1,54,175

7 Public I…				8 Contributions.	9 Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	708	...	708	...	...	...	...	320	225	47	13	60
5,045	657	...	5,702	...	...	...	...	710	470	194	307	1,69
...	344	...	344	...	...	211	81	209	82	18	189	74
...	290	...	290	...	...	86	...	116	44	19	60	33
...	206	...	206	...	...	...	...	196	102	9	343	65
...	180	...	180	.	...	...	...	105	120	18	291	53
...	160	...	160	...	...	61	38	84	14	11	151	85
...	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	45	21	6	155	21
...	243	...	243	...	...	..	...	160	12	20	112	30
5,045	2,931	...	7,976	...	...	358	119	1,954	1,040	342	1,627	5,44
...	600	...	600	...	...	...	...	583	1,000	50	1,430	3,06
...	707	...	707	...	...	...	...	163	237	37	1,021	1,42
...	400	...	400	...	...	...	...	238	128	21	924	1,3
...	328	...	328	..	...	...	...	236	...	19	188	4
...	392	...	392	...	...	...	...	150	...	13	239	4
...	2,427	...	2,427	...	...	...	...	1,370	1,365	140	3,802	6,6
...	185	...	185	...	...	...	9	122	...	30	198	3
...	250	...	250	..	2	47	...	238	27	7	107	4
...	206	...	206	...	...	...	...	102	...	3	70	1
...	641	...	641	...	2	47	9	462	27	40	375	9
...	513	11	524	...	...	...	...	309	9	...	1,564	1,9
...	188	...	188	...	...	...	...	92	19	27	57	1
...	153	...	153	-	...	73	14	50	30	...	75	2
...	854	11	865	...	...	73	14	451	58	27	1,696	2,3
5,045	15,820	11	20,876	4,350	2	1,214	3,206	10,153	6,094	1,119	16,318	38,1
...	912	135	1,047	...	121	103	...	461	211	54	1,062	2,0
...	452	...	452	...	...	...	...	100	...	45	404	5
...	1,364	135	1,499	...	121	103	...	561	211	99	1,466	2,5
2,177	60	...	2,237	...	117	101	540	146	...	...	1,312	3,2
...	520	...	520	...	...	722	...	292	...	65	697	1,7
...	1,466	...	1,466	...	...	12,139	5,466	1,299	1,187	508	1,719	22,3
260	...	8	268	...	...	33	56	104	...	50	241	4
260	1,466	8	1,734	..	...	12,172	5,522	1,403	1,187	558	1,960	22,8
...	741	...	741	...	...	...	...	396	40	108	257	8
2,389	114	...	2,503	...	...	...	...	49	...	29	127	2
213	80	...	293	...	...	...	98	95	...	...	527	7
2,602	194	...	2,796	...	...	...	98	144	...	29	654	(
...	1,118	50	1,168	...	...	...	...	898	34	13	658	1,1
...	1,147	78	1,225	250	...	...	...	102	...	43	242	4
...	2,265	128	2,393	250	...	...	...	560	34	56	960	1,5
5,039	6,610	271	11,920	250	238	13,098	6,160	3,502	1,481	915	7,246	32,(
..	2,104	...	2,104	300	...	4,921	3,993	686	1,828	343	8,456	20,2
..	1,020	...	1,020	.	...	1,057	178	266	48	87	1,778	3,4
...	3,124	...	3,124	300	...	5,978	4,171	951	1,876	430	10,234	23,0

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

9a	10									11	12	13
	Extraordinary and debt.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities (other than for sinking funds).	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	1,340	2,050	33,870	72,182	
27,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	331	2,636	5,710	35,548	
12,524	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	70	494	2,347	15,365	
7,280	...	...	...	...	365	...	261	110	736	779	8,795	
8,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	9,075	
5,794	...	...	...	...	...	40	946	30	1,016	408	7,218	
4,288	...	...	...	...	127	...	200	175	502	752	5,542	
2,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	58	733	1,797	4,993	
3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	330	4,140	
1,08,427	...	...	...	..	907	40	5,107	2,237	8,291	46,141	1,62,858	
40,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	153	126	40,562	
20,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	409	3,930	24,489	
15,438	...	57	...	...	...	...	323	574	954	3,037	19,429	
11,693	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	1,035	1,035	1,082	13,810	
7,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	2,131	9,227	
94,635	...	57	...	...	...	...	910	1,609	2,567	10,306	1,07,508	
15,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	238	47	16,090	
6,207	...	35	...	...	300	...	...	171	506	1,100	7,813	
2,861	...	...	...	...	54	...	150	48	252	277	3,390	
24,873	...	35	...	...	354	...	150	457	996	1,424	27,293	
17,674	...	...	...	...	...	125	306	766	1,197	5,729	24,600	
3,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	1,187	5,252	
2,096	...	...	...	...	177	50	...	...	227	341	2,664	
23,736	...	...	...	...	177	175	306	865	1,523	7,257	32,516	
7,03,293	...	92	...	...	12,008	323	12,551	9,648	34,622	1,43,135	8,81,050	
33,018	...	...	...	...	1,664	...	4,297	11	5,962	4,138	43,138	
12,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	117	633	2,111	15,490	
45,764	...	...	...	...	1,654	...	4,813	128	6,595	6,249	58,028	
28,939	...	...	...	...	1,463	...	710	880	3,053	3,059	35,051	
15,991	...	...	...	...	652	...	378	175	1,205	6,865	24,061	
1,63,436	...	...	...	...	10,110	...	9,847	729	20,686	5,757	1,89,879	
8,796	...	...	..	...	418	...	...	...	418	668	9,882	
1,72,232	...	...	...	...	10,528	...	9,847	729	21,104	6,425	1,99,761	
23,081	...	...	...	...	...	150	2,200	434	2,784	1,204	27,069	
13,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	79	637	179	14,373	
7,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766	7,880	
20,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	79	637	945	22,253	
21,879	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	1,942	2,862	1,384	26,125	
14,331	...	126	...	...	940	...	408	248	1,722	1,027	17,080	
36,210	..	126	...	...	940	920	408	2,190	4,584	2,421	43,215	
3,49,888	...	126	...	...	16,287	1,070	18,314	4,615	39,962	27,188	4,16,038	
1,48,546	...	...	...	...	2,713	180	12,211	2,805	17,909	18,486	1,84,941	
56,099	...	...	...	...	2,076	...	524	23	2,622	20,759	79,480	
2,04,645	...	...	...	...	4,788	180	12,735	2,828	20,531	39,245	2,64,421	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipaliti*

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) Office establishment, inspections, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DACCA DIVISION—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh	81	Nasirabad	1,342	878	...	...	..	...	2,220	...	779	94	13	880	491	5,661	462	1,015
	82	Muktagacha	443	447	...	...	...	...	890	...	416	49	...	465	...	123	257	62
	83	Jamalpur	609	702	...	255	4	...	1,570	...	278	67	20	371	...	1,095	...	265
	84	Sherpur	487	302	...	...	...	...	789	1	250	30	9	290	751	...	139	202
	85	Kishorganj	428	265	...	...	...	...	693	...	339	63	5	407	...	964	...	49
	86	Bazitpur	307	215	...	...	...	..	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	50
	87	Netrakona	451	265	...	...	...	..	716	...	62	...	3	65	...	796	...	23
	88	Tangail	386	274	20	...	...	...	680	...	378	73	1	452	...	3,075	125	11
		Total ...	4,453	3,348	20	255	4	..	8,080	1	2,502	376	57	2,936	1,242	12,114	983	1,677
Faridpur ...	89	Faridpur	783	813	...	...	...	...	1,596	...	950	...	16	966	918	376	2	91
	90	Madaripur	518	557	...	...	45		1,120	...	593	82	2	677	86	...	304	...
		Total ..	1,301	1,370	...	...	45	.	2,716	...	1,543	82	18	1,643	1,004	376	306	91
Backergunge	91	Barisal	1,436	1,034	...	..	40	..	3,110	...	1,465	...	5	1,470	150	...	72	163
	92	Nalchiti	151	296	...	...	...	...	447	...	229	...	4	233	...	...	80	20
	93	Jhalakati	335	316	...	...	...	.	651	...	295	...	34	329	...	19	480	95
	94	Pirojpur	422	373	...	...	...	...	795	...	608	58	...	666	...	408	5	84
	95	Patuakhali	219	180	.	...	...		399	...	269	...	...	260	...	26	...	341
		Total ...	2,533	2,820	.	...	40	...	5,402	...	2,857	58	43	2,958	150	453	637	703
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18,596	14,444	20	635	238	.	30,643	1	15,472	500	265	16,298	2,396	32,101	5,683	6,437
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
Tippera ..	96	Comilla	819	928	...	...	...		1,747	10	922	...	32	964	...	...	...	1,032
	97	Brahmanbaria ...	544	570	...	...	...	...	914	1	511	...	7	519	4,061	34	374	...
	98	Chandpur	592	80	.	...	...		672	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,9.5	1,378	..	...	...	...	3,333	11	1,433	...	39	1,483	4,061	34	374	1,032
Noakhali .	99	Noakhali	657	732	...	40	...	...	1,429	...	520	100	4	624	...	600	...	417
Chittagong ..	100	Chittagong ..	2,394	2,619	671	199	...	...	5,784	501	1,179	...	...	1,680	342	...	516	...
	101	Cox's Bazar ...	317	430	...	10	...	..	757	...	...	...	9	9	7	...	...	291
		Total ..	2,621	3,040	671	909	..	...	6,541	501	1,179	...	9	1,689	349	...	516	291
		Divisional Total ..	5,238	5,150	671	249	...	..	11,303	512	3,132	100	652	3,796	4,410	703	890	1,740
PATNA DIVISION.																		
Patna ...	102	Patna	10,599	8,889	...	...	22	...	19,510	152	6,235	960	8	7,350	...	...	12,518	2,896
	103	Barh	474	424	...	...	...	...	898	...	470	72	...	542	...	80	...	36
	104	Behar	937	1,398	...	...	...	...	2,335	...	349	85	...	434	...	180	...	367
	105	Dinapore	994	826	...	10	...	...	1,830	...	1,010	...	...	1,010	...	25	...	...
		Total ...	13,004	11,537	...	10	22	...	24,573	152	8,064	1,117	8	9,336	...	283	12,518	3,299
Gaya ...	106	Gaya	6,471	2,436	...	..	242	...	9,151	...	3,916	442	4	4,362	...	457	...	1,234
	107	Tikari	856	487	...	..	61	...	1,378	...	832	...	1	893	...	268	490	...
	108	Daudnagar ...	539	297	.	.	...	...	836	...	60	...	...	60	...	17	...	70
		Total ...	7,840	3,222	..	...	303	...	11,365	..	4,377	442	5	4,824	...	742	490	1,304
Shahabad ...	109	Arrah	1,982	2,503	...	...	...	...	4,485	...	613	...	25	638	...	6,775	...	1,347
	110	Jagdispur	408	386	...	...	...	...	794	...	45	...	...	45	112	105	...	39
	111	Buxar	398	529	...	...	...	...	927	...	202	..	...	202	...	...	347	...
	112	Dumraon	361	637	...	20	...	...	1,018	...	442	49	...	491	...	90	190	51
	113	Bhabua	343	304		...	11	...	658	...	21	...	...	21	...	67	275	25
	114	Sasaram	713	882	..	...	...	...	1,595	...	1,126	...	...	1,128	...	188	...	453
		Total ..	4,205	5,241	...	20	11	...	9,477	...	2,541	49	25	2,615	112	7,224	812	1,914

6

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dâk bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,598	6,234	89	...	303	...	52	1,074	...	4,744	...	29,693
1,373	166	10	...	...	...	...	440	114	1,299	3	3,847
2,854	5,840	64	...	...	...	...	413	373	2,291	2	13,247
681	1,261	67	...	14	...	8	167	124	1,888	...	5,297
1,170	1,397	62	25	75	...	...	127	...	850	6	4,725
362	773	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	...	2,123
686	312	70	...	...	...	...	...	124	916	...	2,007
1,179	93	82	...	...	...	...	342	20	1,715	...	6,642
17,903	16,076	454	25	392	...	55	2,563	755	14,231	11	68,461
4,124	2,341	88	...	...	...	...	306	61	544	...	8,851
1,967	1,087	68	201	...	...	...	116	341	2,696	2	6,958
6,091	3,428	156	201	...	...	...	422	402	3,240	2	15,809
11,117	5,773	130	...	...	...	...	479	...	3,157	...	21,041
247	347	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	374	...	1,033
2,409	662	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,680	...	5,359
1,931	1,120	60	...	...	...	...	46	...	1,681	...	5,635
200	180	30	...	12	...	...	60	118	698	...	1,665
15,904	8,382	224	...	27	...		585	118	7,590	...	34,733
1,08,501	47,852	1,715	8,856	540	61	309	9,149	1,303	47,908	235	2,73,198
6,831	2,585	89	72	...	...	...	900	1,308	3,595	...	16,402
4,144	1,326	60	...	70	...	...	420	175	540	...	8,201
638	300	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,757	...	2,715
8,012	4,211	169	72	70	...	...	1,820	1,481	5,882	...	27,318
5,010	478	71	...	...	...	...	818	939	626	3	8,531
15,123	2,000	234	150	...	...	95	1,793	1,198	8,256	30	29,737
375	620	60	100	...	...	12	...	218	398	450	2,531
15,498	2,620	294	250	...	...	107	1,793	1,416	8,654	480	32,268
29,120	7,309	534	322	70	...	107	3,431	3,836	15,162	483	68,117
66,631	17,003	1,029	...	108	...	867	2,486	400	15,684	34	1,19,656
5,107	1,480	55	...	...	...	...	60	290	1,126	...	4,234
2,541	5,013	123	19	...	...	...	240	524	1,233	...	14,240
4,164	2,764	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904	..	8,905
78,443	26,260	1,255	19	108	...	867	2,786	1,214	19,947	34	1,47,035
47,738	10,732	315	236	25	...	173	746	764	9,303	3,134	74,857
2,419	..	46	352	...	...	...	125	79	967	..	4,755
844	973	40	...	...	..	...	...	37	201	..	2,182
51,001	11,705	401	588	25	...	173	871	880	10,471	3,134	81,794
10,523	4,974	264	...	11	...	50	548	1,640	2,004	...	28,034
756	903	120	...	79	...	...	...	1,299	1,406	...	4,919
2,216	2,216	98	...	...	...	...	240	237	548	...	5,900
1,910	420	64	...	...	...	...	284	87	1,619	...	4,701
527	920	60	128	...	...	54	...	187	216	...	2,459
3,386	4,174	96	...	15	...	42	187	609	940	...	10,030
19,318	13,607	700	128	105	...	146	1,209	4,059	6,733	...	56,139

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	425	...	425	...	...	173	14	184	55	98	443	967
...	120	..	120	..	...	...	...	112	334	...	108	554
...	434	20	454	358	...	...	...	64	...	21	107	192
...	268	...	268	...	...	...	...	167	46	...	47	260
...	344	...	344	..	...	...	...	132	54	13	70	269
...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	60	82
...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	95	...	7	15	117
...	239	...	239	...	...	...	..	31	...	18	40	89
.	1,979	20	1,999	358	...	173	14	807	489	157	800	2,530
...	261	...	261	...	...	109	63	8	28	...	207	415
.	314	..	314	..	.	..	...	...	26	...	212	238
...	575	...	575	..	..	109	63	8	54	...	419	653
...	569	...	569	...	...	...	168	366	...	70	509	1,113
	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
...	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	492	582
.	270	...	270	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	81	139
...	138	.	138		...	...	...	50	30	..	39	119
...	1,183	...	1,188	- .	...	...	168	564	30	70	1,161	1,993
...	6,963	20	6,883	658	...	6,260	4,410	2,330	2,449	687	12,704	28,816
514	...	...	514	559	...	...	...	134	62	23	408	717
—	450	...	450	...	...	...	...	145	...	21	...	166
..	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	458	558
514	690	...	1,204	559	...	...	...	379	62	44	956	1,441
..	170	..	170	...	...	...	...	185	...	27	456	668
5,596	775	...	6,371	...	...	1,783	...	...	293	283	438	2,797
..	576	..	576	...	...	45	...	30	...	...	48	123
5,596	1,351	..	6,947	...	.	1,828	...	30	293	283	486	2,920
6,110	2,211	...	8,321	559	.	1,828	...	594	355	354	1,808	5,029
...	3,974	360	4,334	400	6,725	6,657	40	2,311	1,790	...	666	18,189
214	..	...	214	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	158	278
...	868	...	868	...	...	...	...	447	...	...	133	560
...	277	..	277	...	...	...	...	348	...	...	36	370
214	5,119	360	5,723	400	6,725	6,657	40	3,226	1,790	...	983	19,496
...	1,694	...	1,694	...	...	...	...	1,226	65	71	12,263	13,694
.	97	...	197	..	...	...	45	347	8	27	124	551
...	227	...	227	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
..	2,118	...	2,118	100	..	...	45	1,573	73	98	12,424	14,312
...	1,078	...	1,078	...	...	...	...	1,346	...	...	1,429	2,775
..	22	...	226	...	...	...	...	65	...	19	123	205
..	218	..	218	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	340	865
...	309	...	309	...	...	...	...	171	...	20	228	419
..	235	..	237	...	...	...	...	100	...	14	253	407
..	381		381	..	...	...	...	500	...	31	628	1,346
...	2,532	...	2,532	...	...	...	...	2,4[illegible]6	...	84	3,100	5,689

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

9(a)	10									11	12	13
	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident fund withdrawals.	Repayments of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,191	...	...	...	..	955	...	300	689	1,944	5,546	41,681	
5,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	92	592	1,124	7,692	
16,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	202	1,193	489	17,874	
6,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	168	301	98	7,301	
6,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	163	983	7,584	
2,817	..	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107	312	3,236	
3,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	94	1,920	5,878	
8,102	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	343	443	1,073	9,618	
84,384	..	...	...	...	955	50	2,081	1,751	4,837	11,543	1,00,764	
12,089	...	...	...	...	538	...	95	86	719	32	12,840	
9,307	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	53	73	980	10,360	
21,396	...	..	..	...	538	20	95	139	792	1,012	23,200	
27,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	471	2,081	6,418	35,797	
1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,912	
7,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	781	7,922	
7,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	14	114	414	8,033	
2,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	233	2,814	
46,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	555	2,265	7,948	56,478	
3,56,496	...	...	...	...	6,281	250	16,621	5,273	28,425	59,742	4,44,663	
20,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	515	1,460	7,140	29,503	
10,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	60	1,910	524	12,684	
4,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411	5,596	
35,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,795	575	3,370	9,075	47,783	
11,429	...	...	...	...	...	50	271	89	410	2,919	14,751	
46,369	...	...	...	...	3,002*	...	2,930	1,769	7,701	2,851	56,921	* In the preceding year interest on loan also was shown in this column, whereas in the year under report such amount has been shown in columns 9—38
3,996	...	...	...	...	181	...	1,993	...	2,174	1,238	7,408	
50,365	...	..	...	...	3,183	...	4,923	1,769	9,875	4,089	64,329	
97,125	...	...	...	...	3,183	50	7,989	2,433	13,655	16,083	1,26,863	
1,69,439	...	...	...	...	6,039	250	12,250	1,569	20,108	18,698	2,08,245	
6,196	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	2,157	8,373	
18,457	...	...	...	...	...	262	..	624	886	2,269	21,608	
12,401	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,848	102	1,950	4,623	18,974	
2,06,493	...	...	...	..	6,039	532	14,098	2,295	22,964	27,741	2,57,198	
1,33,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	1,048	3,798	22,900	1,30,386	
7,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	114	796	1,864	9,934	
3,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,361	5,812	
1,14,413	...	...	...	...	.	...	3,432	1,162	4,594	27,125	1,46,132	
37,005	...	..	...	...	5,753	...	380	75	6,208	1,810	45,023	
6,189	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	7,598	
6,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,274	10,386	
6,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	...	2,470	359	9,827	
3,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	236	626	211	4,677	
14,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	173	273	343	14,923	
76,452	...	...	...	...	5,753	...	3,340	484	9,577	6,405	92,434	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in*

1	2	3	4							5								
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
			General administration—(a) Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collections of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Saran	115	Chapra	2,205	1,605	...	1,000	5	...	4,815	...	1,215	...	20	1,23[illegible]	...	61	...	3
	116	Revelganj	909	667	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	402	...	..	402	...	35	...	1
	117	Siwan	594	530	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	441	...	...	441	...	202	...	
		Total	3,798	2,802	...	1,000	5	...	7,005	...	2,118	.	20	2,138	...	298	...	6
Champaran	118	Motihari	640	494	...	...	...	...	1,134	...	565	69	11	645	...	266	...	1
	119	Bettiah	520	950	...	...	...	...	1,470	...	953	40	.	993	...	688	..	4
		Total	1,160	1,444	...	...	...	.	2,604	...	1,518	109	11	1,638	...	954	...	5
Muzaffarpur	120	Muzaffarpur	2,349	1,923	...	774	4	...	5,050	...	2,012	...	37	2,049	...	79	...	1,9
	121	Hajipur	738	973	...	...	37	...	1,748	...	425	70	...	495	...	66	...	...
	122	Lalganj	444	405	...	...	...	...	849	89	289	50		428	100	...	95	...
	123	Sitamarhi	576	290	...	...	...	.	866	3	314	...	..	317	181	...	25	...
		Total	4,107	3,591	...	774	41	..	8,513	92	3,040	120	37	3,289	281	145	120	1,9
Darbhanga	124	Darbhanga	2,760	1,763	...	...	...	.	4,533	10	1,862	...	94	1,966	...	15	...	...
	125	Madhubani	755	529	...	...	...	.	1,284	...	...	22	...	22	...	104	...	
	126	Rosera	576	299	...	...	...	...	875	2	15	...	...	17	...	17	...	
	127	Samastipur	293	700	...	618	...	...	1,611	.	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	
		Total	4,384	3,291	...	618	...	..	8,293	12	1,877	75	94	2,058	...	136	...	1
		Divisional Total	38,498	31,128	...	2,422	382	..	72,430	256	23,535	1,912	195	25,898	393	9,784	13,949	9,8
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Monghyr	128	Monghyr	4,004	2,930	...	717	114	...	7,765	...	1,693	...	18	1,711	...	149	...	
	129	Jamalpur	1,571	1,494	...	1	...	...	3,066	...	88	...	28	116	...	276	5,030	7
		Total	5,575	4,424	...	718	114	...	10,831	...	1,781	...	46	1,827	...	425	5,030	1,5
Bhagalpur	130	Bhagalpur	3,145	4,922	86	...	..	..	8,153	...	1,071	...	24	1,095	12,525	10,542	50	4
	131	Colgong	451	399	...	30	2	...	882	120	254	...	8	382	...	...	192	...
		Total	3,596	5,321	86	30	2	.	9,035	120	1,325	...	32	1,477	12,525	10,542	242	4
Purnea	132	Purnea	1,573	1,414	...	...	...	...	2,987	...	905	...	18	923	...	203	...	7
	133	Kishanganj	658	453	...	...	...	...	1,111		473	...	9	482	..	107	83	1
		Total	2,231	1,867	...	...	...	...	4,098	...	1,378	..	27	1,405	...	310	83	8
Malda	134	English Bazar	1,038	696	...	...	7	...	1,741	...	250	...	38	288	...	3	...	5
	135	Old Malda	364	226	...	..	...	.	590	...	161	...	4	165	...	...	...	1
		Total	1,402	922	...	...	7	.	2,331	...	411	...	42	453	..	3	...	7
Sonthal Parganas.	136	Deoghur	604	383	...	..	31	...	1,018	...	154	...	1	155	...	...	281	
	137	Sahibganj	1,307	722	...	...	...	...	2,029	...	558	...	12	570	158	...	79	
		Total	1,911	1,105	...	...	31	.	3,047	...	712	...	13	725	158	...	360	1
		Divisional Total	14,715	13,0[illegible]9	86	748	154	...	29,342	120	5,607	...	160	5,887	12,683	20,280	5,715	3,0
ORISSA DIVISION.																		
Cuttack	136	Cuttack	1,851	2,360	83	...	1,105	...	5,429	49	2,584	...	67	2,700	...	112	...	1,9
	137	Jajpur	608	503	...	...	...	...	1,106	610	80	14	30	734	...	128	...	1
	138	Kendrapara	430	883	...	102	..	...	1,415	...	...	24	25	49	...	220	...	
		Total	2,914	3,746	83	102	1,105	.	7,950	659	2,664	38	122	3,483	...	460	...	2,0
Balasore	139	Balasore	826	1,203	...	...	10	...	2,039	...	1,371	...	54	1,425	...	1,146	1,050	2
Puri	140	Puri	906	1,851	...	...	...	...	2,757	...	1,503	...	456	1,959	93	...	...	
		Divisional Total	4,646	6,800	83	102	1,115	..	12,746	659	5,538	38	632	6,867	93	1,006	1,059	2,3

Public Health and Convenience.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning, watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses and burning ghat.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works. Establishment.	Public works. Buildings.	Public works. Roads.	Public works. Stores.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,476	8,181	423	514	10	...	...	...	771	7,041	...	20,858
3,184	1,146	184	...	...	...	...	42	20	828	...	5,603
1,955	1,514	120	2	...	60	...	135	209	992	...	5,269
17,615	10,841	727	516	10	60	..	177	1,000	8,861	..	40,730
2,538	3,941	72	97	75	70	249	...	832	3,200	...	11,440
5,266	4,359	110	128	221	...	...	245	...	2,341	...	13,832
7,804	8,300	182	225	296	70	249	245	832	5,541	...	25,272
14,611	5,198	197	78	490	...	323	652	529	10,382	43	34,765
1,674	1,731	121	...	...	...	...	331	254	797	...	5,174
496	127	116	6	1	...	...	150	140	1,313	...	2,580
1,723	1,029	72	24	138	...	...	158	181	3,698	...	8,129
18,504	8,085	506	108	629	...	323	1,291	1,110	16,229	43	50,648
13,954	2,929	299	197	...	...	...	2,846	2,433	4,235	30	26,938
1,830	2,901	96	483	...	...	...	103	2,556	2,440	...	10,526
1,464	1,383	60	29	12	...	...	323	...	596	...	3,977
1,953	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,844	...	5,422
19,201	8,482	455	709	12	...	...	3,572	4,989	9,115	30	46,863
2,12,268	88,270	4,286	2,293	1,185	130	1,758	10,151	14,084	76,888	3,211	4,48,481
18,194	10,036	585	584	...	...	791	2,665	1,057	8,991	...	43,853
8,092	368	415	9	37	...	13	1,291	..	1,157	48	17,446
26,286	10,404	1,000	593	37	...	804	3,956	1,057	10,148	48	61,299
20,215	5,127	231	146	44	...	550	1,744	72	8,381	154	69,236
1,027	1,475	23	...	9	240	72	86	91	456	14	3,694
21,242	6,602	254	146	53	240	622	1,830	163	8,837	168	72,930
7,591	5,070	120	8	82	...	13	1,494	96	3,726	27	19,184
720	1,281	157	...	...	...	...	249	9	967	...	3,685
8,311	6,351	277	8	82	...	13	1,743	105	4,693	27	22,869
5,531	3,100	120	69	29	...	...	177	...	1,383	...	10,974
624	722	..	...	...	...	...	28	350	103	...	1,973
6,155	3,822	120	69	29	...	...	205	350	1,486	...	12,947
3,088	1,696	21	...	...	...	...	180	...	213	...	5,549
6,753	1,446	97	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	1,549	...	11,461
9,841	3,142	118	...	...	...	...	180	1,330	1,762	...	17,010
71,835	30,321	1,769	816	201	249	1,439	7,914	3,014	26,926	243	1,87,055
17,799	1,416	514	184	653	...	42	1,108	...	2,368	...	26,397
1,166	1,788	32	...	25	...	...	...	...	600	...	3,839
1,866	1,219	49	57	6	...	99	...	60	2,740	8	6,080
20,831	4,423	595	241	684	...	141	1,108	60	5,708	8	36,316
5,554	2,197	146	126	346	...	100	720	81	1,513	...	13,238
15,495	4,570	180	246	348	...	...	444	262	1,442	...	23,119
41,880	11,190	871	613	1,378	...	241	2,272	403	8,663	8	72,673

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,505	...	...	2,505	...	..	...	...	905	440	...	3,051	4,456
254	144	...	398	...	...	...	...	80	...	27	29	136
340	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	166	3	26	29	224
3,099	144	...	3,243	...	..	...	...	1,211	443	53	3,109	4,816
...	534	...	534	200	...	...	...	214	92	18	...	324
572	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	216	17	...	...	233
572	534	...	1,106	200	...	...	...	430	109	18	...	557
1,103	300	...	1,403	30	2,550	...	157	415	80	...	1,192	4,424
...	359	...	359	...	...	...	374	50	2	...	...	426
...	382	...	382	...	...	...	228	190	...	...	...	418
188	...	...	188	...	...	...	523	209	...	...	...	732
1,291	1,041	...	2,532	30	2,550	...	1,282	894	82	...	1,192	6,000
1,495	...	...	1,495	...	...	1,616	...	634	26	68	92	2,426
...	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	138	4	16	255	413
...	229	...	229	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	242	383
...	309	...	309	...	...	...	...	141	...	11	68	240
1,495	941	...	2,436	..	...	1,616	.	1,054	30	85	677	3,462
6,701	12,429	360	19,490	730	9,275	8,273	1,367	10,883	2,527	338	21,499	54,162
2,917	...	...	2,917	......	...	...	...	781	1,088	194	1,321	3,084
378	223	...	601	......	...	132	99	..	29	105	972	1,337
3,205	223	...	3,518	......	...	132	99	781	1,717	299	2,293	5,321
...	1,499	...	1,499	252	...	12,942	832	1,265	138	139	(a)1,033	16,349
...	371	...	371	73	...	..	1	83	64	11	158	317
...	1,870	...	1,870	325	...	12,942	833	1,348	202	150	1,191	16,666
...	613	...	613	... ..	...	107	...	..	...	73	18	198
...	480	...	480	.....	...	...	...	143	...	25	145	313
...	1,093	...	1,093	......	...	107	...	143	...	98	163	511
...	741	...	741	......	...	...	...	188	719	23	264	1,194
...	360	...	360	......	...	...	...	76	...	21	32	129
...	1,101	...	1,101	......	...	...	...	264	719	44	296	1,323
...	204	...	204	141	...	...	...	78	77	25	13	193
...	320	...	320	......	...	...	...	128	...	51	58	237
...	524	...	524	141	...	...	...	206	77	76	71	430
3,295	4,811	...	8,106	466	...	13,181	932	2,742	2,715	607	4,014	24,251
...	1,372	...	1,372	...	...	...	...	(a) 203	...	58	(b)3,810	4,161
...	667	...	667	60	...	...	...	105	...	...	11	116
...	752	...	752	...	...	...	817	129	2	...	26	974
.	2,791	...	2,791	60	...	...	817	527	2	58	3,847	5,251
..	1,142	.	1,142	...	...	...	191	836	81	43	(c) 234	835
...	850	...	850	...	...	637	...	604	101	90	1,027	2,459
...	4,783	...	4,783	60	...	637	1,008	1,467	134	191	5,108	8,545

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

9(a)	10									11	12	13
	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	REMARKS
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12,869	...	...	...	..	...	100	...	...	100	1,197	44,166	
8,265	...	..	...	.	...	...	402	...	402	3,074	11,741	
7,398	...	...	..	...	...	...	325	87	412	4,658	12,468	
8,532	...	..	..	...	...	100	727	87	914	8,929	68,375	
14,277	..	...	...	...	...	20	660	475	1,155	3,997	19,429	
7,100	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,179	20,279	
1,377	...	...	...	...	...	20	660	475	1,155	7,176	39,708	
17,721	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	3,648	1,277	6,040	4,206	57,067	
8,202	...	...	...	...	..	...	636	263	899	1,032	10,133	
4,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	152	397	980	6,034	
0,232	...	...	..	18	...	...	3,502	57	3,577	2,289	16,098	
0,812	..	...	...	18	1,115	...	8,031	1,749	10,913	8,507	90,232	
7,348	...	...	...	...	3,395	...	380	251	4,035	21,228	62,611	
2,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,921	190	3,111	5,765	21,524	
5,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	85	1,085	148	6,714	
7,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	2,121	9,781	
3,119	...	...	...	...	3,395	...	4,335	526	8,256	29,262	1,00,630	
1,191	...	..	...	18	16,302	652	34,623	6,778	58,373	1,15,145	7,94,709	
0,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	673	1,360	15,017	76,607	
2,566	...	...	..	...	244	...	155	141	520	1,767	24,853	
2,796	...	...	.	...	244	...	822	814	1,880	16,784	1,01,460	
6,584	...	...	2,000	...	5,639	...	9,145	4,592	21,376	5,873	1,23,833	
5,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	138	232	1,876	7,827	
9,303	...	...	2,000	...	5,639	...	9,239	4,730	21,608	7,749	1,31,660	(a) Includes plague charge of Rs 452.
3,905	...	...	...	..	457	10	4,114	157	4,738	3,849	32,492	
6,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	369	662	365	7,098	
9,976	...	...	...	...	457	10	4,407	526	5,400	4,214	39,590	
4,938	...	...	...	...	...	145	17	...	162	1,946	17,046	
3,917	...	...	...	..	...	...	147	82	229	2,294	5,740	
8,155	...	...	...	...	...	145	164	82	391	4,240	22,786	
7,260	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	3,830	11,110	
4,617	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,151	644	1,845	890	17,352	
1,877	...	...	...	...	...	70	1,151	644	1,865	4,720	28,462	
5,107	...	...	2,000	...	6,340	225	15,783	6,796	31,144	37,707	3,23,058	
0,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651	3,326	4,977	4,008	40,044	
5,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	78	590	675	7,787	
0,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	40	840	1,061	10 071	
5,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403	3,444	5,907	5,744	67,502	
5,679	...	...	..	...	...	...	600	...	600	1,201	20,480	
1,144	...	...	...	...	1,940	50	3,099	...	5,089	1,132	37,365	
5,674	...	...	...	...	1,940	50	6,162	3,444	11,596	8,077	1,25,347	

(a) The amount includes law charges.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,410 for plague expenditure.
(c) Includes Rs. 68 for plague charges.

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipa*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Administration and Collection Charges. General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Public Safety. Fire engines	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply. Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Drainage. Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																	
Hazaribagh...	143	Hazaribagh ...	716	672	.	...	...	144	1,532	...		330	110	440	..	127	...
	144	Chatra ...	519	481	...	31	...	...	1,031	...		117	1...	117	...	86	...
		Total ...	1,235	1,153	...	31		144	2,563	..		447	110	557	...	213	...
Ranchi ...	145	Ranchi ...	954	1,553	...	...	30	...	2,537	...	50	908	...	958	...	14	85
	146	Lohardaga ..	352	273	...	...	...	...	625	..		...	...	...	770	...	24
		Total ..	1,306	1,826	...	..	30	...	3,162	...		908	...	958	770	14	10
Palamau ..	147	Daltonganj ...	386	293	...	...	...	.	679	...		57	..	57	...	121	...
Manbhum ...	148	Purulia ...	701	422	...	...	...	...	1,123	...		555	...	581	409	503	...
	149	Jhalda ...	285	262	...	...	...	...	547	...		34	...	34	...	...	...
	150	Raghunathpur ...	150	148	...	..	...	...	307	2		30	...	32	..	...	...
		Total ...	1,145	832	...	...	...	...	1,977	2	2	619	...	647	499	503	..
Singhbhum ...	151	Chaibassa ...	617	320	...	...	14	...	960	...	11	278	...	289	...	75	...
		Divisional Total ...	4,659	4,433	...	31	44	144	9,341	2	87	2,309	110	3,508	1,278	926	1
		Grand Total ...	1,96,765	1,66,109	1,910	7,296	2,975	1,473	3,76,537	18,822	2,359	1,53,170	16,067	1,..0,418	38,637	1,62,750	44,7
		Grand Total for 1897-98 ...	1,90,670	1,61,320	1,976	5,008	5,726	3,210	3,67,970	19,463	3,024	2,54,204	4,936	2,81,627	81,585	1,81,051	33,4

6

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning, and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,907	2,384	98	142	...	...	11	...	251	722	...	6,787
1,465	1,062	70	10	...	...	149	90	48	549	...	3,949
4,372	3,446	168	152	...	...	160	90	299	1,271	...	10,736
8,019	2,584	140	642	8	28	...	802	178	3,216	55	16,189
954	518	59	100	...	...	...	60	...	1,003	...	3,598
8,973	3,102	199	742	8	28		862	178	4,219	55	19,787
1,958	120	93	...	...	...	...	47	84	582	436	3,518
6,818	4,245	99	575	124	...	...	340	823	1,430	23	16,025
454	679	...	1,000	...	149	...	...	69	245	...	2,696
535	972	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	51	...	1,602
7,807	5,896	101	1,575	124	149	...	340	934	1,725	23	20,323
1,381	1,375	173	...	...	...	...	179	...	2,295	...	5,566
4,491	13,939	737	2,469	132	177	160	1,518	1,495	10,102	514	59,920
),85,279	3,60,656	19,609	31,053	5,393	4,709	9,017	77,179	41,958	4,23,762	16,031	23,93,111
),67,698	3,41,492	20,285	43,819	5,577	549	12,716	73,174	52,811	4,19,008	57,137	24,72,058

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous year.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	390	...	390	...	...	...	...	238	...	16	308	557
83	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	222	...	25	197	444
83	390	...	473	...	...	...	...	460	...	41	500	1,001
...	440	...	440	120	...	...	...	506	...	88	717	1,311
52	328	...	380	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	95	309
52	768	...	820	120	...	...	...	720	...	88	812	1,620
...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	118	...	6	29	153
...	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	305	12	25	669	1,101
...	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	56	...	34	350	440
...	96	...	96	34	...	...	...	24	6	16	1	47
...	581	...	581	34	...	...	...	475	18	75	1,020	1,588
...	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	218	226
135	2,026	...	2,161	154	...	...	...	1,773	18	218	2,579	4,588
53,369	72,831	674	1,26,874	7,252	11,947	1,14,534	18,164	39,972	18,977	6,549	1,08,866	3,19,009
52,243	78,978	568	1,31,789	9,753	9,283	1,05,681	10,618	30,134	14,570	6,198	78,148	2,54,632

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899—concluded.

9(a)	10									11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,706	...	...	...	...	...	25	212	595	832	168	10,706	
5,624	...	75	...	...	...	...	1,300	295	1,670	32	7,326	
15,330	...	75	...	...	...	25	1,512	890	2,502	200	18,032	
21,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1,279	1,349	7,513	30,417	
4,912	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,195	289	2,484	659	8,055	
26,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265	1,568	3,8[illegible]	8,172	38,472	
4,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	378	478	3,128	8,133	
19,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	242	467	90	19,747	
3,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	5,012	
2,118	...	49	...	...	...	...	300	218	567	1,015	3,700	
25,150	...	49	...	...	...	...	525	460	1,034	2,275	28,459	
7,198	4,862	...	...	...	...	...	1,591	38	6,491	1,100	14,849	
78,672	4,802	124	...	...	...	25	5,993	3,334	14,338	14,935	1,07,945	
4,13,201	7,295	13,845	15,500	18	99,645	2,870	1,34,774	50,127	3,49,974	4,84,135	42,47,310	
5,17,899	51	5,451	16,500	148	87,847	1,540	1,56,845	79,565	3,47,947	4,00,961	42,66,937	

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE WHEAT CROP OF BENGAL IN 1899-1900.

The following is published for general information.

Revenue Dept.,
The 12th February 1900.

F. A. Slack,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal in 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—The present return furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the wheat crop in all the wheat-growing districts of these Provinces. No wheat is grown in the districts of Khulna, Bogra, Dinajpur, Dacca, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, and Puri.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in September was general in North and East Bengal, slightly above the average in Bihar, but largely deficient in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October the rainfall was deficient everywhere, except in Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. No rain fell in November in these Provinces, except in the Chittagong Division. In December the rainfall was almost nil over the whole Province, and was entirely absent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Rain is reported to have fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur about the middle and close of January, which has improved the prospects of the wheat crop. On the whole, the weather has not been unfavourable to wheat, so far, in the principal wheat-growing districts of Bengal and Bihar, although it has proved unseasonable in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur owing to deficient rainfall.

3. *Area sown.*—The figures representing the normal area have been revised in a few cases since last year, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 1,578,100 acres, against 1,576,200 acres shown in the preliminary forecast for the year 1898-99.

The total area cultivated in wheat this year is, as estimated by the District Officers, 1,536,700 acres, against 1,592,400 acres sown in 1898-99. There has thus been a slight decrease of nearly 3·5 per cent. The decrease is noticeable generally in the districts of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, as well as in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Rajshahi. It is due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing the crop. Nadia shows on the other hand a largely increased area.

4. *Outturn.*—The outturn of wheat is, according to the district returns, expected to be above the normal in the districts of Saran (110), Palamau (110), Rajshahi (102), and Burdwan (101); normal in 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Faridpur, Bhagalpur, Malda, and Balasore, and below the normal in the remaining 35 districts. Out of these 35 districts, nine* districts report a crop varying from 90 to 98 per cent. of the normal, and in six† districts it varies from 80 to 88. In the remaining 20 districts it falls below 80. In Ranchi, where the area under wheat is very small, the prospects are specially unfavourable. The arithmetical mean of the district figures representing the outturn for the Province amounts to 94 per cent. of a normal crop. There appears, however, little doubt that some of the District Officers have under-estimated the outturn, and it is anticipated that the general outturn for these Provinces will fall little short of the normal, against 105 per cent. estimated in 1898-99.

* Midnapore. Pabna. Patna. Gaya. Shahabad. Champaran. Muzaffarpur. Purnea. Sonthal Parganas.

† Birbhum. Bankura. Nadia. Murshidabad. Rangpur. Darbhanga.

D. L. Roy,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

S. L. MADDOX,
Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 1st February 1900.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	1,400	1,300	1,300	110	101	The outturn is expected to be normal owing to the favourable condition of the season.	
	Birbhum ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	80	There has been very little rain since the beginning of October. No good wheat crop is expected.	
	Bankura ...	5,500	5,700	5,600	87	68	....	
	Midnapore ...	2,1 00	4,300	2,800	90	95	In the Sadar subdivision the whole of the normal area was brought under cultivation, but in the Ghatal subdivision more than the normal area was cultivated owing to seasonable rainfall.	It appears that the area under cultivation last year has been over estimated by the Collector.
	Hooghly ...	100	100	100	80	65		

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	300	300	300	120	100	....	
	Nadia... ...	43,400	27,000	31,500	57	82	The weather was favourable during the sowing season, hence there has been an increase in the area sown, but after the sowing, there has been no rain, and the estimated outturn is therefore short of the normal.	
	Murshidabad	130,000	145,000	144,500	99	82	The decrease in the estimated area and outturn as compared with those of the last year is due to the want of seasonable rainfall in November and December last.	
	Jessore ...	2,600	1,700	1,800	77	77	Last year's percentage outturn has been revised.	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	74,200	77,800	67,200	110	102	The normal area has been revised. Owing to the flood' being late this year, some lands were not sown, hence the decrease in the current year's area.	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3,200	1,900	1,800	75	70	Owing to the late rains less area was cultivated. The short outturn this year is due to the want of rain in the month of December last.	
	Darjeeling ...	5,100	5,100	5,000	75	100	....	
	Rangpur ...	30,700	30,700	30,700	87	67	....	

RAJSHAHI.	Pabna ...	16,000	16,000	16,000	100	90	A small outturn is expected as there has been no rain up to date, since the close of the rainy season.	
DACCA.	Mymensingh	8,900	8,000	8,000	75	75	....	
	Faridpur ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	100	It is yet too early to form a definite estimate of the outturn, but there is no reason to think that the crop will be below the average.	
PATNA.	Patna	105,000	107,000	108,300	95	90	....	
	Gaya	157,600	142,200	143,200	102	90	The absence of rain up to date has adversely affected the prospects of the crop.	
	Shahabad ...	122,000	120,000	112,000	94	91	Owing to the early cessation of rains the full normal area could not be brought under cultivation. This, as well as the strong westerly wind, are likely to affect the outturn to a certain extent.	
	Saran	120,000	130,000	130,000	120	110	The rain in the middle of January has benefitted the crop. There was some damping off, after germination, but on the whole a good crop is expected.	
	Champaran ...	118,000	118,000	118,000	115	90	The rainfall in September last enabled the cultivator to sow the normal area, but a low outturn is expected owing to the cessation of rain since October last.	
	Muzaffarpur	69,700	71,000	62,700	100	85	The normal area has been revised. The outturn this year is estimated to be below normal, owing to want of rain in the Sitamarhi subdivision, since the rainy season.	The Collector will be asked to explain the large reduction of area.
	Darbhanga ...	109,600	109,600	109,600	105	88	The crop in the Sadar Subdivision has suffered from excessive rain.	
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr ...	100,000	101,000	103,000	96	99	The increase in the area under cultivation is due to the fact that some paddy-fields which could not be sown with paddy owing to submergence in water at the sowing time were subsequently sown with wheat.	
	Bhagalpur ...	214,000	209,000	103,000	106	100	The recent rains in the middle of January may improve the prospects of the crop.	
	Purnea ...	24,000	23,000	20,300	95	95	On account of the heavy autumn rains most of the lands were too moist at the time of sowing, and hence the decrease in area sown this year.	
	Malda ...	60,000	85,000	80,000	110	100	The decrease in the area and outturn as compared with those of the last year is due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing. However an average outturn is expected this year.	The Collector will be asked to explain the large reduction of area.
	Sonthal Parganas.	14,900	12,400	14,900	92	98	The outturn is expected to be nearly normal this year owing to timely rainfall.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	1,500	2,100	2,100	75	75	An average outturn is not expected this year, as no silt was deposited as in normal years on the land owing to low flood.	
	Balasore ...	500	200	200	83	100	The average outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Angul and Khondmals.	160	160	200	100	60	The low outturn is due to want of rain after sowing.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Acres. 8,100	Acres. 8,000	Acres. 6,500	94	75	The season has been unfavourable owing to the want of rain. This accounts for the decrease in the area and outturn.	
	Ranchi ...	1,200	1,400	200	100	10	Owing to the unfavourable condition of the season the outturn is expected to be very poor.	
	Palamau ...	14,700	13,500	3,400	94	110	Want of rain at the sowing time has prevented about three-fourths of the normal area from being sown. The outturn will be very good as it is raining now.	
	Manbhum ...	5,000	4,200	4,200	105	85	......	
	Singhbhum ...	2,680	2,600	1,400	100	72	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to the unfavourable rainfall.	
	Total Bengal	1,578,100	1,692,400	1,636,700	104	94		

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th February 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·40. Weather generally fair. Storm and rain las evening (11th). *Rabi* crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* good. *Boro* is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta and Nayagram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—Weather cloudy during the latter part of the week. Good rainfall last evening (11th). Harvesting of *rabi* crop continues. Cattle-disease prevails in Pandua and Dhaniakhali. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather rather hot for the season. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria still going on. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. *Rabi* crops are being briskly harvested. Rain wanted for ploughing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	16	0	
Basirhat	15	11	
Diamond Harbour	13	5	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga, where scarcity of water felt in some places. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing generally well. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	14½	
Kandi	15½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38. Weather cloudy and warm. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16½	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16½	
Satkhira	17	

Rajshahi.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 17 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of mustard going on. Tobacco doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* being harvested; wheat, barley and potatoes progressing. *Terai*:—Harvesting of mustard going on; tobacco doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Potatoes and mustard are being harvested. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·52 at Sadar. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. *Rabi* crops being harvested; yield fair. Prices stationary.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Kishoreganj ·61, Netrokona ·15. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling 18 seers per rupee at Sadar and 15 to 18 seers in the subdivisions.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·35. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (new *aman*) sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla ·16. Weather seasonable. *Boro* being transplanted. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11. More rain desirable. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·04. Cultivation of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of mustard, peas, and *masuri* commenced in many places. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* and lancing of poppy commenced. Price of common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Crops not injured by hail are prospering. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water abundant. A few cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* generally doing well. Common rice sells at 12 seers 13 chitaks and *makai* 13 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12½ and 15½ seers respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers 10 chitaks; wheat 12 seers, barley 17 seers, *makai* 14¼ seers, gram 15½ seers, and *rahar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	15	
Madhubani	...	...	...	15½	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Beguserai ·11, Jamai ·21. Weather cold and bright. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cessation of rain has improved the prospect of the standing crops. Opium benefited by late rain. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	12	14	per rupee.
Beguserai	...	...	...	14	0	
Jamui	...	...	...	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather bright. Rain at Banka ·35. No more rain needed just now. Prospects of *rabi* crops improved by the rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather cool and clear. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. Mustard being harvested. Lands being ploughed for jute and *aus* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warmer. Condition of standing *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of *kalai* and mustard not finished. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable: cold *Rabi* crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 14 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad, kulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Tobacco, cotton, and *dalua* growing Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	14	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall ·13 at Sadar. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cattle-disease prevails in Balasore and Singla. Rice sells at 17, 13, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather hot. *Khesari* being reaped. Sugarcane being planted. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul. Khondmals report not received.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* thriving. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	16½	
Interior of district	...	...	...	16 5/16	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. Mango and *mahua* coming into flower. Rice sells at Ranchi 9½ seers and in the interior 10½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Plantation of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¾ seers, gram 15½ seers, *makai* and wheat 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Jhalda, Chandil, Manbazar, Tundi, and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12¼ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Condition of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Rain fell in small quantities in diverse districts in Bengal Proper and in Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Balasore during the week. The standing *rabi* crops are generally reported to be doing well, and some of the early crops are being harvested. The pressing of sugarcane is in full swing. Spring rice is doing well, and ploughing for autumn rice is beginning. In Ranchi the mango and *mahua* trees are flowering. The price of common rice fluctuated somewhat unsteadily, the results in neighbouring districts being dissimilar. It increased in 11 districts and decreased in 9, and is stationary in the remainder. Cattle are in good condition, there being sufficient fodder for them in every district. Cases of cattle-disease are reported from a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 13th February 1900.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 159 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1900.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.	1st week of Feb. 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000	3,53,000	3,59,000	1,66,500	2,10,000	3,11,000
Ultadanga	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700	36,500	26,000	32,700	45,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,03,600	2,37,700	2,34,500	1,81,200	2,04,300	2,73,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,600	3,300	4,600	3,500	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	2,900	4,700	4,800	6,300
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,90,000	1,85,500	1,89,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800	1,47,500	1,10,600	1,42,100	2,00,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,33,000	1,24,500	98,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000	1,36,200	1,18,000	1,56,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,534	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469	11,075	2,037	4,994
Total ..	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,863	15,75,331	13,22,634	14,39,352	13,88,869	11,52,275	12,03,437	14,97,794
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,698 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,825 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,937 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,338 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,554 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	33,990 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,305 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)
By Canal returns	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	82,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	39,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,687 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	39,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	64,276 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	28,700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	81,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,83,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,343	20,09,259	20,56,147	19,51,639	16,49,471	13,86,067	15,75,875	15,11,780	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,49,666

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th February 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of November 1899.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal.																				
Burdwan	84,662	79,547	1,34,379	816	5,919	......	1,41,114	1,779	27,540	4,716	......	......	......	7	28,52,326	23	......	17	......	......
Birbhum	63,281	1,068	63,351	......	340	......	64,291	......	6,770	......	1,179	......	......	92	......	......	......	......	61	......
Midnapore	1,91,089	3,772	1,93,446	......	9,318	7,947	2,10,711	2,077	3,170	876	......	......	49	14	5,979	5	......	870	......	......
Hooghly	60,672	44,014	88,181	1,351	8,154	75	97,766	94,383	765,495	4,573	1,996	......	42	45	13,741	......	263	2,533	7,199	614
24-Parganas	2,35,488	58,969	2,72,343	35	5,104	13	2,77,495	1,09,359	826,675	89	......	......	1,373	......	7,576	......	206	22,240	2,626	845
Nadia	27,852	1,865	29,018	12,329	1,97,006	3,999	2,42,353	90,496	17,956	26,626	3,472	......	367	......	724	778	1,272	2,262	2,046	313
Murshidabad	16,792	......	16,792	7,592	26,137	6,050	56,561	19,961	700	4,115	1,228	......	......	722	......	......	......	......	......	47
Jessore	18,109	11,350	25,203	......	10,455	304	35,948	40,391	1,365	993	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	5,872	1,915	......
Khulna	60,791	27,918	78,240	......	2,151	......	80,394	21,399	730	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,600	52	......
Rajshahi	12,165	......	12,165	280	11,329	280	24,060	52,682	......	2,153	191	......	......	273	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	6,090	......	6,090	......	140	......	6,230	51,795	106,190	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	4	......	4	......	......	......	4	1,49,903	88,830	......	......	45,256	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	156	156	24,448	100,030	......	......	19,319	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	386	......	386	......	49	......	435	4,24,495	3,325	......	......	605	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,021	......
Bogra	62,586	757	63,359	......	332	......	63,691	41,260	875	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	159	......
Pabna	277	13	285	......	4,961	......	5,246	2,60,638	4,340	......	1,156	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,784	1,540	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	187	......
Dacca	2,753	......	2,753	168	8,178	168	11,267	10,23,634	1,610	174	2,401	......	653	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	1,556	......	1,556	61	572	......	2,189	2,78,519	2,210	......	2,900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	1,10,155	894	1,10,714	186	89,131	11,688	2,11,919	2,60,929	3,040	1,230	3,996	......	192	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	2,27,916	650	2,28,323	......	8,868	......	2,37,193	3,534	......	128	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	30,668	......	30,653	......	1,723	......	32,381	68,807	335	......	714	......	313	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	23,570	450	23,851	......	205	......	24,056	850	......	......	......	......	135	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	153	......	153	......	630	......	......	262	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal	12,37,155	2,31,267	13,81,696	22,808	3,90,212	30,890	18,25,606	39,91,783	1,964,026	45,673	19,233	65,382	3,125	1,153	28,60,346	808	1,716	43,449	28,266	1,819
Bihar.																				
Patna	344	300	532	16,984	10,653	1,571	38,120	100	......	43,106	10,198	......	......	......	......	49	......	5,117	1,180	2,103
Gaya	13	......	13	10,157	341	......	10,511	......	......	1,353	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,996	......	70
Shahabad	337	......	337	17,295	14,503	......	33,735	1,305	......	8,666	......	......	......	......	......	37	......	1,260	......	796
Saran	......	......	......	3,166	1,545	......	4,711	......	......	6,659	295	......	......	......	......	435	......	......	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	2,211	......	3,739	5,950	......	1,435	21,036	2,914	......	......	......	......	272	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	933	428	2,062	3,428	......	......	20,467	6,975	......	......	......	......	780	......	......	292	13
Darbhanga	......	......	......	1,707	291	1,735	3,734	......	215	21,660	6,140	......	......	......	......	488	......	2	683	......
Monghyr	53	......	53	13,932	9,780	430	27,194	......	525	2,901	8,006	2	......	......	......	626	......	55	3	3
Bhagalpur	3	......	3	10,580	1,729	7,334	19,926	......	770	5,677	9,687	......	......	......	......	37	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	......	......	984	984	1,49,099	1,1[illegible]	1,433	4,107	......	......	......	......	12	......	......	2,936	......
Malda	613	......	613	780	2,328	66	3,787	2,027	245	499	998	......	......	26	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas	4	......	4	10,655	7,016	1,286	18,991	6,093	1,050	2,615	10,164	......	......	......	436	4	......	......	3	253
Total of Bihar	1,366	300	1,554	94,260	57,044	19,307	1,72,065	1,58,624	5,460	1,36,071	60,084	2	......	26	436	2,740	......	17,450	5,025	3,238

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	112	......	112	5,541	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	1,703	182	1,817	......	......	......	1,817	184	175	12	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,703	182	1,817	......	112	......	1,929	5,725	210	12	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,19,950	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	3	......	3	......	......	......	3	......	8,680	......	......	317	......	......	16,92,334	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	221	382	603	......	......	......	110	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	3	......	3	......	221	382	606	......	8,680	......	110	317	......	......	19,12,284	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	12,40,227	2,31,749	13,85,070	1,17,068	4,47,559	50,479	20,00,206	32,56,132	1,978,376	1,81,756	79,457	65,701	3,125	1,179	47,93,066	3,546	1,746	60,899	33,291	5,057
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	6,225	......	6,225	494	6	......	6,725	19,459	1,265	......	68,180	1,71,300	......	......	1,350	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	......	......	......	92,824	21,601	1,612	1,16,037	......	3,255	42,756	28,708	323	25,165	......	......	10,905	......	859	8	36
Punjab	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	490	......	......	167	12,609	......	......	13	......	1	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,290	345	2,652	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210	......	......	......	3,052	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	......	......	......	2,118	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,085	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Grand Total of Imports in November 1899	12,46,452	2,31,749	13,91,295	2,10,386	4,69,136	52,091	21,22,968	32,75,591	1,995,146	2,24,860	1,78,997	2,37,491	46,069	1,179	47,94,416	14,464	1,746	61,759	33,299	5,094
Grand Total of Imports in November 1898	9,83,627	1,29,722	10,64,703	3,48,612	4,33,341	41,770	18,88,326	38,70,469	1,812,113	6,49,102	3,39,555	2,07,398	44,798	683	53,43,279	11,687	62,231	93,062	45,062	5,167

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of November 1899 was as follows:—

…PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	To… Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
…Indian Ports, …—																	
…mbay	1 89,614	425	1,89,879	29,772	1,44,430	49	3,04,130	1,215	814,850	......	......	2,584	......	......	196	......	......
…adras	17,700	14,827	27,067	1,229	22,829	......	51,115	......	367,650	......	......	58	......	27	239	......	......
…rma	4,904	......	4,901	4,904	9,769	20	19,597	......	2,374,600	30	......	333	208	13	542	934	11,52
…her Indian ports	67	......	67	882	4,447	......	5,396	303	2,471,700	5	......	......	......	......	3,781	1,882	1,25
…dicherry ...	5	......	5	......	......	......	5	......	13,200	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
…nd	299	......	299	......	.	.	299	.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
…otal of Inter-portal Trade	2,12,079	15,232	2,22,211	36,787	1,81,475	69	4,40,542	1,518	6,042,000	55	.	2,975	298	40	4,778	2,816	12,78
…oreign Ports—																	
…ited Kingdom	96,476	......	96,476	......	39,227	......	1,35,703	8,50,677	4,571,100	2,43,699	......	2,70,481	823	436	......	......	......
…her foreign ports	5,39,683	7,302	5,44,286	901	26,531	....	5,71,718	10,76,066	2,428,512	2,56,976	185	15,809	8,729	1,000	......	......	77
…otal of Foreign Trade ...	6,36,161	7,302	6,40,762	901	65,758	......	7,07,421	19,26,713	6,989,612	5,00,675	185	2,86,350	9,552	1,436	......	......	77
…nd Total Exports …Nov. 1899	8,48,840	22,614	8,62,973	37,0[illegible]	2,47,233	69	11,47,963	19,28,231	13,031,612	5,00,730	185	2,89,325	9,850	1,476	4,778	2,816	13,55
…nd Total Exports …Nov. 1898	9,61,868	6,092	9,65,675	1,14,657	1,34,087	6,800	12,21,219	16,73,181	16,637,950	6,53,965	1,83,271	1,78,113	11,538	1,045	5,859	1,844	13,40

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1899.

…PECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	FOOD-GRAINS. Paddy.	FOOD-GRAINS. Wheat.	FOOD-GRAINS. Gram and pulses.	FOOD-GRAINS. Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	OILSEEDS. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined	SUGAR. Unrefined.	T… Unmanu…
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	16	17	1…
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md…
…ountry boats ...	7,65,273	1,32,880	19,341	2,34,408	1,531	6,40,119	1,345,504	28,178	9,055	......	905	14	11,569	8	1,740	10,406	8,…
…ver steamers ...	38,176	876	1,052	11,087	7,960	11,29,106	2,552	20,415	68,989	1,38,330	......	45	1,350	37	......	1,764	4
…{ E. I. Railway	1,57,832	71,433	1,87,965	79,940	31,344	2,11,028	66,615	1,59,440	91,023	809	42,044	821	47,75,457	13,060	......	18,326	3,…
E. B. S. Railway.	1,77,674	1,102	2,032	1,47,943	11,104	10,90,157	562,450	15,955	9,134	64,575	1,166	290	......	759	......	1,568	14,…
Assam Bengal Railway.	3,030	......	......	357	......	3,500	1,470	......	196	33,717	448	...	......	...	......	......	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	814	182	..	419	......	70	245	12	30	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	..
Bengal Central Railway.	24,861	268	......	4,704	152	65,563	910	860	......	......	2	...	......	...	......	2,412	1
…ad	78,789	29,598	35	338	......	1,26,148	15,200	......	......	......	604	...	6,340	...	......	18,283	5,…
…Total of …ports in …vember 1899	12,46,452	2,31,749	2,10,350	4,69,106	52,091	32,75,591	1,995,143	2,24,800	1,78,997	2,37,491	46,060	1,175	47,94,416	14,464	1,746	61,759	33,…
…Total of …ports in …vember 1898	9,38,627	1,29,722	3,48,612	4,33,241	41,770	38,70,469	1,812,113	6,49,102	3,39,655	2,07,898	44,792	683	53,43,279	11,687	62,281	93,062	45,…

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of November 1899 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	3,61,406	3,077	519	1,814	35,071	8,361	194,805
Birbhum	1,51,545	7,225	79	1,320	16,965	3,633	90,125
Midnapore	3,71,424	1,530	1,981	106	18,460	2,684	34,030
Hooghly	1,65,287	5,778	526	157	1,402	5,668	31,941
24-Parganas ...	3 54,460	6,413	881	......	12,248	1,08,359	12,112
Nadia	3,12,627	......	1,870	368	32,086	6,800	70,300
Murshidabad ...	1,63,635	6,188	49	104	8,210	1,494	15,460
Jessore	1,52,212	......	2,540	15	17,486	4,148	14,280
Khulna	1,07,943	236	99	......	3,875	664	23,100
Rajshahi	2 03,719	... ..	21	109	12,179	2,336	13,250
Dinajpur	1,30,617	......	.....	307	7,880	1,960	24,955
Jalpaiguri	1,84,743	......	68	409	9,067	3 572	1,470
Darjeeling	1,32,617	......	.....	424	4,398	3,800	1,715
Rangpur	4,90,547	......	57	361	16,761	3,300	5,040
Bogra	2,42 408	... ..	74	108	6,438	1,090	65,415
Pabna	1,38,863	258	84	248	31,706	25,210	12,285
Cooch Behar ...	53,038	......	.. ...	38	1,030	......	1,470
Dacca	3,70,841	......	2,198	62	59,350	74,990	2,135
Mymensingh ...	3,50,701	......	178	95	16,876	6,864	12,110
Faridpur	1,33,309	......	566	29	10,325	7,544	38,150
Backergunge ...	13,090	......	1,057	......	65,015	9,256	4,865
Tippera	1.14,228	......	990	......	10,150	3,404	4,970
Noakhali	12,837	......	210	......	8,850	......	5,390
Chittagong... ...	52,971	238	363	......	3 0	42	945
Total of Bengal ...	47,80,058	30,925	14,480	6,233	4,13,048	2,85,346	680,918
Bihar.							
Patna	3,06,785	2,414	237	858	27,498	5,160	87,270
Gaya	2,33,082	2,788	...	280	15,046	1,148	63,280
Shahabad	4,71,223	476	20	358	19,637	183	44,205
Saran	1,04 427	......	402	45	18,391	2,318	12,985
Champaran ...	2,04,700	......	......	85	18,862	2,668	7,805
Muzaffarpur ...	1,47,800	......	60	143	21,654	5,857	19,810
Darbhanga ...	2,38,418	......	......	466	38,351	3,732	21,910
Monghyr	2,08,932	646	5	1,150	10,577	3,885	41,825
Bhagalpur	1,92,047	......	32	262	16,257	3,485	27,615
Purnea	3,26,994	......	92	1,290	21,847	5,127	10,080
Malda	30,238	......	97	370	3,763	1,392	4,235
Sonthal Parganas...	1,53,013	18,428	506	1,608	15,533	3,884	33,110
Total of Bihar ...	26,26,749	24,752	1,451	6,915	2,33,416	39,622	374,130

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	9,430	408	......	51	......	......	2,7[illegible]
Balasore	23,912	646	......	315	600	2	11,6[illegible]
Total of Orissa ...	43,342	1,054	...	366	600	2	14,40[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	34,421	1,768	......	317	8,162	1,711	7[illegible]
Manbhum	1,87,864	1,224	37	820	25,842	3,577	27,1[illegible]
Singhbhum	17,280	......	55	38	4,964	232	[illegible]
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,39,565	2,992	92	1,175	38,968	5,520	3[illegible]
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	76,89,714	59,723	16,023	14,689	6,86,032	3,30,300	1,10[illegible]
Other Provinces.							
Assam	54,99,914	578	804	642	41,799	20,870	12,[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,36,415	38,947	3,798	785	37,245	45,336	565,[illegible]
Punjab	3,89,631	6,137	137	100	......	4,382	70,[illegible]
Central Provinces	91,004	782	50	156	......	7,678	91,[illegible]
Rajputana and Central India	58,843	102	25	......	......	708	2,[illegible]
Berar	1,564	......	......	......	......	......	27,1[illegible]
Nizam's Territory... ...	414	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	1,334	748	......	......	......	......	......
Quetta	......	442	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Exports in November 1899 ...	1,16,69,553	1,07,459	20,897	16,372	7,65,076	4,09,364	1,894,1[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in November 1898 ...	1,56,12,122	1,66,874	25,340	12,817	6,26,391	2,89,442	18,456,[illegible]

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1899 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	98,20,792	......	8,919	......	8,97,340	71,037	......
Other foreign ports	1,06,376	... ..	1,215	... ..	2,26,260	4,28,454	3,6[illegible]
Total of Foreign Trade ...	99,27,168	......	10,134	......	11,23,600	4,99,491	3,6[illegible]
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	1,04,186	5,90,889	73	18,633	55,371	......	......
Madras	1,450	34,376	......	......	......	... ...	......
Burma	9,175	402	.....	192	......	42,095	......
Other Indian ports	......	... ..	.. ...	......	......	......	6,750
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,14,811	6,25,667	73	18,825	55,371	42,095	6,750
Grand Total of Imports in November 1899	1,00,41,979	6,25,667	10,207	18,825	11,78,971	5,41,586	10,3[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in November 1898	1,01,57,028	5,01,309	11,071	16,095	11,65,362	3,08,934	42,5[illegible]

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,73,500	3,500	1,053	......	1,35,238	25,067	51,81[illegible]
„ river steamers	10,36,960	357	4,024	642	1,98,253	1,30,424	53,340
„ rail — East Indian Railway	68,73,090	93,313	5,865	12,312	3,31,361	1,18,195	1,476,2[illegible]
„ rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	20,02,673	476	4,330	2,765	86,120	1,28,135	264,4[illegible]
„ rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,47,490	816	1,342	......	800	223	3,[illegible]
„ rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	75,554	2,584	......	638	1,674	20	33,[illegible]
„ rail — Bengal Central Railway	2,98,966	......	3,552	15	7,500	267	14,70[illegible]
„ road	3,33,320	6,413	681	......	4,130	7,033	5,90[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in November 1899 ...	1,16,69,553	1,07,459	20,897	16,372	7,65,076	4,09,364	1,894,1[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in November 1898 ...	1,56,12,122	1,66,874	25,340	42,817	6,26,391	2,89,442	18,456,[illegible]

Statistical Department,
The 9th February 1900.

F. A. Slack,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1900

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·016		
The average pressure of January from 24 years' registers ...	30·014		
The highest pressure in the month	30·213	20th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·813	7th	16
The range of pressure	0·400		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	182·9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	337·3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	68·4		
The average temperature of January from 21 years' registers ...	67·7		
The highest temperature in the month	86·3	24th	
The lowest temperature in the month	50·8	14th	
The range of temperature during the month	35·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	21·3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	28·5	14th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	74		
The average humidity of January from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·508		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0·467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·65		
The average cloud proportion of January from 23 years' registers	1·30		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers ...	0·43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers	2		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 130·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	49·8		
The greatest sun temperature	139·2	24th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	55·2	9th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	53·0		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9·9	13th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	42·3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	88·0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	9·0	28th	5 to 6, 6 to 7, & 7 to 8 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 159, N.E. 81, E. 63, S.E. 5, S. 9, S.W. 59, W. 43, N.W. 48, Calm 277.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·5 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. Küchler,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Meteorological Office, Govt. of India,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th January 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th February 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Feb.	4th	138·4	8 9	29·976	71·2	84·4	24·2	60 2	63·7	0·492	58·5	68	NW by N and calm.	33	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	5th	134·9	5·0	·958	72 0	83·8	20·6	63·2	66 7	·587	63·5	76	WNW and calm ...	32	"	Partially cloudy.
"	6th	140 3	1·7	·992	71·5	82·6	19·6	63·0	63·8	·493	58 6	61	NNE and calm ...	31	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	7th	129·9	2·7	30·036	70·6	80·6	17·4	63·2	62·0	·448	55·8	69	NE by E and calm	52	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	8th	131·2	4·4	·021	70·5	82·2	18·7	63·5	62·8	·473	57·4	61	NE by N and calm	40	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	9th	133·4	4·3	29·959	71·2	85·7	24·8	60·9	65·9	·570	62·6	76	W and calm ...	32	"	Clear.
"	10th	142·2	8·8	·966	76·9	87·9	20·7	67·2	72·3	·733	69·9	79	SSW and calm ...	47	"	Partially cloudy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 987
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 966
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	35·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	78·5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	72·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70·5
The extreme variation of temperature	27·7
The maximum temperature	87·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	5
	%
The mean relative humidity	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th February 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·33
The total fall from 1st January to 10th February 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, nd from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ìermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet bove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, ormerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in he Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th February 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 4th February 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	2,015	3,89,625	6,707	1,423	3,08,682	5,063
Jute	61	23,450	361	114	68,550	953
Firewood	69	52,650	791	43	37,650	562
Other articles	889	2,21,250	2,723	736	1,88,645	2,625
Total ...	3,034	6,86,975	10,582	2,316	5,93,567	9,208

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 11th February 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,388	3,83,510	6,327	1,757	3,75,075	5,965
Jute	39	20,950	319	112	64,100	1,031
Firewood	71	63,500	946	79	65,100	1,024
Other articles	735	1,60,785	2,043	831	2,19,800	3,092
Total ...	2,233	6,28,745	9,635	2,779	7,24,075	11,112

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the five weeks and one day ending 31st December 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,03,09,596	14,04,406	1,10,34,173	14,75,672	7,24,577	71,966	......	......
Cotton, raw	2,44,526	1,28,369	3,00,766	1,30,043	56,240	1,674	......	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	7,729	9,046	7,006	6,592	......	......	723	2,454
2.— Ditto, Indian	50,834	20,533	48,580	15,423	......	......	2,254	5,110
3.—Piece-goods, European	1,70,344	1,70,622	89,645	1,49,206	......	......	80,699	21,416
4.— Ditto, Indian	30,378	20,492	32,022	20,097	1,644	......	......	395
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	302	294	450	592	148	298	......	......
2.—Non-intoxicating	18,707	18,259	15,395	11,455	...	...	3,312	6,804
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	94,583	1,07,944	61,998	73,548	......	......	32,585	34,396
2.—Myrabolams	6,843	1,971	23,674	5,999	16,831	4,028	......	......
3.—Cutch	2,177	973	1,812	818	...	...	365	155
4.—Turmeric	11,685	8,886	8,457	5,176	......	......	3,228	3,710
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	460	501	360	264	......	......	100	237
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	264	98	5	1	......	......	259	97
7.—Others	28,964	5,402	17,277	9,037	......	3,635	11,687	......
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	5,96,222	1,45,422	4,96,948	1,13,509	......	......	99,274	31,913
2.—Rice in the husk	35,710	3,501	68,908	11,065	24,198	7,561	......	......
3.—Rice not in the husk	8,95,294	1,46,847	18,05,511	3,17,569	9,10,217	1,70,722	......	......
4.—Jowar and bajra	1,75,684	24,536	3,19,697	58,103	1,44,013	33,567	......	......
5.—Gram & pulse	5,03,296	1,18,084	17,73,475	6,15,348	12,70,169	4,97,264	......	......
6.—Others	2,23,421	44,796	8,10,143	2,16,591	5,86,722	1,70,795	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	80,777	50,167	2,29,298	1,47,773	1,48,521	97,606	......	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	13,243	7,105	29,283	18,532	16,040	11,427	......	......
Horns	2,456	1,263	2,483	810	27	......	......	453
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14,234	78,510	15,442	7,111	1,208	......	......
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,20,779	54,809	2,07,709	44,243	......	......	13,070	10,566
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,22,852	59,582	1,51,952	70,025	29,100	10,443	......	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	59,438	23,978	87,260	33,971	27,822	9,993	......	......
2.—Shell	29,168	23,414	42,044	37,801	12,876	14,387	......	......
Leather, manufactured	6,151	8,758	7,713	7,206	1,262	......	......	1,552
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	20,131	7,894	25,877	8,636	5,746	742	......	......
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	3,751	4,049	2,086	2,418	......	......	1,665	1,631
3.—Wines	4,513	7,293	4,693	6,318	180	......	......	945
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	96	20	161	38	65	18	......	......
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	867	687	534	224	......	......	333	463
2.—Brass, ditto	2,177	1,473	193	175	......	......	2,284	1,298
3.—Copper, wrought	1,361	795	1,234	722	......	......	127	73
4.—Brass, ditto	21,728	9,652	20,909	10,210	......	558	819	......
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	43,255	9,698	10,697	3,580	......	......	32,558	6,118
(b) Unwrought	21,818	1,125	18,493	1,875	......	750	3,325	......
(c) Wrought	96,083	42,415	1,04,728	44,327	8,645	1,912	......	......
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	44,791	19,737	34,288	15,305	......	......	10,503	4,432
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,296	2,114	3,409	2,108	113	......	......	6
7.—Others	15,232	11,641	11,916	8,316	......	......	3,316	3,325
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,53,310	63,266	1,56,774	58,057	3,464	......	......	5,209
2.—Castor	5,362	2,128	6,363	1,602	1,001	......	......	526
3.—Cocoanut	6,058	1,934	6,033	2,462	......	528	25	......
4.—Mustard and rape	8,455	3,524	10,746	4,981	2,288	1,461	......	......
5.—Others	7,225	4,065	9,818	6,181	2,593	2,126	......	......
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	4,31,246	1,16,838	1,33,073	37,602	......	......	3,00;273	79,231
2.—Rape and mustard	2,97,657	81,791	1,07,470	48,711	......	......	94,187	33,080
3.—Til or jinjili	1,01,779	16,347	3,13,311	36,437	2,11,532	20,090	......	......
4.—Poppy	22,643	5,988	16,867	3,978	......	......	5,776	2,010
5.—Earthnuts	641	322	13	8	......	......	628	314
6.—Castor	40,850	8,565	38,866	8,441	......	136	1,984	......
7.—Others	12,368	2,665	7,560	1,550	......	......	4,808	1,115
Opium	73,910	79,626	79,915	86,393	6,005	6,767	......	......
Paper and pasteboard	24,474	12,134	25,463	15,774	989	3,640	...	......
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	71,526	62,003	61,275	53,390	......	......	10,251	8,613
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	42,689	19,744	26,377	17,461	......	......	16,321	2,283
3.—Potatoes	1,65,252	74,862	2,02,560	89,568	37,308	15,606	......	......
4.—Others	1,07,868	59,954	92,404	47,009	......	......	15,464	12,945
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	10,356	3,881	678	37	......	......	9,678	3,844
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	10,597	2,547	12,342	3,123	1,745	576	......	......
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates ..	34,773	7,303	22,418	513	......	......	12,355	6,790
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	......	......	5,854	3,184	5,854	3,184	......	......
(c) Other sorts	41,754	7,845	2,64,[illegible]	16,391	2,22,[illegible]	8,546	......	......
Salt	5,75,425	1,05,596	6,29,357	1,01,957	53,932	......	......	3,639

Staples.	1898. Weight.	1898. Freight.	1899. Weight.	1899. Freight.	Increase. Weight.	Increase. Freight.	Decrease. Weight.	Decrease. Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	80,534	29,442	1,03,962	27,990	23,428	......	......	1,452
2.—Other saline substances	50,120	14,971	44,429	12,688	......	......	5,691	2,283
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	293	282		... .	......	......	293	282
2.—Indian	3,105	1,921	4,856	2,255	1,751	334	......	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	8	13	8	13	......	... .
2.—Indian	140	118	214	256	74	138	......	......
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	20,999	18,132	21,699	20,250	700	2,118	......	......
2.—Pepper	2,983	2,570	3,272	2,860	289	290	.. ..	..
3.—Ginger	4,933	1,854	7,361	2,133	2,428	279	... ..	......
4.—Chillies	15,175	4,769	44,924	13,847	29,749	9,078	....	..
5.—Cardamoms	1,645	1,924	1,289	1,377	......	......	356	547
6.—Others	1,506	1,019	1,514	751	8	......	......	268
Stone and lime	5,85,331	1,11,407	4,88,856	91,155	....	......	96,475	20,252
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	26,032	5,494	12,225	4,807	......	......	13,807	687
2.—Unrefined	7,37,960	1,27,176	5,39,631	1,02,634	... .	......	1,98,329	24,542
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	......	... ..	130	359	130	359	......	......
2.—Indian	4,325	3,248	6,630	2,728	2,305	. ....	.... .	520
Timber	1,22,097	21,164	1,52,583	22,342	30,486	1,178	......	......
Tobacco	56,268	23,378	72,066	32,573	15,798	9,195	......	......
Wool—								
(a) Raw	6,923	3,682	3,190	1,775	.. . .	.. ...	3,733	1,907
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	1,023	1,480	463	534	......	......	560	946
II.—Piece-goods, European	501	1,048	5,502	1,499	5,001	451	......	......
III.— „ Indian	4,773	6,052	4,484	5,506	......	......	289	546
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	50	116	......	... .	......	. .	50	116
All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Bones	42,046	10,181	64,000	10,446	21,954	265	.. ..	......
2.—Firewood	49,379	2,963	30,118	2,131	.. .	... .	19,261	832
3.—Indigo seed	55,880	17,295	24,651	8,139	... .	......	31,229	9,156
4.—Oil-cake	93,619	16,327	74,682	12,051	...	... ..	18,937	4,276
5.—Paints & colours	29,976	7,668	10,750	5,414	... ..	......	19,226	2,254
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,51,784	42,064	84,675	26,899	......	... ..	67,109	......
7.—Wooden articles	21,383	6,294	16,528	10,806	... ..	4,512	4,855	15,165
8.—Others	8,38,674	2,60,817	11,28,144	4,93,818	2,89,470	2,33,001	......	......
Total ...	1,95,46,479	42,29,768	2,32,67,280	52,80,318	37,20,801	10,50,550	......	......
Military stores	31,702	45,335	17,869	27,436	. .	.. ..	13,833	17,899
Coal for railway	10,20,249	66,887	12,23,930	94,263	2,03,681	27,376	. ....	......
Railway materials	18,93,988	67,377	20,04,147	72,218	1,10,159	4,841	......	......
Live-stock	......	45,453	......	23,178	......	......	......	22,275
Total ...	2,24,92,478	44,54,820	2,65,13,226	54,97,413	40,20,748	10,43,593	......	.... .

O. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 9th February 1900.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of November 1899 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	Total. 1899.	Total. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	5,947	14,132	7,288	11,420	20,079	18,708	1,371	......
Cotton, raw ...	104	244	211	206	348	417	......	69
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	266	......	519	......	266	519	......	253
Ditto, Indian ...	256	94	237	179	350	416	......	66
Piece-goods, European ...	3,340	19	4,367	11	3,359	4,378	......	1,019
Ditto, Indian ...	180	4	178	9	184	187	......	3
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium ...	2	6	5	3	8	8	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	4	......	......	......	4	......	4	......
Others ...	85	24	88	14	109	102	7	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	74	......	52	74	52	22	......
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	25	......	33	......	25	33	......	8
Turmeric ...	17	418	24	492	435	516	......	81
Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia) ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	11	......	19	......	11	19	......	8
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat ...	46	100	17	62	146	79	67	......
Paddy ...	1,005	2,676	606	1,431	3,681	2,037	1,644	......
Rice ...	2,528	10,514	2,909	3,445	13,042	6,354	6,688	......
Jowar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	1,512	15,147	1,692	4,521	16,659	6,213	10,446	......
Others ...	8	566	47	13	574	90	484	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw ...	55	951	30	934	1,006	964	42	......
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw ...	5	73	......	58	78	58	20	......
Horns ...	7	4	8	7	11	15	......	4
Hemp and other fibres ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw ...	296	68,093	833	78,285	68,389	79,118	......	10,729
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1,012	801	392	1,001	1,813	1,393	420	......
Lac— Stick ... Shell ...	......	17	......	13	17	13	4	......
Leather, manufactured ...	79	1	68	......	80	68	12	......
Liquors—								
Ale and beer ...	42	13	32	......	55	32	23	......
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	4	......	3	......	4	3	1	......
Wines ...	100	......	94	......	100	94	6	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought ...	6	1	11	......	7	11	......	4
Brass, do. ...	111	54	144	73	165	217	......	52
Iron and steel — cast ...	53	7	44	......	60	44	16	......
Iron and steel — unwrought ...	27	......	11	......	27	11	16	......
Iron and steel — wrought ...	1,098	43	911	44	1,141	955	186	......
Iron and steel — manufactures of ...	381	29	732	124	410	856	......	446
Others ...	72	30	139	72	102	211	......	109
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	16,840	116	10,639	128	16,956	10,767	6,189	......
Castor ...	8	......	20	......	8	20	......	12
Coconut ...	78	......	110	......	78	110	......	32
Mustard and rape ...	193	6	201	3	199	204	......	5
Others ...	54	2	41	......	56	61	......	5
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	688	......	1,340	688	1,340	......	652
Rape and mustard ...	411	1,391	589	1,024	1,802	1,613	189	......
Til or jinjili ...	......	26	......	36	26	36	......	10
Poppy ...	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Earthnuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	6	10	21	6	31	......	25
Opium ...	......	......	4	......	......	4	......	4
Paper and pasteboard ...	184	353	183	203	537	386	151	......
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	114	8	121	8	122	129	......	7
Dried fruits and nuts ...	45	7	18	1	52	19	33	......
Others ...	1,077	743	990	1,072	1,820	2,071	......	251
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	7	32	......	39	......	39
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	—15	10	......	......	—5	......	......	5
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and	2,265	—7	......	......	2,258	......	2,258	......
keys of steel and cast-iron.	571	......	68	......	571	68	503	......
Other sorts ...	133	103	27	......	236	27	209	......
Salt ...	1,157	3,622	7,605	56	4,779	7,661	......	2,882

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	......	6	......	1	6	......	5
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	16	......	5	16	5	11	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga ... ... } Endi . ... }	......	......	......	4	......	4	......	4
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	406	181	373	1,626	677	1,999	......	1,322
Pepper	42	......	37	......	42	37	5	......
Ginger	......	41	......	36	41	36	5	......
Chillies	179	56	168	151	235	319	......	84
Cardamoms	......	52	......	54	52	54	......	2
Others	95	64	129	201	159	330	......	171
Lime and lime-stone	1,426	897	1,135	356	2,323	1,491	832	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	786	7	000	3	793	503	290	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	2,067	238	2,463	475	2,305	2,938	......	573
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	1	4,680	9	3,865	4,681	3,874	807	......
Timber	173	100	—170	186	273	16	257	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	148	1,382	105	1,511	1,530	1,116	......	86
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	10	......	13	......	10	13	......	3
Wool, raw	......	34	......	1	34	1	33	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	16	......	25	......	16	25	......	9
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	7,428	4,797	6,880	2,980	12,225	9,860	2,365	...
Total ...	54,737	133,744	54,029	117,877	188,481	171,906	35,616	19,041

(Sd.) ILLIGIBLE,
for *Examiner of Accounts.*

CALCUTTA, *the 6th February 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 318,495	(a) 3,46,443 12 0	52,92,880 10	(b) 10,72,130 2 0	35,658 0 0	14,54,231 14 0	98,170	206,880	305,050
Or per mile of railway		202 8 7	...	626 12 6	20 13 7	850 2 8		.....	.....
For previous 2 6/7 weeks of half-year	904,893	10,25,749 3 0	1,47,18,180 0	29,19,476 1 0	1,17,093 0 0	40,62,318 4 0	278,663	580,362	859,024
Total for 3 6/7 weeks ..	1,223,388	13,72,192 15 0	2,00,11,060 10	39,91,606 3 0	1,52,751 0 0	55,16,550 2 0	376,832	787,242	1,164,074
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	294,919	3,27,050 5 11	48,78,222 0	8,99,823 0 2	20,656 14 10	12,47,530 4 11	93,373	166,204	259,577
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	191 0 2	......	525 8 6	12 1 0	728 9 8	.....	.. .	......
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year ..	1,205,198¼	14,08,373 12 4	1,75,09,379 30	33,87,129 4 3	81,814 13 11	48,77,317 14 6	388,843	646,787	1,035,630

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in "A" and "D" districts.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,710·53	13 days of January	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,520	552,864	4 11 3
1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ..	316,042	3,45,615	52,22,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,02,065	833	306,160	4 12 5
1,710·53	Ditto 27th	318,495	3,46,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,658	14,54,232	850	305,056	4 12 3
	Totals up to date .	12,23,388	13,72,193	2,00,11,060	39,91,606	1,52,751	55,16,550	836	1,164,074	4 11 10

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	No.	Rate Rs. A P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,701	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th .. .	294 919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
	Totals up to date ..	1,205,199	14,08,373	1,75,09,379	33,87,130	81,815	48,77,318	713	1,035,630	4 11 4

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1900 on 22·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,603	5,117 14 0	28,521 20	842 1 0	8 0 0	5,967 15 0	1,041	147	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	230 3 7	......	37 14 1	0 5 9	268 7 5	...	......	
For previous 2 6/7 weeks of half-year	57,619	13,828 10 0	71,514 30	1,956 9 0	23 0 0	15,808 3 0	3,050	345	3,395
Total for 3 6/7 weeks ...	78,222	18,946 8 0	100,036 10	2,798 10 0	31 0 0	21,776 2 0	4,091	492	4,583
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,763½	5,264 4 3	18,576 0	664 8 0	15 11 0	5,944 8 0	1,056	132	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	236 13 0	.... .	29 14 3	0 11 4	267 6 7	..	......	...
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year	82,668	19,584 6 6	68,907 30	2,170 4 0	43 7 3	21,797 11 9	4,279	473	4,752

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	13 days of January ...	37,989	9,094	40,021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,207	4 12 2
22·23	Week ended 20th January	19,630	4,734	22,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 5
22·23	Ditto 27th " .	20,603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5,968	268	1,188	0 5
	Totals up to date	78,222	18,946	1,00,036	2,799	31	21,770	254	4,583	4 12 0

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th " ...	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
	Totals up to date .	82,668	19,584	68,908	2,170	43	21,797	245	4,752	4 9 5

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,639	12,594 15 0	79,896 10	8,453 5 0	65 0 0	21,113 4 0	6,607	5,108	11,715
Or per mile of railway	......	77 10 1	......	52 1 8	0 6 5	130 2 2	.....		..
For previous 2? weeks of half-year	44,388	39,298 13 0	2,39,915 30	29,375 13 0	185 0 0	68,859 10 0	19,664	14,481	34,145
Total for 3? weeks ...	59,027	51,893 12 0	3,19,812 0	37,829 2 0	250 0 0	89,972 14 0	26,271	19,589	45,860
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,943½	12,701 4 4	74,782 0	9,601 15 0	83 9 9	22,475 13 1	6,741	3,371	10,112
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	78 4 7	......	59 11 10	0 8 2	138 8 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year	69,990	54,335 10 9	3,04,293 30	38,092 0 8	334 9 3	93,662 4 8	27,504	13,755	41,259

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	30,008	26,915	1,48,537	18,064	121	45,100	278	22,553	2 0 0
162·24	Week ended 20th January	14,380	12,384	91,379	11,312	64	23,760	146	11,592	2 0 10
162·24	Ditto 27th "	14,639	12,595	79,896	8,453	65	21,113	130	11,715	1 12 10
	Total up to date .	59,027	51,894	3,19,812	37,829	250	89,973	141	45,860	1 15 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,885	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st January ..	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	Ditto 28th ..	15,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	130	10,112	2 3 7
	Total up to date ..	69,990	54,335	3,04,294	38,992	335	93,662	144	41,259	2 4 4

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	9,729	4,784 0 0	57,936 0	4,080 7 0	18 0 0	8,882 7 0	1,516	710	2,226
er mile of railway ...	.....	60 11 0	......	51 12 2	0 3 8	112 10 10	.....	.....	...
previous 2⅟ weeks of half-year	27,211	13,132 0 0	1,62,555 0	11,004 5 0	52 0 0	24,188 5 0	4,779	1,581	6,360
Total for 3⅟ weeks ...	36,970	17,916 0 0	2,20,491 0	15,084 12 0	70 0 0	33,070 12 0	6,295	2,291	8,586
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week of vious year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
mile of railway corresponding ek of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total from ...	....	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	...

). *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open ...eage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A. P.
78·83	13 days of January	17,553	8,584	1,01,358	7,090	33	15,716	199	4,134	3 12 10
78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,688	4,548	61,197	3,905	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	Ditto 27th " ...	9,729	4,784	57,936	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
	Total up to date ...	36,970	17,916	2,20,491	15,085	70	33,071	109	8,586	3 13 6

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparision with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ..	(a) 386,585	(a) 4,36,840 11 0	48,94,898 30	9,62,858 10 0	36,436 0 0	14,36,135 5 0	104,179	199,821	304,000
er mile of railway	....	255 6 1	......	562 14 5	21 4 10	839 9 4	......	......	......
previous 3⅟ weeks of half-ar	1,223,388	13,72,192 15 0	2,00,11,060 10	39,91,606 3 0	1,52,751 0 0	55,16,550 2 0	376,832	787,242	1,164,074
Total for 4⅟ weeks ...	1,609,973	18,09,033 10 0	2,49,05,959 0	49,54,464 13 0	1,89,187 0 0	69,52,685 7 0	481,011	987,063	1,468,074
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week previous year	306,075½	3,55,933 0 0	47,49,923 30	9,36,490 12 8	6,452 9 0	12,98,876 5 8	95,407	168,541	263,948
mile of railway correspond-t week of previous year .	......	207 14 1	......	546 15 2	3 12 3	758 9 6	......	......	......
l for corresponding 5 eks of previous year ...	1,511,874	17,64,306 12 4	2,22,59,303 10	43,23,620 0 11	88,267 6 11	61,76,194 4 2	464,250	815,328	1,299,578

a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic, chiefly from stations in "A" and "C" districts, and is due to the "Magh Mela" at Allahabad.

)0. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open ...leage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate, Rs. A
710·53	13 days of January ...	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,48,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,520	552,864	4 1'
710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ..	310,042	3,45,615	52,22,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,62,065	855	306,160	4 12
170·53	" " 27th Jan. ..	318,495	3,46,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,658	14,54,232	850	305,050	4 12
710·53	" " 3rd Feb. ...	386,585	4,36,841	48,91,899	9,62,858	36,436	14,36,135	840	304,000	4 11
	Total up to date ...	1,609,973	18,09,031	2,49,05,959	49,54,464	1,89,187	69,52,685	837	1,468,074	4 11 9

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31 950	86 73 251	16,02,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	623,262	4 10 8
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ..	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8 24 795	20,734	11 94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	" " 28th Jan. ..	294,919	3,27,050	48,78 293	8,90,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	250,577	4 13 11
1,712 22	" " 4th Feb. .	306,675	3,55,933	47,49 924	9,30,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	213,918	4 14 9
	Total up to date ...	1,511,874	17,64,308	2,2[illegible],303	43,23,620	88,208	61,76,104	721	1,290,578	4 12 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,374	5,054 12 0	24,967 30	806 14 0	8 0 0	5,869 10 0	1,051	137	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	227 6 2	......	36 4 9	0 5 9	264 0 8	... .	......	.....
For previous 3⅘ weeks of half-year	78,222	18,946 8 0	1,00,036 10	2,798 10 0	31 0 0	21,776 2 0	4,091	492	4,583
Total for 4⅘ weeks ...	98,596	24,001 0 0	1,25,004 0	3,605 8 0	39 0 0	27,645 12 0	5,142	629	5,771
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,821½	5,245 10 5	18,362 0	666 6 0	6 12 0	5,918 12 5	1,051	184	1,235
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	235 15 7	......	29 15 7	0 4 10	266 4 0	.....	......	...
Total for corresponding 5 weeks of previous year ...	104,489½	24,820 10 11	87,269 30	2,836 10 0	50 3 3	27,716 8 2	5,330	657	5,987

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. As. P.
22·23	13 days of January ...	37,989	9,094	49 021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,207	4 12 2
22·23	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	19,030	4,784	22,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 5
22·23	" 27th " ...	20 603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5 968	268	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	" 3rd Feb. ...	20,371	5,055	24,968	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15 1
	Total up to date ...	98,596	24,001	1,25,004	3,606	39	27,646	256	5,771	4 12 8

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. As. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22 23	" 28th	21,7·2	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
25 23	" 4th Feb. ...	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
	Total up to date ...	104,489	24,829	87,270	2,837	50	27,716	249	5,987	4 10 1

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	14,778	12,389 7 0	97,641 0	10,517 8 0	64 0 0	22,970 15 0	6,619	5,092	11,711
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	76 5 10	.... .	64 13 3	0 6 4	141 9 5	.. .	......	... ..
For previous 3⅘ weeks of half-year	59,027	51,893 12 0	3,19,812 0	37,829 2 0	250 0 0	89,972 14 0	26,271	19,589	45,860
Total for 4⅘ weeks ..	73,805	64,283 3 0	4,17,453 0	48,346 10 0	314 0 0	1,12,934 13 0	32,890	24,681	57,571
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,117	12,149 3 5	1,28,595 10	10,571 8 9	42 3 9	22,762 15 11	6,747	3,277	10,024
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	74 14 1	......	65 2 7	0 4 2	140 4 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 5 weeks .. of previous year	85,137	66,484 14 2	4,32,880 0	49,563 9 5	376 13 0	1,16,425 4 7	34,251	17,033	51,283

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	30,008	26,015	1,48,537	18,064	121	45,100	278	22,853	2 0 0
162·24	Week ended 20th Jan.	14,880	12,384	91,879	11,312	64	23,760	146	11,592	2 0 10
162·24	„ „ 27th „	14,039	12,505	79,896	8,453	65	21,113	130	11,715	1 12 10
162·24	„ „ 3rd Feb.	14,778	12,389	97,041	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 15 5
	Total up to date ...	73,805	64,283	4,17,453	48,347	314	1,12,944	143	57,571	1 15 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	20,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan.	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
16·224	„ „ 28th „	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
164·24	„ „ 4th Feb.	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
	Total up to date ...	85,437	66,485	4,32,889	49,563	377	1,16,425	144	51,283	2 4 4

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,694	5,094 2 0	52,417 10	2,946 14 0	19 0 0	8,058 0 0	1,488	738	2,226
Or per mile of railway	......	64 9 7	......	37 6 1	0 3 10	102 3 6	......	......	......
For previous 3⅟ weeks of half-year	36,970	17,916 0 0	2,20,491 0	15,084 12 0	70 0 0	33,070 12 0	6,295	2,291	8,586
Total for 4⅟ weeks	46,664	23,008 2 0	2,72,908 10	18,031 10 0	89 0 0	41,129 12 0	7,783	3,029	10,812
COMPARISON.									
Total or corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total from	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
78·83	13 days of January ...	17,553	8,584	1,01,358	7,099	33	15,716	199	4,134	3 12 0
78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,698	4,548	61,197	2,905	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	9,729	4,784	57,936	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
78·83	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	9,694	5,092	52,417	2,947	19	8,058	102	2,226	3 9 11
	Total up to date ...	46,664	23,008	2,72,908	18,033	89	41,129	107	10,812	3 12 10

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,120	1,61,770 0 0	10,00,060 0	1,66,270 0 0	8,340 0 0	2,76,380 0 0	36,376	39,265	75,61
Or per mile of railway ...	246	122 0 0	1,199 0	199 0 0	1 0 0	*322 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	796,160	3,06,283 0 0	38,02,374 0	6,61,998 0 0	72,146 0 0	11,29,427 0 0	139,617	150,272	289,88
Total for 5 weeks	1,001,280	4,98,053 0 0	48,02,434 0	8,27,268 0 0	80,486 0 0	14,05,807 0 0	175,993	189,537	365,53
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	202,266	98,263 0 0	9,36,707 0	1,32,913 0 0	10,190 0 0	2,41,366 0 0	35,447	33,173	68,62
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	245	119 0 0	1,135 0	161 0 0	1 0 0	281 0 0	.....	...	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,034,829	4,96,629 0 0	42,76,417 0	6,25,836 0 0	66,260 0 0	11,88,725 0 0	174,161	166,227	340,38

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is mainly due to jute and grain.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,350	7,800 0 0	15,870 0	1,720 0 0	180 0 0	9,700 0 0	2,378	1,500	3,878
Or per mile of railway ...	260	91 0 0	185 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	113 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	92,520	32,470 0 0	152,050 0	14,540 0 0	670 0 0	47,680 0 0	9,700	5,986	15,686
Total for 5 weeks ...	114,870	40,270 0 0	167,920 0	16,260 0 0	850 0 0	57,380 0 0	12,078	7,486	19,564
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,102	6,263 0 0	32,389 0	3,234 0 0	42 0 0	9,539 0 0	2,505	1,653	4,158
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	245	73 0 0	377 0	38 0 0	......	111 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	115,715	35,795 0 0	141,957 0	14,265 0 0	977 0 0	51,037 0 0	12,367	7,771	20,138

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,450	760 0 0	15,620 0	840 0 0	70 0 0	1,670 0 0	155	831	† 986
Or per mile of railway ...	44	23 0 0	471 0	25 0 0	......	*48 0 0	......	..	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	5,400	2,420 0 0	50,390 0	4,110 0 0	170 0 0	6,700 0 0	695	3,773	4,468
Total for 5 weeks	6,850	3,180 0 0	66,010 0	4,950 0 0	240 0 0	8,370 0 0	850	4,604	5,454
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,358	551 0 0	10,673 0	740 0 0	165 0 0	1,456 0 0	199	681	880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	53	22 0 0	415 0	29 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,820	2,235 0 0	49,437 0	3,553 0 0	667 0 0	6,455 0 0	911	3,598	4,509

* Excluding coaching ferry 60.
† Includes ballast train-miles 480.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	6,410	1,520 0 0	7,380 0	490 0 0	10 0 0	2,020 0 0	930	*1,178	2,108
per mile of railway	119	28 0 0	137 0	9 0 0	... ..	37 0 0	...	..	...
or previous 4 weeks of half-year	29,530	7,920 0 0	40,020 0	2,220 0 0	50 0 0	10,190 0 0	4,116	3,131	7,247
Total for 5 weeks ...	35,940	9,440 0 0	47,400 0	2,710 0 0	60 0 0	12,210 0 0	5,046	4,309	9,355
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	7,706	2,337 0 0	5,996 0	309 0 0	6 0 0	2,742 0 0	240	591	831
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	234	71 0 0	182 0	12 0 0	......	83 0 0	...	...	...
otal to corresponding date of previous year	12,680	5,698 0 0	19,607 0	1,096 0 0	15 0 0	6,809 0 0	1,278	1,415	2,693

* Includes ballast train-miles 624.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	1,550	460 0 0	18,060 0	710 0 0	40 0 0	1,210 0 0	190	*1,012	1,802
r per mile of railway	63	18 0 0	730 0	29 0 0	2 0 0	49 0 0	......	....	......
or previous 4 weeks of half-year	10,760	3,371 0 0	84,922 0	3,782 0 0	397 0 0	7,550 0 0	810	3,309	4,119
Total for 5 weeks ...	12,310	3,831 0 0	1,02,982 0 0	4,492 0 0	437 0 0	8,760 0 0	1,000	4,921	5,921
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
otal to corresponding date of previous year	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...

* Includes ballast train-miles 1152.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the Week ended 27th January 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	30,158	13,599 0 0	89,986 0	6,797 0 0	10,674 0 0	31,070 0 0	4,585	3,785	8,370
r per mile of railway	232	*105 0 0	647 0	49 0 0	77 0 0	231 0 0	......	......	......
or previous 3 weeks of half-year	88,164	37,227 0 0	2,08,749 0	16,010 0 0	1,778 0 0	55,015 0 0	13,004	7,738	20,742
Total for 4 weeks ...	118,322	50,826 0 0	2,98,735 0	22,807 0 0	12,452 0 0	86,085 0 0	17,589	11,523	29,112
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	30,763	15,226 0 0	101,097 0	6,603 0 0	12,905 0 0	34,794 0 0	4,248	2,767	7,015
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	240	122 0 0	809 0	53 0 0	103 0 0	278 0 0	......	......	......
otal to corresponding date of previous year	129,409	57,027 0 0	2,35,613 0	16,460 0 0	13,302 0 0	86,789 0 0	17,403	10,560	27,969

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd February 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	128,160	(a)60,600	693,630	(b)85,680	(a)17,640	(a)1,63,920	27,118	(c)32,091	59,209
Or per mile of railway	118·12	55·85	639·29	78·97	16·26	151·08	......	......	......
For previous 3⅔ weeks of half-year	465,170	2,03,600	25,30,160	2,97,050	70,820	5,71,470	106,790	106,336	213,126
Total for 4⅔ weeks ...	593,330	2,64,200	32,23,790	3,82,730	88,460	7,35,390	133,908	138,427	272,335
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	109,077	47,556	649,607	87,702	16,081	1,51,420	21,427	(d)20,870	51,297
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	117·54	51·25	700·01	94·60	17·33	163·18	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	544,728	2,34,323	30,03,241	3,90,180	77,858	7,02,361	109,945	139,068	249,013

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Increase in weight with decreased freight due to shorter lead.
(c) Includes 4 510 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) „ 4,200 „ „

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd February 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	995	181	6,763	413	11	604	178	74	253
Or per mile of railway	55·28	10·06	375·72	22·89	0·61	33·56	......	......	...
For previous 3⅔ weeks of half-year	3,934	909	28,330	1,634	33	2,576	621	351	972
Total for 4⅔ weeks ...	4,929	1,090	35,093	2,046	44	3,180	799	425	1,224
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 16th December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	2,030	431 13 7	3,287	79 11 0	67 2 0	(a)578 10 7	205	65	270
Or per mile of railway	112·78	23 15 10	182·61	4 6 10	3 11 8	32 2 4	......	......	...
For previous 7⅔ weeks of half-year	6,463	1,356 4 3	82,412	2,386 8 0	140 3 0	3,882 15 3	1,133	613	1,746
Total for 8⅔ weeks ...	8,493	1,788 1 10	85,699	2,466 3 0	207 5 0	4,461 9 10	1,338	678	2,016
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) The decrease of Rs. 138 compared with the approximate return is due to overestimate, chiefly under goods.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th January 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,494	17,231 0 0	1,88,652 0	13,106 0 0	2,718 0 0	33,055 0 0	3,188	7,343	10,531
Or per mile of railway ...	71·95	43 51	434·68	30·20	6·26	79·97	8·05	18·92	24·97
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	89,051	53,011 0 0	5,51,285 0	38,313 0 0	2,072 0 0	93,396 0 0	9,470	22,875	32,345
Total for 4 weeks ...	117,545	70 242 0 0	7,39,937 0	51,419 0 0	1,790 0 0	1,26,451 0 0	12,658	30,218	42 876
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,941	18,606 0 0	2,42,130 0	11,011 0 0	2,117 0 0	31,764 0 0	3,453	8,298	11,751
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	74·11	49·35	698·37	27·67	5 39	82·41	9·16	20 85	30·02
Total to corresponding date of previous year	123,876	79,020 0 0	9,69,059 0	40,094 0 0	3,485 0 0	1,28,605 0 0	14,187	32,729	46 916

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 27th January 1900.			Receipts for week ending 28th January 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 27th January 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 28th January 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	33,055	79·97	398	31,764	82·41	434	12,94,011	...	398	11,02,612	.....	1,91 399	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd February 1900	11,625	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	10,826	0	0
Increase	799	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd February 1900	227	15	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	212	4	5
Increase	15	10	8
Receipts from 1st January to 3rd February 1900	53,955	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	47,048	0	0
Increase	6,907	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 14th February 1900.

To be inserted in the Special Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th January, 1900, after page 518.

said:—"Before making my remarks
a most gladly in the expression of the
f our Law Secretary, Mr. Wigley.

"I propose with Your Honour's permission to offer my respectful but firm opposition to the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. After the exhaustive criticisms of the measure made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, and anticipating others from the Hon'ble Members who will follow and who will be able to speak with authority, I desire to offer only one or two observations.

"Allow me, Sir, to congratulate ourselves on the termination of this unusually long debate, now that we are embarked on the final motion to pass the Bill into law, which also is coming to a close in a couple of hours.

"I must mention at the outset that although I felt at first embarrassed and disheartened at the ruling of order you, Sir, from your exalted Presidential chair thought fit to make,—that the main principles of the Bill, having been settled by the Council at their previous meetings, and by the memorable letter of the Government of India of the 17th June last, were no longer open to discussion, and that all motions relating to the constitution of the several municipal authorities were out of order,—I must confess that that ruling saved this Council from wasting their energy in the discussion of matters which would undoubtedly have been rejected by the majority of this Council, unless they thought fit to alter their opinions after reading the able joint minutes of the Hon'ble Babus Surendranath Banerjee and Narendra Nath Sen and the separate minutes of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Apcar, which was perhaps not probable, if not impossible. But after all it was desirable to have the points thoroughly discussed.

"But above all, Sir, I cannot refrain expressing my regret at the closure of the amendments relating to the constitution of the General Committee at any rate, which caused a great disappointment to us. Without disputing the propriety of the ruling, I beg to observe that although the general principles of the Bill were no doubt discussed at the previous meetings of the Council, it cannot be denied that the only opportunity to discuss the Bill, section by section and clause by clause, and to move formal and practical amendments after the Bill had been examined and criticised by the public, was the one we had at the last reading and discussion of the Bill. The arrangement as to the formation of the General Committee, even if it was in line with the decision of the Council in April, 1898, and accepted at the discussion last month, was liable to be reviewed and reconsidered at the motions of amendments formally

proposed and made after mature consideration on further light supplied by the representations of the several bodies and societies and other persons interested to offer suggestions. In the present case the letter of the Government of India having in a great measure introduced a change, the necessity to discuss principles of the constitution of the General Committee was greater.

"Now, Sir, the General Committee ought to have been constituted in conformity with the representation introduced in the Corporation. This has not even been done. No doubt it may be said that the letter of the Government of India stood in our way; at any rate that is the construction that has been put upon it, and I do not say that it is not susceptible of that interpretation. But the letter is susceptible of a more liberal construction, having in view the sympathetic tone and broad principles enunciated by the Government of India in that letter. The letter says, no doubt in most distinct terms, that one-third of the total number of 12 members of the General Committee should be nominated by the Government and the remaining two-thirds by the Corporation, which may at first sight mean that half of the two-thirds should be nominated by the Ward Commissioners and the other half by the Commissioners appointed by the mercantile bodies and the Local Government; but, if we examine more closely, it would appear that the Government of India were anxious to see 'that a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body' was secured, and with that view desired the Local Government to devise some plan to attain that object. Now, Sir, three-fourths of the nominated Commissioners, *viz.*, 15, are appointed by Government and are not the representatives of any section of the electoral body. Therefore, in allowing them to take part in the nomination of the members of the General Committee, along with the Commissioners appointed by the mercantile community, the result has been to reduce the representation of the Ward Commissioners to one-third instead of half, as in the Corporation, and augment that of the mercantile community and Government to two-thirds. If, on the other hand, the Commissioners nominated by the Government were made to join with the Ward Commissioners in nominating the members to the General Committee, the representation would not have been so unequal, for the mercantile bodies would have a fair representation, namely, one-fifth, which is the proportion in the Corporation; but the best arrangement would have been to allow the Ward Commissioners and the Commissioners appointed by the mercantile bodies to nominate the two-thirds of the number of the members of the General Committee in the ratio of 5 to 2, the Government nominating the remaining one-third in consultation with the Commissioners appointed by them. This arrangement, I venture to think, would have been consistent with the views of the Government of India, as passages such as—'The Bengal Government will doubtless, therefore, find it

desirable to suggest some plan that will secure to that proportion (two-thirds) of the General Committee, which is to be elected by the entire Corporation, a *strictly fair and proportionate* representation of the constituent clements of the electoral body' (paragraph 19), and '........ that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down, and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city, which is essential to its efficient administration' (paragraph 8)—evidently tend to show.

"The Government by the present arrangement secured a representation in the General Committee through the nomination by the Commissioners appointed by them, who, along with the representatives of the Trade and Commerce, nominate half of two-thirds reserved for the Corporation, and again has the right to nominate the one-third reserved for Government. Such anomaly could have been avoided if the subject had been discussed at the Council. Let us, however, hope for the best. The remedy is not gone yet; it has only been transferred to the hands of the Government, and I earnestly hope your Government will so nominate the members to the General Committee as to ensure that 'amicable and patriotic co-operation' as to harmonise the interests of the rate-payers with other interests.

"The strongest complaint of the rate-payers is that the reduction in the number of Commissioners, assuming that reduction in the numerical strength of the Corporation was necessary, for which no case seems to have been made out, has been directed to the body of the Ward Commissioners only without a corresponding reduction in the number of nominated Commissioners. The result has been a reduction in the elected representation of the rate-payers from two-thirds to half in the Corporation and from two-thirds to one-third in the General Committee, thus placing the elected representation in a standing minority. The tendency of this legislation has been the violation of the first principle of local self-government, *viz.*, the representation of the interests of the rate-payers. If the object has been, as it is avowed to be, to do away with the Hindu preponderance and to give adequate representation to the interests of trade and other communities, that, I venture to submit, has not been secured; for no provision has been made to represent native trade and the interests of Muhammadan and other communities of Calcutta. I hope this will be remedied by nomination that is in the hand of the Government.

"Another chief and vital objection to the present measure has been the deprivation of the Corporation of their general power of control and creation of independent and co-ordinate authorities, thus rendering the Corporation almost an useless and powerless body. Under the present arrangement, the main principle of local self-government, namely, the vesting of responsibility to the body to make it efficient, is wanting. The Corporation, shorn of all controlling power, cannot be said to be a responsible body, but on the other hand the whole blame attaches to that body in case of default made by the Chairman or the General Committee, especially when the chapter on control by Government has been made more stringent than before. To my

mind it seems perfectly plain that sound legislation lies in providing stricter control in proportion to larger delegation of authority to local bodies, but in this instance the proportion has been the reverse of that principle.

"I think I ought to refer to one other feature, among others, of the Bill, *viz.*, the special provisions regarding the acquisition of land by the Corporation. They violate the accepted principles governing the cases of compulsory acquisition and the ordinary rules of evidence bearing on the subject, thus putting the owners whose lands may be acquired by the Corporation in a worse position than when the acquisition is made for purposes other than municipal.

"I take this opportunity to acknowledge that there have been introduced many provisions tending to definite improvement of the future sanitation of Calcutta. I should like to specially mention with a degree of pleasure the sound and improved rules regarding the regulation of buildings and bustees, although perhaps here and there slight concessions were possible. I admire, however, the stern attitude the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley assumed in being very slow to make concessions in this Council, for he said he would make no further concession, having already made all concessions that could have been made when the Bill was before the Select Committee, for which the people are grateful to him.

"If the Hon'ble Member had not assumed that attitude, I am afraid it would have been difficult to introduce reforms in this direction, as the people everywhere are always slow to realize the good intentions of the reforms, and are reluctant to the introduction of changes.

"I beg leave to thank the Hon'ble Members opposing the opposition section—I mean the section representing the popular side of the question—for the very kind and courteous manner in which they have treated throughout this long debate the members holding opposite opinions.

"And above all our thanks are specially due to you, Sir, for the very kind and patient hearing you have given us, and the greatest consideration you have shown in accepting some of the proposals which you thought reasonable but which would otherwise have been lost.

"In conclusion, I join in imploring the Government to take up the revision of Schedule III of the Bill at no distant time, and find out if any means could be devised to improve the finances of the Corporation; for to carry out the many reforms that may be necessary to be introduced when this Bill becomes law large funds will be needed.

"The interests of the land and house owners have been, in the opinion of all, heavily taxed, and no appreciable increase of revenue is expected therefrom. I beg to reiterate our fervent hope that your Government will, in nominating Commissioners both in the Corporation and the General Committee, exercise the power so as to harmonise the interests of all communities."

REGISTERED No. 29.]

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 6th Jannuary, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble MR. J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY, BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Election of Municipal Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie asked:—

Has the attention of Government been called to an article in the *Reis and Rayyet* published on 9th December, in which it is alleged that no valid election of Commissioners can be held under the new Calcutta Municipal Act in March next?

Does the Government consider that the suggestion in the article is well founded? And, if so, what action does Government propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question. The point now raised by it was brought to notice while the Calcutta Municipal Bill was under consideration; and the Government was then advised that the provisions of the Bill relating to the initial elections in March, 1900, were properly framed and were not open to objection.

"After the publication of the article in the *Reis and Rayyet* referred to in the question, the matter was referred to the present Advocate General, whose opinion is to the following effect:—

'Act III (B.C.) of 1899 was first published in the Calcutta Gazette with the consent of the Governor General on the 22nd November, 1899, and by such publication section 42 of that Act came, as I read the Act, into force on that date, though the Act in its entirety does not come into operation until the 1st April, 1900, and repealed so much of section 15 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888 as empowers the electors of each of the 25 wards into which Calcutta is for municipal purposes divided to elect two Commissioners, and so much of section 19 as provides for the holding of a general election to take effect from 1st April, 1901.

'For these reasons, I am of opinion that section 42 of Act III (B.C) of 1899, read with section 1 of that Act, is sufficient to legalise a general election of one Commissioner for each of such 25 wards under Act II (B.C.) of 1888 at such time in March, 1900, as may be appointed by the Local Government.'

"The suggestion made in the article is, therefore, not well founded, and no action on the part of Government is necessary."

THE DARJEELING MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckland, the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

He said:—"When introducing the Bill, I described its chief provisions and the general object of it at some length. The Bill has also now been in Members' hands for a fortnight. It is, therefore, not necessary for me to go over this ground again.

"On these occasions, however, when a motion is made to refer a Bill to a Select Committee, it is usual to discuss and settle the principles of the measure, and I will endeavour to do this on the present occasion.

"In one sense this is a comparatively easy task; for the Bill now before the Council is essentially a measure of details. No constitutional questions are raised in it. It is of very limited operation, applying only to a single Municipality. The structure of the Municipality is untouched. None of the existing functions, powers or obligations of the Commissioners are affected. What we desire to do is to supplement their powers in respect of certain matters concerning roads, drains and buildings in which the provisions of the present law are defective in such a town as Darjeeling. And this we seek to do by enacting supplementary provisions dealing with each detail which we have

in view. The Bill, therefore, takes the form of a series of isolated amendments of the Act, and it might be supposed that there are no broad general principles on which it is based.

"It will be found, however, that there are two ruling ideas round which all these detailed provisions group themselves, or rather one ruling idea which divides itself naturally into two parts. This ruling idea runs throughout every part of the Bill. It is essential to it, and not merely incidental; and I propose to ask the Council to accept it as the governing principle of the measure. It can be stated very briefly. The first part of it is that, in order to ensure the public safety, it is essential that the construction of all works in Darjeeling, by which I mean roads, drains, buildings and bridges, private as well as public, shall be strictly subject to the approval and sanction of the Commissioners. And I should explain that I use the term construction in a broad sense, including re-construction and any extensive or material alteration. The second part of the principle is that it is essential that the Commissioners should have power to enforce the execution of protective works where these are necessary for the public safety, and, if necessary, power to carry them out themselves at the cost of the owners of the property affected.

"It will be found, I think, that almost every provision of the Bill can be referred to one or other of these ruling principles. I do not suppose that either proposition is likely to be called in question. Indeed, when stated simply, they are almost self-evident, and I do not propose to enlarge upon them at any length. No one who knows Darjeeling, or who has studied the report of Mr. Joscelyne's Committee, is likely to doubt that the primary causes of the recent loss of life and property were improper buildings, improper roads and improper excavations. To prevent the construction of these in the future they must be brought under strict control; and this can best be done by making them subject to the previous sanction and approval of the Municipal authorities, and giving the latter effective power to insist on their orders being carried out. The second part of the principle is really a mere corollary or extension of the first part. No man can be permitted to construct a house or a drain which endangers the lives or property of the public: and, similarly, no man can be permitted to allow a house or a drain already constructed to get into such a condition as to endanger the lives or property of other people. If it does so, the Municipal authorities must have power to compel him to put things right. I wish to go further than this. It may happen that the house or the drain is still good enough by itself, but, in consequence of changes which have occurred on the hillside since it was constructed, it may have newly become a source of danger to other property. In that case also I think it cannot be questioned that the owner may fairly be required to construct protective works. This is a perfectly just and reasonable proposition. Landed property on a steep mountainside is necessarily precarious, and it does not in the least follow that, because a house or a road was secure when it was first constructed, it will not become a source of danger hereafter. Power must, therefore, be reserved to enforce the construction of protective works at any time. This, I may mention, is perfectly well understood by house-owners in Darjeeling.'

"I do not think I need say anything further on the present motion."

The Hon'ble Raja Sashi Shakareswar Roy, Bahadur, of Tahirpur, said:—"It is, I think, Sir, necessary that I should lay before Your Honour the fact that I have received communications from Darjeeling, which, if I understand aright, mean that the people there are not yet quite ready to pronounce their opinions fully on the Darjeeling Municipal Bill. The opinions which have reached my hands up to this time are, I am afraid, not very favourable towards the Bill. In fact, the people there—at least a portion of them—seem to be frightened at some of the provisions of the Bill, especially the immense power which we are going to give into the hands of the Municipal Commissioners, without giving a Civil Court remedy for the would-be sufferers. They have particularly requested me to bring to Your Honour's notice that they want some time—time sufficient, at least—to read, to digest and to think over the

provisions of the Bill, which contains more than 359 sections. It is quite true the matter is urgent. For the protection of the hill it would be necessary, as I understand, to commence the business of construction and destruction before the rains set in. But whether the time we are allowing between this and the passing of the Bill is quite sufficient for collecting the views and opinions of persons most concerned—I mean the landowners and residents—is a question which Your Honour is the best judge to decide."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I think I express the the sense of the Council and of Your Honour's Government when I say that, if there is a strong body of local feeling in favour of a further extension of time within which the Select Committee are to report upon the provisions of this Bill, it will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. The time within which we are called upon to report is only a fortnight, and it does strike me that a fortnight is scarcely adequate for the consideration of a measure of this magnitude and importance. I fully recognise the urgency of the Bill. A law has to be passed so that it may be possible to take in hand the protective measures which may be necessary for the safety of Darjeeling before the next rains set in; but all the same, when we are about to legislate for the carrying out of measures which are likely to interfere with private and vested proprietary rights, we ought to give ample time to those who possess such rights, so that they make any representations which they may desire to lay before the Council. For my own part I should have preferred a separate enactment applicable to Darjeeling instead of the amendment of the general law applicable to all Municipalities in Bengal. I have great confidence in Your Honour's administration, but it is possible that some future Lieutenant-Governor may extend the provisions of this Bill to other Municipalities, and, in my humble judgment, it is necessary to guard against a contingency of that kind. But, if we have a law applicable only to Darjeeling, such a contingency can never occur.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been pleased to say that no constitutional changes of any kind are contemplated in this Bill. I confess I have as yet only been able to glance at the provisions of this Bill; but, from the little attention I have been able to give to it, it seems to me that constitutional changes of the greatest moment are contained in this Bill. A cursory glance at the provisions of the Bill will show that there is a considerable enhancement of the authority of the Government, if not a considerable diminution of the powers of the Municipal Commissioners, and this itself is inconsistent with the principles of local self-government, and I should be disposed to record my protest against the Bill on this ground alone, were I not sensible of the fact that in politics there is no such thing as an abstract principle, and that every principle or system in the abtract must be judged by reference to the particular circumstances in which it is sought to enforce it. But there are considerations on the other side of the question which ought also to be borne in mind.

"This Bill carefully follows the lines of an admirable report drawn up by a carefully constituted Committee, but I find that there was no representative of the Indian community on that Committee. I venture to say in this connection that I regret that a similar procedure was not adopted with regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and that a Committee was not appointed to make their recommendations before that Bill was introduced. The Committee which was appointed in connection with the Bill now before the Council have submitted their report; on that Committee there were representatives of the non-official community, and I find that the report of the Committee has been unanimously adopted by the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling, and, further, I learn, from enquiries I have made, that there was a meeting held by the local community of Darjeeling, and that they have also accepted the provisions of the Bill. Therefore, we have a considerable body of opinion in support of this measure, and I would not raise a discordant note, were it not that I find that an important question of principle is involved, and the acquiescence of the local community in what I deem to be the violation of this principle cannot

be regarded as the final settlement of the issue. If you look at section 351H,—and my hon'ble friend the Raja of Tahirpur has also referred to it,—you will find that the decision of the Engineer or of the Commissioner of the Division on any appeal preferred to him will be final. This is tantamount to the withdrawal of the power of the Civil Courts in this matter. I do not know that a local Legislative Council has the power to withdraw any authority, now vested in the Civil Court, although it may possibly do so with the consent of the Government of India. But, even if that consent were obtained, I submit that it would be highly inexpedient to take away such a power. A proceeding of this kind is calculated to accentuate the alarm which has been created by the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, *viz.*, that the tendency of our legislation in recent years has been to exalt the executive at the expense of the judiciary. I hope a satisfactory answer will be given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill on this point. I hope also that the Hon'ble Member will be able to accede to the extension of time which my hon'ble friend the Raja of Tahirpur has suggested. I hope there will be a thorough discussion of this measure; because important interests are affected, and having regard to the magnitude of those interests we should avoid even the appearance of hasty legislation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I only desire to comment on one point, with reference to this measure, and it is one that is not with reference to the details of the Bill. On the ground of expediency, it seems to me that it will be a desirable course to pursue if this measure is embodied in a separate Bill instead of being incorporated in the existing Act in the manner it is proposed to be done. As I understand it—I may be under a misapprehension, and I shall be glad if I am—it is intended to amend, or add, various sections in the existing Bengal Municipal Act. I would suggest, as a far more convenient course to pursue, to have a separate Act with reference to the Darjeeling Municipality, instead of working, into the existing Municipal Act, provisions which are peculiarly adapted for application to Darjeeling only. I have some experience in this method of legislation that has been adopted, and I think it only leads to confusion and inconvenience.

"With regard to the request which has been made for an extension of time, I feel myself a little embarrassed because I have not heard for what period it is sought that an extension should be granted; but it does seem to me that a fortnight is a very narrow term to give for the consideration of this very important measure that will affect rights of property, and the value of property, in the locality."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in reply, said:—"Both the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee have suggested that it might be better to embody the amendments we propose to make in the Municipal law in a separate Act for Darjeeling, instead of incorporating them in the ordinary Municipal Act which applies to the whole of Bengal. I may say that this suggestion was considered by the Government when the question of legislation for Darjeeling first came before us, and the reason why we decided that it is unnecessary to do so is very simple, namely, that nine-tenths of the provisions of the existing Act will remain unaffected. I said nine tenths, but I might say nineteen-twentieths, or even a still larger proportion. The whole of the provisions relating to the constitution of the municipality, the assessment and collection of taxes, the whole of the powers of the Municipal Commissioners in respect of such important matters as water-supply, lighting, conservancy, and everything connected with the public health, and practically everything except the provisions relating to the building regulations and to roads and drains, will remain unchanged. These are the only three matters in respect of which it is proposed to make any change at all. If we were to enact a special Act for Darjeeling, instead of having a Bill of 26 sections, we should have not less than 350 sections; and that alone is a sufficient reason, even if there was no other, why Your Honour's Government decided to adopt the form in which this Bill has been drafted.

"With regard to the extension of time within which the Select Committee should submit their report, for which both the Hon'ble the Raja of Tahirpur and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have pressed, I would remind the Council that in Your Honour's opening remarks at the meeting of this Council on the 20th of December last you explained the reasons why this measure was urgent. The building season in Darjeeling is the cold weather and the spring. No building or road can be constructed during the rains or immediately after the rains. The rainfall in Darjeeling is very heavy every year, and exposes the station to very serious risk; and, if the damages caused by the cyclone in September last are not effectually repaired during the present working season, it may involve very serious risk to Darjeeling when the next rainy season sets in. Under the existing law, we cannot ensure that houses will be properly repaired or that revetment walls will be made where they are required in dangerous parts of the hillside. It is most necessary, therefore, that this Bill should come into force before the the present working season comes to an end. And, although the Bill does run over a considerable number of printed pages, there is very little which need take up much time, and scarcely any provisions which are likely to prove contentious.

"Then the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has thrown out a suggestion that, perhaps, this measure might hereafter be extended to other municipalities. This suggestion is alone sufficient to show that the Hon'ble Member was correct when he said that he had not read the Bill carefully, because it is physically impossible to apply any of these provisions to any town in the plains. There is only one municipality in Bengal, other than Darjeeling, to which any of these provisions can have application—I mean the small municipality of Kurseong. I think it would matter little to the Hon'ble Member if these provisions were extended to Kurseong; but in any case I may say that Your Honour's Government has no intention to extend them even to Kurseong.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Tahirpur and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee made some reference to certain provisions of the Bill which oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in certain matters, and they expressed some alarm at the incorporation of those provisions. Here again the Hon'ble Members will find, when they come to study the Bill, that very good reasons have been shown, and do exist, for the inclusion of those provisions. The matters in respect of which we propose to oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts are purely professional and engineering matters, and the Civil Courts can scarcely be expected to decide matters of that kind with the promptness and exactitude with which it would be done by the special tribunals constituted by this Bill. We propose that when any question arises of a professional nature, such as when the Municipal Commissioners refuse permission to build upon a site, or when they pass an order directing the construction of a revetment wall or any other protective work, there should be an appeal to a specially appointed Engineer of a higher rank than Executive Engineer. Hon'ble Members will admit that an Engineer is a much better authority than the Civil Court to decide a purely professional question of that kind. The Civil Court can only come to a decision on the evidence of experts, and we all know what the value of the evidence of experts is; whereas an Engineer having special knowledge of Darjeeling will be the best authority to decide whether the orders passed by the Municipal Commissioners are right or not. The other special tribunal provided by the Bill is the Commissioner of the Division. Although the Hon'ble Member referred to the Commissioner of the Division, he omitted to mention that the Commissioner is not to sit alone, but is to be assisted by two assessors who will be drawn from among the landowners and residents of Darjeeling. [The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.—"The Commissioner will not be bound by the opinion of the assessors."] I might mention that this provision was inserted on the express recommendation of land and house owners in Darjeeling. It was not a suggestion which emanated from the Government or from Mr. Joscelyne's Committee, but was suggested by the persons whose property and purses will be affected; therefore, we have good ground for holding that the people most concerned do approve of these specific provisions.

"There is one other minor point which was referred to in general terms by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. He said that there are some changes in the Bill which are of a constitutional character; some diminution of the authority of the Commissioners and some enhancement of the powers of the Government. That objection, I may observe, was answered in advance by the Hon'ble the Raja of Tahirpur when he said that according to his information some of the residents of Darjeeling were alarmed at the enhancement of the authority of the Municipal Commissioners; for there cannot possibly be both an enhancement of the authority of the Commissioners and also a diminution of their authority. What the Hon'ble Member possibly referred to was the temporary provisions at the end of the Bill which empower the Local Government to exercise the powers of the Commissioners for a short period. That is not a principle of the Bill; they are purely temporary provisions, and they were inserted on the formal, unanimous and earnest application of the Municipal Commissioners themselves."

The motion was put and agreed to.

AMENDMENT ON BENGAL ACT I OF 1869 (*Cruelty to animals*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*), and moved that it be read in Council.

He said—"The Act now in force merely provides for the punishment of persons actually in charge of the animal which is cruelly used. Such person is not generally, and need not be, the owner of the animal in question, and the result is that the penalty inflicted is not adequate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has intimated to me that the Act in its present form is completely ineffective. He says that in his experience in many instances the owner of an animal which is suffering compels the driver to take it out again as soon as possible after a fine is inflicted. Moreover, it is quite impossible to realize from the driver any fine which may be imposed. With a view to remedy this state of things and to provide for the care of the suffering animals, it is proposed to extend certain provisions of Act XI of 1890 of the Imperial Council for the prevention of cruelty to animals, by which the authority which has power to punish an offender may at the same time order the animal with regard to which the offence has been committed to be taken to a veterinary infirmary and to be kept there at the expense of the owner of the animal until it is well. It might be asked why the provisions of the Imperial Act should not be included in this Bill. The answer is very simple; because if that Act were extended here the police would not have the power which they now possess of arresting an offender without process, and I need hardly add that the present Act is in that respect more effective. I shall at the next meeting ask that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report within a week."

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was read accordingly.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 20th January, 1900.

Calcutta; } F. G. WIGLEY,

The 12th February, 1900. } *Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.*

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 20th January, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Pratt.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy, Bahadur, of Tahirpur.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashirpur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe took his seat in Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Outrages and Assaults on Women in the Mymensingh District.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of cases of outrages and assaults on women in the district of Mymensingh, and the number of offenders detected, sent up for trial and convicted, during the last three months, and to state if the offence decreased during the said period after the appointment of special Police Inspectors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"A statement of the number of cases instituted during September, October and November last is laid on the table. It shows 31 cases of rape, 64 cases of kidnapping in order to compel marriage or illicit intercourse, 14 cases of kidnapping from lawful guardianship, 33 cases of indecent assault, and 22 cases of house-trespass; the population of the district, which covers an area of 6,300 square miles, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions are Muhammadans. The number of cases shows a large increase, but the local officers point out that this is the primary result of the appointment of Special Inspectors for investigating this class of crime, the increase being due to some extent to true cases being brought to light, but to a much greater extent to the exaggeration of cases of adultery and seduction, which are of frequent occurrence in the district, so as to bring them under sections cognizable by the police. It would appear that advantage is being taken of the presence of the special officers to bring before the Courts many cases arising out of marriage disputes, and the local officers have to watch and enquire into the charges very carefully. The fact that of 184 persons sent up for trial during the three months only 42 had been convicted, 63 having been discharged or acquitted and 79 being still under trial, points to the necessity for this watchfulness. No outrage of an exceptionally serious nature occurred during the period. It is reported that the Special Inspectors have, on the whole, met with fair success in bringing the offenders to justice in the real cases of outrage, and in collecting evidence for proceedings against dangerous characters under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

Statement of outrages and assaults on women instituted, and of offenders sent up for trial, in Mymensingh during September, October and November, 1899.

Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Cases.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial— Before Sessions Court.	Pending trial— Before Magistrates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
376 (Rape)	31	41	5	8	19	9
366 (Kidnapping to compel marriage or illicit intercourse).	64	60	8	19	30	3
363 (Kidnapping from lawful guardianship).	14	13	4	6	......	3
354 (Indecent assault)	33	51	11	25	......	15
456 and 457 (House-trespass) ...	22	19	14	5	......	......
Total ...	164	184	42	63	49	30

Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

I.—I have the honour to ask if this Government has received any communication from the Government of India in connection with a memorial submitted to the Secretary of State, on the question of the separation of judicial from

executive functions, by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir William Markby, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir John Phear and other distinguished men. If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table and invite thereon the opinions of the various public associations?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"This Government has received no communication from the Government of India relating to the memorial mentioned by the Hon'ble Member."

MR. PENNELL'S RECENT JUDGMENT.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said—

(a) With reference to the judgment of Mr. Pennell, late Sessions Judge of Chapra, setting aside the sentence passed on one Narsing Sinha, who was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Chapra and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, I have the honour to ask whether the attention of the Government has been called to the following findings in the judgment of the Sessions Judge:—

(1) That Mr. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Simkins, Engineer, committed a severe assault upon Narsing Sinha, because he snapped his fingers at Mr. Corbett's face and would not submit to forced labour.

(2) That subsequently a case was got up against Narsing Sinha by the Assistant and the District Superintendent of Police in consultation with the District Magistrate.

(3) That the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case was in frequent communication with the District Magistrate under whose orders the prosecution was initiated, and he stated in his examination before the Sessions Judge that he took the record to the District Magistrate to satisfy him that section 353 was not applicable—to explain to him—and that he discussed cases with District Magistrates to avoid after-troubles.

(b) Whether Government approves of such conferences between the prosecuting officer and the trying Magistrate? If not, whether the Government will be pleased to take such action as to the Government may seem fit to prevent such interchange of views between prosecutor and judge which must prejudice the righteous administration of justice?

(c) Whether a copy of the judgment of Mr. Pennell in this case has been submitted to the Government, and what action, if any, the Government has taken with regard to the officers, *viz.*, Messrs. Twidell, Bradley, Corbett and Simkins and Maulvi Zakir Hossein, whose conduct has been severely censured by the Sessions Judge in his judgment?

(d) Whether there is any foundation for the statement which has been made that Mr. Pennell has been transferred owing to his judgment in the Chapra case. If not, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances of the transfer?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"A copy of Mr. Pennell's judgment was submitted by him to the Government. The officers of the Saran District concerned were gravely to be blamed, and the promotion of the two who were most responsible has been suspended for a year and two others have been censured.

"Subordinate Magistrates may, without sacrifice of their judicial independence, seek the advice of the District Magistrate, or of brother officers, and similar consultations occur in Courts of Justice generally. In difficult cases especially, they afford useful assistance to judicial officers. In the present

nstance, however, the District Magistrate had personally interested himself in he prosecution and ordered its institution, and no discussion should have taken place between him and the Deputy Magistrate during the trial.

"Mr. Pennell was transferred in the course of official changes, and the order appointing him to Noakhali was passed before the Government saw his judgment."

THE DARJEELING MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling.

AMENDMENT OF BENGAL ACT I OF 1869 (*Cruelty to animals*).

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK moved that the Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND said:—"I should like to make a few observations on this Bill at this stage. It really deals with a matter to which I have given much consideration for many years past—I mean the establishment of a Veterinary Institution at Belgatchia and the introduction of the teaching of veterinary science. I regard this Bill as not only complementary to the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but also as filling a great want which is much felt at the Veterinary College at Belgatchia. I had intended to offer a suggestion for enlarging the scope of this measure, but on arriving in this room I enquired of the Secretary to Government, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and I understand it is unnecessary to press the suggestion I had intended to make. The work that is being done at Belgatchia must, I think, commend itself to all who are interested in the agriculture and the future of Bengal. You are aware, Sir, that every year young men are being turned out from that College fully equipped with all the knowledge required to enable them to exercise their profession wherever they may be sent in Bengal. I can conceive nothing more advantageous to the millions of cultivators in Bengal than that there should be such a body of men available to be sent to any spot on the occasion of an outbreak of rinderpest or cattle-plague or any other disease that affects cattle. But it is very important that this College should have material on which to work. I have been told on enquiry that it is very desirable that more cases should be sent to the College on which the students can practise, and I am informed that the prosecutions instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals amount to about seven thousand a year; so that, if only a thousand of the animals ill-treated could be made available for practice and for the clinical instruction of students, it would be of great advantage to the College. All that is possible is, I believe, being done to have the education of these students brought up to date in accordance with the latest knowledge of veterinary science, but it is impossible that much progress can be made until they have material to work upon. I therefore think this Bill will go a long way to meet a great want. It has also been commended to me on other grounds. Not only will it facilitate the supply of subjects for the instruction of the students, but it will also benefit the owners, because their animals will be cured and restored to them for use with the least possible delay, and it will obviously be for the benefit of the animals that they should be cured and sent away. It has also been mentioned to me that, though Belgatchia is some little distance away from Calcutta, it will not be necessary for sick animals to walk there, because the College has ambulances which can be sent to bring them. It has further been mentioned that the administration of justice will benefit, because it will be easier to realize the fines imposed on owners for having used animals in a cruel way. I was not aware before that there was any difficulty in realizing these fines, but it has been mentioned to me that this is the case. On the whole I cordially support this measure, and I hope an early opportunity

will be taken by the municipalities which are authorised by law to establish veterinary hospitals and employ veterinary assistants, to apply for the extension of this measure, when it is passed into law, to their municipalities, so that there may be numbers of veterinary infirmaries throughout the country. I speak from considerable experience in this matter, and hope that the Council will pass this Bill without further delay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Government are obliged to the Select Committee on the Darjeeling Bill for the prompt and careful attention they have given to its provisions. Their conclusions have been published for the information of the public, and I hope it will be possible to take the Bill into consideration in its final stage at the next meeting of the Council, which will be on Saturday, the 17th February next, and to that day the Council is adjourned."

CALCUTTA;
The 12th February, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

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FIRST FORECAST OF THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 20th February 1900. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all the different kinds of oilseeds grown in these Provinces.

2. *Character of the season.*—The monsoon season of 1899 was characterised by excessive rainfall in East and North Bengal and in parts of Bihar; in South-west Bengal, the actual rainfall during the monsoon season was a little above the normal for that period; and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, it was less than the normal. In September, the rainfall was moderately heavy in North and East Bengal; practically normal in Bihar; slightly below the normal in South-west Bengal; and much in defect in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October, it was deficient everywhere, except in East Bengal and Orissa, where it was excessive. In November, a few light showers were received during the early part of

the month in the Darjeeling hills; and there was some rain also in the Chittagong Division about this time. No rain fell in other parts of these Provinces. In December, the rainfall was almost *nil* over the whole Province, and was entirely absent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Towards the middle and third week of January, some very useful showers were received, which improved prospects in many districts; but hail and rain towards the close of the month damaged the crops in some places. On the whole, the season this year has not been as favourable as that of last year. The rain has been irregularly distributed, and crops in some districts have suffered from an excess of rain and in others from want of rain.

3. *Area cultivated.*—Revised estimates of normal area have been received from the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Noakhali, Chittagong, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Ranchi, and Singhbhum, and in consequence, the Provincial total in column 4 of the appended statement is now shown as 4,140,200 acres against 4,215,600 acres, the corresponding estimate made in the final report of the oilseed crops of 1898-99. In some cases, modifications have been similarly made in the column showing the area under oilseeds in 1898-99. As the figures stand now, the area under oilseeds for the present year is estimated as 3,669,200 acres against 4,091,900 acres estimated for 1898-99. The contraction in area is generally due to the unfavourable character of the weather at the time of sowing, and is most noticeable in the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The prospects of this year's oilseed crops are not as bright as those of last year. The present estimates show that a better outturn is expected in 12 districts and a lower outturn in 27 districts. Crops equal to those of last year are estimated for 6 districts. Returns showing crops above the normal of 100 per cent. have been received from Darjeeling and Saran. Normal crops are reported from 9 districts. In 29 districts, the estimates vary from 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent., and in four districts, viz., Rangpur, Bogra, Angul, and Hazaribagh, from 50 to below 75 per cent. In one district, viz., Ranchi, the crop is estimated as only 10 per cent. Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn of this year's crops amounts to 84 per cent. against 95 per cent., the estimate of outturn of last year's crop.

N. N. Banerjei,
Asst. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

S. L. MADDOX,
Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 14th February 1900.

First forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
		Linseed	28,200	26,500	26,600	100	101	Owing to the favourable rainfall, the outturn is expected to be normal.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	23,700	22,700	23,600	100	100		
		Til { Rabi ...	100	......	100	......	100		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	3,400	3,200	3,400	100	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	1,700	1,900	1,700	109	106		
		Total ...	57,100	54,300	55,400	100	100		
	Birbhum ...	Linseed	800	800	800	100	75	The season is not favourable for *rabi* crops, there having been no rain since October last.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	75		
		Til—Rabi ...	400	400	400	100	75		
		Total ...	3,200	3,200	3,200	100	75		
	Bankura ...	Linseed	1,000	1,000	1,100	88	88	The area sown this year is less than that of the previous year, owing to scanty rain-fall at the time of sowing.	The Collector will be asked to give the percentage outturn of each crop separately instead of all together.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,000	9,900	8,700				
		Til { Rabi ...	2,700	4,000	3,700				
		Til { Bhadoi ...	3,300	4,700	4,100				
		Other oilseeds ...	8,000	9,000	7,000				
		Total ...	22,000	27,800	25,100	88	88		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99) ?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan (contd).	Midnapore ...		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
		Linseed	15,000	22,000	20,000	85	80	The decrease in the normal area under rape-seed is due to the revised estimate made by the sub-divisional officer of Tamluk, and the increase under *til* is due to Messrs. Watson & Co. and others having given up the cultivation of indigo, part of the area covered by that crop having been utilised for *til*. On the whole, the area brought under cultivation was less than that of last year owing to excessive rains, and for the same reason the outturn is not so good as that of last year.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	30,600	36,100	33,600	90	78		
		Til { Rabi	20,700	17,800	21,600	91	81		
		Til { Bhadoi ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Total ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	89	81		
	Hooghly ...	Linseed	2,700	2,100	2,100	75	81	On account of timely rainfall, the outturn is better than that of the previous year.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	4,200	3,500	3,700	85	89		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	1,850	1,900	78	83		
		Total ...	8,900	7,700	7,700	81	85		
	24-Parganas	Linseed	1,600	1,300	1,500	100	100		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	1,250	500	1,200	100	100		
		Til { Rabi	800	800	800	100	100		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	400	...	400	......	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	3,000	3,400	3,000	100	100		
		Total ...	7,000	6,000	6,900	100	100		
Presidency.	Nadia ...	Linseed	60,000	57,900	42,500	86	86	The area sown this year is less than that of last year owing to excessive rain during the sowing season. The figures in column 4 have been revised.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	48,000	35,000	37,500	85	98		
		Til { Rabi .	20,600	15,400	9,000	72	78		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	4,400		3,200	...	86		
		Other oilseeds ..	23,900	14,800	8,400	71	83		
		Total .	176,900	123,000	[illegible]	82	83		

Presi	Murshidabad	Linseed ...	27,000	29,900	30,100	99	82	The decrease in the outturn as compared with that of last year is due to the want of seasonable rain in November and December last.
		Rape and mustard	19,000	23,300	23,700	99	82	
		Til ... Rabi ..	6,700	6,300	6,400	97	83	
		Til ... Bhadoi.	1,300	1,400	1,400	97	85	
		Other oilseeds ...	14,500	13,500	12,600	99	82	
		Total ...	67,500	80,400	81,000	99	82	
	Jessore ...	Linseed	37,200	30,000	30,000	67	68	Owing to want of rain after sowing in November and December, the outturn is estimated to be lower than that of last year.
		Rape and mustard	51,400	45,900	45,100	67	64	
		Til—Bhadoi ...	26,600	25,200	25,000	97	56	
		Other oilseeds ...	6,800	5,200	5,900	62	77	
		Total ...	122,000	112,300	113,400	69	79	
	Khulna ...	Linseed	4,700	5,200	5,200	95	91	
		Rape and mustard	60,000	65,000	65,000	82	83	
		Til .. Rabi ..	4,000	3,200	3,200	37	75	
		Til .. Bhadoi ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	76	75	
		Other oilseeds ...	5,000	5,100	5,100	99	80	
		Total ...	75,000	79,500	79,500	82	83	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Linseed ..	5,200	3,100	5,100	93	100	The normal area under oilseed crops has been revised.
		Rape and mustard	112,300	95,000	104,200	95	100	
		Til—Bhadoi ...	3,800	1,800	3,800	90	100	
		Other oilseeds ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	100	
		Total ..	122,300	[illegible]	114,100	95	100	
	Dinajpur ...	Linseed ...	100	100	100	100	100	
		Rape and mustard	120,000	120,000	120,000	100	100	
		Til—Rabi ..	100	100	100	100	100	
		Total ...	120,200	120,200	120,200	100	100	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Rape and mustard	27,000	28,600	28,400	79	88	The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable weather in the Alipore subdivision.
		Til—Rabi ...	400	400	400	67	72	
		Other oilseeds ...	800	800	800	90	90	
		Total ...	28,200	29,800	29,600	79	88	

Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
RAJSHAHI—concld.	Darjeeling	Rape and mustard	7,500	7,500	7,000	69	106	The decrease in the area sown this year, is due to the late landslips. The normal area has been revised.	
		Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	Rangpur ...	Rape and mustard	198,600	175,600	168,600	79	73	The decrease in the area and outturn of oilseed crops as compared with that of last year is due to the want of rain at the time of sowing and in December last.	
		Til—Rabi	1,500	1,200	1,200				
		Other oilseeds ...	1,100	400	400				
		Total ...	201,200	177,200	170,200	79	73		
	Bogra ...	Linseed	15,600	15,600	15,600	75	63	Absence of rain during November and December last accounts for the low outturn of the current year.	
		Rape and mustard	87,000	87,000	87,000	75	63		
		Til—Rabi	14,000	14,000	14,000	63	63		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	75	63		
		Total ...	118,600	118,600	118,600	74	63		
	Pabna ...	Linseed ...	20,400	23,400	23,400	87	75	A smaller outturn than that of last year is expected, as the land is dry owing to want of rain in November and December last.	
		Rape and mustard	110,000	116,100	116,100	90	80		
		Til { Rabi ..	25,500	25,000	25,000	75	75		
		Til { Bhadoi ..	7,500	5,000	5,000	75	75		
		Total ...	163,400	169,500	169,500	87	78		

DACCA.	Dacca	Linseed	7,700	5,400	4,900	61	59	The short outturn is due to want of rain since the beginning of November last.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	93,000	95,200	93,200	80	86		
		Til { Rabi ...	12,000	11,000	10,700	97	97		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	3,000	2,800	3,100	90	92		
		Other oilseeds ...	32,000	33,800	33,500	73	73		
		Total ...	147,700	148,200	145,700	79	83		
	Mymensingh	Linseed	33,000	35,700	35,700	85	85		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	360,000	360,300	360,300	88	88		
		Til { Rabi ...	66,800	70,300	70,300	88	88		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	7,200	2,400	2,400	88	88		
		Other oilseeds ...	200	200	200	58	58		
		Total ...	467,200	468,900	468,900	88	88		
	Faridpur ...	Linseed	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	75	Three-fourths of the average crop is expected.	The Collector will be asked to give the percentage outturn of each crop separately instead of giving them all together.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	42,500	42,500	42,500				
		Til { Rabi ...	1,000	1,000	1,000				
		Til { Bhadoi ...	6,000	6,000	6,000				
		Other oilseeds ...	4,500	4,500	4,500				
		Total ...	59,000	59,000	59,000	100	75		
	Backergunge	Linseed	15,000	15,000	15,000	100	95	The area sown this year is apparently normal, but owing to want of rain in December, the outturn will in most cases be little below the normal. *Rabi til* is not reaped here till about June and is not affected by the absence of showers in December.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	95		
		Til—Rabi	25,000	25,000	25,000	100	100		
		Other oilseeds	6,500	6,500	6,500	100	95		
		Total ...	48,000	48,000	48,000	100	98		
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	Linseed	6,500	7,200	5,500	70	77	The increase in the area under mustard this year as compared with that of last year is due to some lands in which rice paddy was damaged by flood having been sown with mustard.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	58,200	40,300	40,900	59	85		
		Til { Rabi ...	22,000	14,000	13,000	95	63		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	5,800	5,000	5,500	95	85		
		Other oilseeds ...	100	200	300	40	58		
		Total ...	96,500	64,700	66,100	87	80		
	Noakhali ...	Linseed	15,500	15,500	15,500	63	80		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	6,400	6,400	6,400	65	85		
		Til—Rabi	5,700	5,700	5,700	70	85		
		Other oilseeds ...	800	800	800	60	60		
		Total ...	28,400	28,400	28,400	63	81		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Chittagong—(concld).	Chittagong	Linseed	500	800	400	50	60	A better outturn is expected this year owing to seasonable rain.	The Collector will be asked to return the percentage outturn of each crop separately and to give, if possible, separate figures for *bhadoi* and *rabi til*.
		Rape and mustard	4,1[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	3,[illegible]				
		Til { Rabi	100	1[illegible]	100				
		Til { Bhadoi ...							
		Other oilseeds ..	100	100	100				
		Total ...	4,800	2,500	4,2[illegible]	50	60		
	Patna ...	Linseed	9,500	19,500	20,000	100	63		
		Rape and mustard	25,000	24,500	21,400	100	95		
		Til—Bhadoi .	2,000	2,300	2,300	100	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	12,500	12,000	7,900	100	97		
		Total ...	43,000	58,300	52,500	100	91		
	Gaya ...	Linseed	63,000	72,000	67,000	102	95	The absence of rain up to date has adversely affected the prospects of the crop.	
		Rape and mustard	17,300	20,200	19,000	102	85		
		Til—Rabi	10,000	11,800	9,800	100	75		
		Other oilseeds ...	75,000	80,600	75,300	102	99		
		Total ...	168,300	184,600	171,100	103	96		

PATNA.

Shahabad ...	Linseed	10,200	9,700	9,200	94	75	Want of rain during the growing season has affected the outturn.
	Rape and mustard	5,400	5,800	5,700	94	72	
	Til—Bhadoi ...	800	700	700	96	65	
	Other oilseeds ...	5,400	5,400	2,200	97	89	
	Total ...	21,500	21,600	17,700	95	75	
Saran ...	Linseed	26,000	26,900	26,800	110	110	The showers in the middle of January have greatly benefitted the *rabi* crops.
	Rape and mustard	23,000	21,500	23,000	110	100	
	Til—Rabi ...	3,300	2,900	2,900	110	100	
	Other oilseeds ...	8,900	10,300	10,300	110	110	
	Total ...	61,200	61,500	63,000	110	106	
Champaran	Linseed	61,000	61,000	61,000	105	100	The season was generally favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of oil-seed crops, and an average outturn is expected if rain falls shortly.
	Rape and mustard	24,000	24,000	24,000	120	100	
	Til—Bhadoi ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	105	100	
	Other oilseeds ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	100	
	Total ...	91,000	91,000	91,000	109	100	
Muzaffarpur	Linseed	41,200	46,400	41,200	100	94	The normal area has been revised after special enquiry. The outturn is estimated below the normal owing to insufficiency of moisture in the soil due to want of rain.
	Rape and mustard	7,000	7,900	7,000	100	94	
	Til—Rabi ...	300	800	300	100	92	
	Other oilseeds ..	5,500	3,300	5,500	100	96	
	Total ...	54,900	58,400	54,900	100	87	
Darbhanga	Linseed	47,700	47,500	47,500	108	88	Owing to excessive rain the season has been unfavourable for oilseed crops.
	Rape and mustard	49,400	49,700	47,[illegible]	109	75	
	Til ... { Rabi ...	800	......	800	......	75	
	Til ... { Bhadoi...	1,600	......	1,600	....	75	
	Other oilseeds ...	32,800	32,800	32,800	104	81	
	Total ...	132,300	130,000	130,300	107	81	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represent the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Linseed	5,100	5,100	5,150	101	92	On account of the failure of the *bhadoi* crops, a larger area has been sown this year with oilseeds.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	8,500	9,000	9,500	102	94		
		Til—Rabi	400	400	500	70	82		
		Other oilseeds ...	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8[illegible]		
	Bhagalpur ...	Linseed ...	14,100	13,900	13,800	136	110	Owing to the absence of rain in December, prospects have not been very favourable. They may improve if there be rain in January or in the beginning of February.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	38,200	37,300	37,500	106	100		
		Til—Rabi	500	500	300	125	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	17,200	17,900	17,000	106	100		
		Total ...	70,000	68,600	68,600	106	101		
	Purnea ...	Linseed	12,700	9,000	12,300	96	58	The figures in column 4 have been revised. Owing to heavy autumn rains some lands were very moist at the time of sowing and hence the low outturn this year.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	132,500	207,000	141,000	92	89		
		Til—Rabi ..	100	....	100	......	1[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ..	2,200	600	2,200	96	94		
		Total .	147,500	216,600	155,600	92	88		
	Malda ...	Linseed	10,200	10,000	10,000	105	100	The season was favourable to the cultivation of *rabi* crops, so a normal outturn is expected.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	60,000	60,000	60,000	100	100		
		Til—Rabi	7,000	7,000	6,500	101	100		
		Total ..	77,200	77,000	76,500	100	100		

	Sonthal Parganas.	Linseed	19,6[illegible]6	9,100	9,600	93	93	The outturn in all subdivisions is expected to be normal, except in Godda, where the crops suffered from want of rain after sowing: this accounts for the smaller outturn this year as compared with that of last year.	
		Rape and mustard	54,100	75,800	76,300	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Til—Rabi	2,8[illegible]	1,400	1,100	54	82		
		Other oilseeds ...	99,800	94,000	96,300	95	98		
		Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93	[illegible]		
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Linseed	4,000	4,100	4,000	98	96	The low outturn is due to absence of silt deposit, as there was no proper flood this year.	
		Rape and mustard	13,6[illegible]0	14,100	14,000	91	99		
		Til { Rabi ...	2,5[illegible]	500	500	88	[illegible]		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	2,7[illegible]	2,700	2,700	88	[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ...	13,000	10,000	16,000	90	95		
		Total ...	35,900	38,600	37,800	90	94		
	Balasore ...	Linseed	600	100	.	100	..	The increase in the area and outturn this year as compared with the previous year is due to seasonable rain.	
		Rape and mustard	6,000	6,000	6,900	95	[illegible]		
		Til { Rabi ...	600	600	600	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	1,500	1,500	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ...	[illegible]	600	1,200	84	[illegible]		
		Total ...	9,[illegible]	9,700	9,800	91	96		
	Angul and Khondmals.	Linseed	26,500	[illegible]	27,0[illegible]	100	51	The low outturn this year is due to insufficient rain.	
		Rape and mustard	7,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	51		
		Other oilseeds ...	17,500	19,00[illegible]	[illegible]	110	60		
		Total ...	51,300	33,[illegible]	[illegible]	94	56		
	Puri ...	Linseed	396	600	400	60	70	......	
		Rape and mustard	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,000	50	80		
		Til { Rabi ...	400	1,[illegible]	500	75	71		
		Til { Bhadoi ...	4[illegible]						
		Other oilseeds ...	1,[illegible]	2,70[illegible]	2,[illegible]	51	75		
		Total ...	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	75		The Collector will be asked to give separate figures for *rabi* and *bhadoi til* in future.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Linseed	22,500	22,500	16,[illegible]09	100	72	The season has been unfavourable owing to want of rain: this accounts for the decrease in the area and outturn this year.	
		Rape and mustard	59,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	72		
		Til—Rabi	11,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	100	[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ...	110,000	10[illegible]	10[illegible],900	100	48		
		Total ...	208,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	59		
	Ranchi ...	Rape and mustard	6,730	6,700	100	100	10	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn this year is due to early cessation of the rains.	
		Til—Bhadoi ...	100	100	(10)	100	5		
		Other oilseeds ...	252,[illegible]	25[illegible]	1[illegible]	100	10		
		Total ...	259,800	259,800	16,100	100	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
CHOTA NAGPUR—concld.	Palamau ...	Linseed	8,000	7,200	6,000	63	100	Want of rain at the sowing season prevented the normal area from being sown.	The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to furnish separate figures for *bhadoi* and *rabi til* in future.
		Rape and mustard	11,000	10,300	3,200	60	100		
		Til { Rabi ... / Bhadoi }	5,100	6,300	5,000	66	100		
		Other oilseeds	2,300	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	68	100		
		Total ...	26,400	25,8[illegible]	15,700	63	100		
	Manbhum ...	Rape and mustard	33,700	34,000	33,700	110	100	... ...	The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to show separate figures for *rabi* and *bhadoi til* in future.
		Til { Rabi ... / Bhadoi }	10,000	12,100	10,600	110	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	25,900	26,300	25,900	110	100		
		Total ...	70,200	72,400	70,200	110	100		
	Singhbhum...	Linseed ...	6,000	6,000	5,400	110	73	The decrease in the outturn this year is due to insufficient rain.	
		Rape and mustard	30,000	30,000	27,500	100	75		
		Til { Rabi ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	75		
		Til { Bhadoi	3,100	3,100	3,100	101	100		
		Other oilseeds ...	15,000	15,000	14,200	100	75		
		Total ...	55,300	55,[illegible]00	51,700	100	73		
	Bengal ...	Linseed	704,100	683,900	675,800	97	86		
		Rape and mustard	2,160,400	2,167,200	2,055,500	94	53		
		Til { Rabi ... / Bhadoi }	344,400	360,400	357,300	91	81		
		Other oilseeds ...	881,300	880,400	581,200	100	83		
		Total ...	4,140,200	4,091,900	3,669,200	95	84		

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th February 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·70, Kalna ·91, Katwa ·62. Threshing of *aman* over. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. The recent rain has been generally beneficial. Fodder and water sufficient. Cases of cattle-disease in Raniganj reported. Common rice selling as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	... ...	13¾	
Katwa	... ...	15	
Raniganj	... ...	14¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Rampur Hât 1·24. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·40, Vishnupur ·61. Weather occasionally cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Tamluk 1·32, Ghatal ·74. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* good. *Boro* is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Nayagram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	14	per rupee.
Contai	... ...	18	
Tamluk	... ...	13	
Ghatal	... ...	16	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33, Serampore ·29, Jahanabad ·66. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Cattle-disease prevails at Pandua. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·54, Ulubaria ·60. Weather rather hot for the season. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria continues. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·42, Barasat ·56, Basirhat ·65, Diamond Harbour ·12. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. The recent showers have done good in facilitating ploughing operations. Cattle-disease reported from some parts of the district. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	16	0	per rupee.
Barasat	... ...	15	8	
Basirhat	... ...	16	13	
Diamond Harbour	... ...	13	5	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar ·06, Kushtea ·25, Meherpur ·30, Chuadanga ·41, Ranaghat 1·21. Weather seasonable. Lands still being cultivated for *aus*. Prospects of standing crops good. Cow-pox reported from Meherpur. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Jangipur ·02. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar and Jangipur 15 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·20, Jhenida ·10, Magura ·89, Narail 1·13, Bangaon 2·36. Weather cloudy, rainy, and cold. Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Prospects of crops good. The hail-storm on the night of the 13th damaged the standing crops in the Magura subdivision. The rain has done good to the cultivation. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	... ...	18	
Magura	... ...	15½	
Narail	... ...	16	
Bangaon	... ...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33, Bagerhat ·42, Satkhira ·69 Weather hot. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·1, Naugaon ·24. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at Sadar 20 seers and at Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of mustard continues. Tobacco doing well. Lands are being ploughed for *bhadoi* crops. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·01. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* being harvested; wheat, barley and potatoes doing well. *Terai*:—Mustard being harvested: tobacco doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Potatoes and mustard are being harvested· Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Cultivation of *aus* and jute going on. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Sirajganj ·07. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Manikganj ·17, Munshiganj ·36, Narainganj 1·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Kishoreganj ·23, Tangail ·08, Netrokona ·40. Weather cold and damp. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 15 to 19 seers per rupees.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Madaripur ·66. Weather cool. Thunder storms. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Weather cloudy with light showers. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (new *aman*) sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·66, Brahmanbaria 1·21, Chandpur 1·05. Weather unsettled. Pulses being harvested. Lands under preparation for jute and *aus* paddy. Recent rain beneficial. Common rice 16¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Feni ·30. Cultivation of lands for *aus* commenced. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag and Chagalnaya. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·36. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* and lancing of poppy commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Asthauayan thana. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of early *rabi* and lancing of poppy going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water abundant. A few cases of cattle disease in Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather clear with occasional clouds. *Rabi* generally doing well. Prices easier. Common rice 13 seers 3 chitaks and *makai* 13 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12¼ and 15¾ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers, wheat 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 15 seers, *makai* 14¼ seers, gram 16 seers, and *rahar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cool. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	4	per rupee.
Madhubani	15	9	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather clear and fine. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Sugar-cane being pressed. Lancing of poppy crop in full operation in some villages. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	13	2	per rupee.
Begusarai	14	12	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Westerly breeze blowing. Rain at Supaul ·02. Standing crops doing well. Planting of sugarcane shoots continues. Fodder and water ample. Sporadic cattle-disease continues in the Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Price of common rice slightly rising.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. Lands being ploughed for *bhadoi* crops. Harvesting of tobacco and mustard in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses in full swing No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	18	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm and cloudy. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Average price of rice 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Rabi* doing well Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Average price of common rice 14 seers 10 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur 1·72, Kendrapara ·74. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Tobacco, cotton, and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rain 1·10 at Sadar. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Dalua* and cotton doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Singsa Circles. Rice sells at 17¼, 15, and 17 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Wether hot. *Khesari* being reaped. Sugarcane being planted. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* thriving. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Labour available. Nothing serious from distress apprehended. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Khurda	15¾	
Interior of district	15¼	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·16. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. Prospects of mango and *mahua* so far good. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers and in the interior 9½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¼ seers, gram 14 seers, barley 15¾ seers, *makai* 13 seers, and wheat 12¾ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·14. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gourangdi, Chandil, Tundi, and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 2 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Weather getting hot but cloudy. Condition of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain during the week over a considerable area of Bengal Proper and in some portions of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has been useful for ploughing, which is being carried on in some parts. The reports of the *rabi* and other spring crops are generally good. The early *rabi* crops are being gathered and the lancing of poppy has begun. The pressing of sugarcane is being pushed on vigorously. In Ranchi the prospects of the mango and *mahua* crops are so far good. The price of common rice has fallen in 9 districts and risen in 5; elsewhere it is practically stationary. Fodder is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition, but cases of cattle-disease are reported from some districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 20th February 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	Division	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		BENGAL.												
1	Burdwan Division.	Burdwan ...	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 8	...	...	...
2		Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	..	...
3		Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	..	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	..	.	...
4		Midnapore ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0		..	.
5		Hooghly ...	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	.	
6		Howrah ...	...	...	...		...		Old 13 0 New 16 0	13 0 16 0	12 8 11 0	.	.	—
7	Presidency Division.	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	11 6	...	...	...
8		Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	11 6	13 0	17 12
9		Nadia ...	15 4	16 0	16 0	.	...		12 13	12 5	14 9	.	...	...
10		Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 14 0 Gangajali. 10 0	14 0 10 0	18 0 16 0		27 0	27 0	15 8	14 8	17 0	...		..
11		Jessore ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	18 8	..	.	..
12		Khulna ...	...	...	...	.	.	..	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...
13	Rajshahi Division.	Rajshahi ...	14 4	13 8	18 0	26 4	27 0	22 8	15 12	12 12	17 4	...	—	.
14		Dinajpur ...	9 1½	13 8	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 12	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
15		Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	..	.	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	..
16		Darjeeling ...	8 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	.	...	...
17		Rangpur ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	.	...	...	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
18		Bogra ...	7 8	9 15¼	16 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
19		Pabna ...	16 2	16 8	16 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	11 8	16 8	18 12	...	...	..
20	Dacca Division.	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	12 13	32 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
21		Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
22		Faridpur ...	11 0	14 8	18 0	35 0	27 0	20 0	13 8	14 8	21 0	...	...	..
23		Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	14 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 11¾ seers; Raniganj [illegible] seers.

B. At Raniganj [illegible] the retail price of salt is 11 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

C. At [illegible] the retail price of salt is 9¾ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers [illegible] chittacks.

F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 11 seers; Barasat 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers [illegible] chittacks; Magra Hât 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.

[illegible] are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers; Chuadanga 10

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return.	Kangni: Next preceding return.	Kangni: Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	Gram: Next preceding return.	Gram: Corresponding return of last year.	Salt.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	.	.	16 13	16 12	21 5							BENGAL.		
...	..	.	13 8	13 8	18 0	11	11 14	12 0	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 6	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	.	12 8	11 4	15 0	8	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...		..	13 8	13 8	16 0	0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	.	14 8	15 0	16 0	0	11 0	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 5 [illegible]	3 3 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	.	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	8	10 0	10 8	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...		16 0	15 0	17 12	10	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	10	10 10	10 10	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 9	0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	..	.	19 0	19 0	27 0	1	12 1	11 7	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	8	11 8	12 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 6	Murshidabad.	10	
..	.		10 0	10 0	13 0	2	10 6	9 2	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	12 0	13 8	19 0	12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	.	...	5 0	15 0	17 0	0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	..	.	9 0	11 0	10 0	0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	20 0	0 / 0	8 8 / 8 4	8 0 / 8 0	Panga. ... / Kora. ..	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...		12 0	12 0	16 8	0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	..	15 0	15 0	16 8	2	10 8	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 10 8	3 9 6	Bogra.	18	
...	.	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	..	..	9 0	9 0	8 0	0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	..	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...		...	9 0	9 0	13 0	0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

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...alt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
...alt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
...alt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. ...retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 10 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 13 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Chittagong Division.												
24	Tippera ..	..	...	...		...	...	16 0	16 0	18 3	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	.	...	..	...	17 0	17 0	15 12	.	.	...
26	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	11 8	..	...	...
	BIHAR.												
	Patna Division.												
27	Patna	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	24 0
28	Gaya	13 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 4	13 8	14 0	17 0	13 12	...	21 0
29	Shahabad*	...	11 8 and 12 0	17 0 to 18 0	.	16 0	27 0	...	11 0 and 12 8	15 0 and 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran .	11 10	12 4	17 0	15 0	11 0	30 0	12 0	12 3	16 0	...		29 0
31	Champaran* .	...	13 0	15 0	.	20 8	21 8	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	12 2	12 3	16 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	13 2	13 4	15 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	13 3	11 0	15 0	19 12	18 0	26 0	14 1	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur Division.												
34	Monghyr .	13 0	13 2	16 8	..	...	...	12 12	12 10	16 13	...	..	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 4	17 10	17 12	20 4	30 4	14 8	14 8	17 10	...	..	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	12 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 0	10 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	30 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.												
	Orissa Division.												
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	11 15	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	15 1	..	...	...
40	Balasore ..	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Puri	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	-	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.												
	Chota Nagpur Division.												
42	Hazaribagh .	11 0	12 0	13 4	14 0	16 0	21 0	11 12	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 12 to 11 0	7 4 to 11 0	8 8 to 13 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	18 0	15 12	16 14	30 6	11 13	12 6	20 4	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	...	16 0	...
46	Singhbhum ..	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.

V. At Kem Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bihar 10 seers; Dinapur 10½ seers; Barh return not received.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks; Aurangabad 10 seers; Nawada 10 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chittacks.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10½ seers; Sitamarhi 9½ seers. [illegible] 11 [illegible]; Madhubani [illegible] seers

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RA OR CUMBU. (...sistum typhoi-deum.) Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0
...	...	...	20 0	...
...	...	...	20 0	27 8
...	...	19 12	21 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0
...	...	19 0	19 8	35 0
...	...	33 12	...	33 12
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

f Bengal on the 15th February 1900—(concluded)

	SALT. Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.		
	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
	10 4	10 8	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
						BIHAR.		
	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
	10 8	10 12	...	3 13 0	3 11 0	Shahabad.	29	
	11 0	10 12	3 12 6	3 10 0	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
	10 8	10 8	...	3 13 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
	11 8	11 8	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
	10 8	10 8	3 10 2	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 5	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba.	36	
	10 0	9 8	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 14 0	3 11 0			
	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
						ORISSA.		
:	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
)	11 0	11	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
)	13 0	13 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Puri.	41	
						CHOTA NAGPUR.		
)	9 0	9 8	Panga. 4 5 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
8	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
4	9 9	9 4	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
)	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
0	11 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
...t per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Supaul 10 seers; Madhipura 9¼ seers.
...s the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
e. At ... ...t is 10 seers per rupee.
f. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers Pakour 11 seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.
g. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 10½ seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
h. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
i. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulg*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulg*). Next preceding return.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	3 0 6	3 0 9	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0 Now 2 12 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 2 0	2 7 6	2 6 6	2 6 9	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1
7	Chittagong* ...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 13 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 15 6	2 14 6	2 10 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 1 9	1
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 12 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 3	2 4 3	1 15 6	1
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 3	2 7 0	2 8 6	2 4 3	3 12 6	3 12 6	3 3 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	3 13 4	3 10 0	2 0 0	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	3 10 0 to 5 8 6	3 6 0 to 4 11 0	3 10 0	3 1 0	:

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1900.

UAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coroc*ana).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 9	2 6 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
7 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 6	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 7 3	2 7 6	2 8 0	1 9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 7 0	1 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	Biri or kalai. 2 3 0	2 2 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 0 6 to 3 3 3	2 0 0 to 2 0 9

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
3 0 0	2 10 0	1 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	3 14 0	Black mustard. 4 12 0	2 12 0 to 4 0 0	3 4 to 3 8
									Rape seed. 3 14 0	3 8 0	2 14
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 12
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 0
2 10 0	2 7 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	3 4
2 12 0	2 10 0	1 10 6	3 5 3	3 6 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 0	2 11 0	1 6 9	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 0 3	4 4 0	...	3 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	3 11
...	...	...	2 0 6	2 0 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 11 3	3 11 3	4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 13 0	5 14 9	2 10 to 3 1

) STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 10 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	5 11 0	4 6 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	16 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	27 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...
3 11 3	3 11 3	3 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	4 0 0 to 4 9 0	3 13 0 to 4 5 3	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
33 0 0	33 0 0	83 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 13
33 0 0	33 0 0	31 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0 to 34 0 0	* 36 0 0	32 0 0	Madhakhali. 6 0 0 Pulta. 9 12 0	6 0 0 9 12 0	6 0 0 8 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 1 0 0 to 2 10 0	...	...	...
52 0 0	54 0 0	52 0 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
40 0 0	35 0 0	42 0 0	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
...	45 0 0	40 0 0	...	12 0 0	10 0 0	...	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4
29 1 6	29 1 6	30 7 6	11 7 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	34 2 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8
2 8 0 to 34 0 0	29 8 0 to 34 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th February 1900.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 11	0 2 5	0 2 6	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 7 6	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 11 0	5 4 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 5 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at 350 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal for 1899.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0.9[illegible]	0.85	0.22	2.91	8.73	11.53	24.57	10.08	5.42	2.48	—	—	70.76
			Burdwan	1.44	2.45	—	2.15	8.16	11.51	24.03	11.10	8.96	3.06	—	—	67.85
			Katwa	1.02	1.80	—	1.21	4.54	10.85	24.00	9.65	4.80	2.65	—	—	61.42
			Raniganj	0.83	0.87	—	1.07	3.91	4.46	16.01	4.06	4.64	2.25	—	—	40.10
			Mankur	0.74	—	—	1.11	3.84	14.15	23.36	12.33	8.27	2.94	—	—	68.74
		Birbhum	Suri	0.80	0.18	—	0.2[illegible]	3.93	16.19	21.11	6.30	5.06	3.31	—	—	60.69
			Hetampur	1.06	0.32	0.01	0.16	3.60	10.15	17.68	8.33	4.12	2.90	—	—	48.58
			Rampur Hat	1.90	0.96	0.67	1.30	3.86	11.37	12.70	6.03	8.37	3.63	—	—	50.94
			Bolpur	0.88	0.15	—	0.7[illegible]	2.87	10.98	14.48	8.22	9.59	2.43	—	—	51.03
			Murari	1.27	0.24	0.05	1.09	5.07	14.4[illegible]	25.97	8.91	10.27	3.61	—	—	70.93
			Labpur	1.[illegible]2	—	—	2.01	4.84	12.61	21.61	5.83	12.56	2.25	—	—	63.76
		Bankura	Bankura	0.92	0.92	—	2.19	3.57	10.46	16.65	7.23	5.40	3.12	—	—	50.37
			Vishnupur	0.38	1.44	0.14	3.[illegible]	5.79	15.46	12.36	8.37	7.27	4.81	—	—	59.95
			Maliara	0.71	0.18	—	0.92	2.84	6.89	14.87	5.01	4.80	2.70	—	—	38.78
			Khatra	0.87	—	—	1.93	2.63	16.78	12.92	7.0[illegible]	6.03	3.73	—	—	51.91
			Indas	0.49	1.31	—	2.3[illegible]	0.71	14.07	16.22	6.68	9.93	2.56	—	—	54.30
			Kotalpur	0.15	1.15	—	1.14	0.61	11.28	13.57	6.71	8.33	1.15	—	—	44.12
			Onda	0.31	0.75	—	2.7[illegible]	5.99	18.41	13.21	5.10	5.32	2.55	—	—	54.08
			Gangajalghati	0.52	—	—	0.7[illegible]	2.9[illegible]	9.9[illegible]	15.41	7.0[illegible]	5.86	3.18	—	—	40.44
			Raipur	0.48	—	—	1.6[illegible]	4.36	14.97	12.37	5.76	7.73	4.41	—	—	51.73
			Sonamukhi	0.81	—	—	2.10	0.25	16.87	19.13	8.22	6.22	5.24	—	—	53.14
		Midnapore	Contai	1.42	1.48	1.81	1.26	7.24	16.38	34.50	14.[illegible]0	9.51	4.15	—	—	91.94
			Tamluk	0.13	—	0.2[illegible]	2.[illegible]6	7.52	13.66	32.09	15.48	15.[illegible]0	5.03	—	—	82.67
			Midnapore	0.37	0.01	—	2.[illegible]	6.34	13.[illegible]5	21.28	9.40	11.47	3.52	—	—	[illegible]
			Ghatal	0.45	—	0.14	4.[illegible]	5.27	18.7[illegible]	19.71	14.26	7.84	3.83	—	—	74.5[illegible]
			Sukrahaty	0.04	—	—	1.55	9.[illegible]5	12.18	21.34	11.06	13.52	4.53	—	—	7[illegible].76
			Garhbeta	0.63	—	—	2.08	5.72	14.91	11.86	9.45	10.14	4.85	—	—	59.72
			Panskura	0.08	—	—	5.2	7.36	13.19	21.80	10.[illegible]5	12.17	4.22	—	—	74.97
			Dantan	0.21	—	0.41	3.99	7.31	7.07	17.09	7.04	7.51	4.28	—	—	56.79
		Hooghly	Serampore	0.74	0.12	—	3.05	14.68	12.09	26.77	10.91	9.21	2.77	—	—	80.94
			Hooghly	0.44	0.31	0.11	4.[illegible]7	11.[illegible]5	12.49	23.61	5.25	10.65	3.04	—	—	72.31
			Jahanabad	0.2[illegible]	0.10	0.07	1.6	5.69	15.25	21.[illegible]7	7.48	4.75	3.10	—	—	59.93
		Howrah	Howrah	0.13	0.12	0.09	2.18	10.72	17.42	19.72	7.73	8.25	2.43	—	—	68.78
			Monesreka	1.[illegible]3	—	—	3.7[illegible]	7.59	11.96	23.[illegible]3	10.1[illegible]	10.72	4.4[illegible]	—	—	78.68
			Uluberia	0.46	—	—	3.2[illegible]	8.1[illegible]	11.11	20.02	9.63	10.01	2.76	—	—	65.30
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	1.15	0.11	0.31	1.09	14.13	9.74	15.07	18.[illegible]1	1[illegible].35	7.84	—	0.17	80.17
			Diamond Harbour	0.12	—	—	1.[illegible]	10.61	12.48	22.74	18.15	15.23	5.57	—	—	8[illegible].83
			Canning Town	—	0.27	0.05	2.32	8.35	12.94	16.40	11.20	5.95	4.65	—	—	62.13
			Alipore (*Observatory*).	0.21	0.66	0.0[illegible]	2.75	9.65	16.94	2[illegible].47	8.90	8.94	3.02	—	—	71.15
			Barrackpore	0.84	—	—	3.0[illegible]	8.93	13.18	24.18	10.75	9.68	2.66	—	—	72.63
			Dum-Dum	0.50	0.12	0.15	2.58	6.64	14.22	25.78	7.[illegible]2	6.57	4.2[illegible]	—	—	74.[illegible]3
			Barasat	0.27	0.12	—	3.0[illegible]	6.98	21.11	23.84	9.33	9.47	3.24	—	—	[illegible]7.44
			Basirhat	0.13	0.17	—	6.80	7.15	9.41	12.92	8.45	5.47	3.[illegible]2	—	—	53.52
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0.61	0.74	0.55	3.13	10.10	11.26	20.60	9.23	4.85	3.01	—	—	64.47
			Krishnagar	1.25	0.35	—	3.59	10.77	10.61	23.16	5.90	5.[illegible]1	2.[illegible]9	—	—	6[illegible].43
			Chuadanga	3.28	0.53	—	4.08	11.92	10.12	15.99	7.65	2.59	3.64	—	—	58.50
			Meherpur	2.20	0.81	0.05	2.[illegible]5	8.53	6.83	17.41	9.62	3.93	3.1[illegible]	—	—	53.84
			Kushtia	1.51	0.94	0.20	2.[illegible]6	8.62	10.72	18.34	10.89	4.40	3.13	—	—	61.60
		Murshidabad	Kandi	2.97	1.08	1.[illegible]2	0.84	2.19	12.57	19.25	8.35	10.70	4.[illegible]3	—	—	64.31
			Berhampore	1.[illegible]2	0.55	0.13	1.02	2.94	10.18	13.36	10.48	9.94	3.29	—	—	63.61
			Lalbag	1.3[illegible]	—	1.44	3.24	5.43	6.19	15.41	16.59	7.31	3.05	—	—	60.45
			Azimganj	1.[illegible]5	0.51	1.49	3.06	4.47	5.68	14.10	14.21	8.18	4.47	—	—	57.31
			Jangipur	4.17	0.30	0.17	1.69	4.50	11.13	15.04	13.71	10.4[illegible]	3.74	—	—	67.23
			Lalgola	1.90	—	1.00	0.49	2.90	20.91	28.40	21.95	1[illegible].90	5.80	—	—	92.15
			Akhriganj	0.84	0.43	0.21	0.8[illegible]	7.55	10.4[illegible]	12.97	14.98	7.67	2.62	—	—	50.93
			Patkabari	—	—	—	1.19	6.30	14.00	15.10	11.16	3.40	0.79	—	—	52.34
			Dumkal	1.70	0.40	0.06	1.6[illegible]	5.03	11.76	13.10	16.47	6.58	4.20	—	—	61.22
		Jessore	Narail	0.59	1.47	0.15	3.57	11.45	12.16	17.94	10.97	9.42	3.[illegible]7	—	—	71.38
			Jessore	0.62	0.57	0.21	2.62	9.43	11.60	20.64	12.46	7.63	3.68	—	—	70.65
			Jhenidah	2.41	2.47	0.07	5.01	5.14	10.45	16.57	6.24	4.48	2.[illegible]3	—	—	5[illegible].[illegible]6
			Magura	1.60	2.37	1.02	4.30	9.16	16.67	16.85	7.12	11.01	4.18	—	—	71.64
			Bangaon	0.81	0.24	0.42	2.21	11.10	19.21	17.02	7.83	7.11	2.51	—	—	69.35
		Khulna	Satkhira	0.31	0.14	0.21	8.24	6.67	7.65	18.[illegible]4	8.70	6.38	4.81	—	—	61.95
			Bagerhat	1.06	1.41	0.54	9.24	13.75	11.69	13.6[illegible]	15.20	4.92	6.31	—	—	77.79
			Khulna	0.64	1.39	2.02	4.31	10.11	17.53	2[illegible].41	9.70	6.75	4.2[illegible]	—	—	76.86
			Kaliganj	0.05	0.52	0.06	6.8[illegible]	15.39	14.59	18.60	5.73	8.26	4.90	—	—	74.99
			Nakipur	0.25	0.15	0.56	3.20	12.24	17.72	13.52	7.57	7.05	4.72	—	—	67.78
			Dumuria	0.49	1.09	1.36	4.89	9.99	17.65	23.45	6.38	5.1[illegible]	5.16	—	—	76.40
			Rampal	0.85	1.03	0.09	8.13	14.29	Rejected.			5.41	6.08	—	—	37.08?
			[illegible]	0.[illegible]7	1.31	0.33	5.81	9.71	10.[illegible]8	18.50	9.52	8.14	3.16	—	—	67.82
			Paikgacha	0.45	0.23	0.28	6.25	11.52	12.60	23.9[illegible]	17.12	9.97	4.65	—	—	[illegible]6.99
			Mollahat	0.25	1.70	0.80	5.55	9.18	35.20	40.86	41.23	14.51	6.[illegible]9	—	—	135.07
			Morrellganj	0.78	0.89	0.[illegible]8	0.49	10.39	19.14	20.11	17.65	9.10	13.[illegible]5	—	—	100.32
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	1.33	0.24	1.80	0.56	8.80	12.41	11.23	11.71	8.34	3.0[illegible]	—	—	59.64
			Nator	1.22	0.42	0.13	2.93	6.91	15.60	16.04	11.35	5.21	3.15	—	—	62.99
			Naogaon	2.14	0.73	—	2.13	7.[illegible]3	15.51	21.7[illegible]	18.80	9.41	3.59	—	—	81.67
			Lalpur	1.09	—	—	2.52	8.08	10.83	13.24	11.30	7.83	4.00	—	—	58.89
			Manda	2.65	0.50	—	1.49	4.90	15.03	21.75	10.58	8.10	2.30	—	—	66.70
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	1.51	1.02	—	1.12	5.77	14.02	27.24	15.84	10.15	3.30	—	—	79.98
			[illegible]pur	1.17	0.35	—	0.65	3.00	12.33	25.61	11.98	11.2[illegible]	2.05	—	—	68.06
			Nawabganj	0.64	0.27	—	2.[illegible]8	5.16	8.46	23.90	19.90	15.71	2.35	—	—	78.77
			Gangarampur	0.92	0.99	—	2.15	3.09	15.44	18.04	19.10	21.34	2.20	—	—	84.10
			Churaman	0.74	0.2[illegible]	—	1.07	4.91	15.59	32.[illegible]3	21.92	18.52	0.72	—	—	95.99
			Raiganj	0.63	0.03	—	3.13	4.59	15.83	20.20	2[illegible].11	13.89	0.65	—	—	79.35
			Dinajpur	0.56	—	0.21	5.15	5.74	18.22	27.80	31.27	23.54	1.34	—	—	113.53
			Balurghat	0.58	0.34	—	0.99	3.12	27.14	[illegible]3.88	14.15	9.92	1.11	—	—	81.53
			Thakurgaon	0.53	0.02	0.78	2.91	5.13	13.96	20.44	18.52	20.06	0.10	—	—	82.45
			Setabganj	0.53	—	—	4.29	5.60	25.23	13.51	24.94	17.31	0.84	—	—	92.31
			Ramganj	0.58	0.11	—	7.55	8.91	21.07	15.25	18.13	10.16	0.34	—	—	85.20
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0.80	0.06	1.33	2.40	11.13	24.89	2[illegible].24	25.[illegible]6	20.05	1.79	—	—	117.65
			Alipur Duar	1.16	0.39	7.13	6.27	9.89	56.29	28.73	31.19	21.77	3.60	—	0.77	167.28
			Fallacotta	0.64	0.04	2.82	4.15	6.24	45.61	25.82	19.71	24.72	2.12	—	0.48	133.08
			Debiganj	0.35	—	2.[illegible]3	2.82	7.76	31.10	21.81	17.09	2[illegible].36	1.01	—	—	106.33
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	1.72	0.67	3.39	4.66	17.18	22.12	24.14	37.37	21.56	14.02	0.30	1.52	148.54
			Kalchini	?	2.77		5.76	14.43	45.66	21.73	37.22	27.69	7.32	0.05		
		Darjeeling	Baxa	0.86	1.44	1.94	6.83	17.71	42.22	31.80	40.89	18.55	18.90	1.33	0.96	195.27
			Siliguri	2.08	0.40	1.67	4.41	17.58	25.10	22.99	33.90	15.33	6.34	—	0.14	130.29
			Darjeeling	3.05	0.56	2.79?	5.11	12.78	27.47	43.40	23.72	36.12	1.32	0.18	0.07	156.87
			Kalimpong	2.20	—	1.41	4.75	5.34	16.36	27.58	49.15	20.40	1.53	—	—	105.32
			Mungpoo	2.67	0.66	2.52	7.03	16.77	27.80	42.93	27.35	20.89	2.04	—	0.03	160.68
			Kurseong	2.78	0.35	2.92	6.79	26.05	30.11	43.49	42.22	33.08	4.06	0.45	0.15	192.35
			Pedong	2.07	0.77	[illegible].05	8.14	12.18	18.90	26.32	18.92	20.21	3.17	0.04	2.03	114.75
		Tibet	*Yatung*	2.04	1.10	1.51	3.[illegible]5	4.92	9.34	11.68	9.30	6.[illegible]9	1.28	0.25	0.25	52.81

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
North Bengal—*concld.*	Rajshahi—*concld.*	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	1·66	0·05	3·73	3·97	14·08	31·92	20·16	33·63	28·01	2·05	—	0·19	139·45
			Cooch Behar ...	0·69	0·08	2·44	4·16	8·42	42·54	25·58	22·05	21·99	2·59	..	0·33	131·42
			Mekliganj ...	0·30	0·03	5·73	2·45	7·01	37·79	20·56	19·54	20·69	1·00	—	0·04	115·14
			Mathabhanga ...	0·57	0·02	3·00	3·29	5·72	48·05	21·77	21·88	19·84	2·21	—	0·06	127·31
			Fulbari ...	0·72	0·22	4·14	5·78	8·55	45·54	15·81	31·01	29·94	1·70	—	0·08	143·49
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·74	0·41	0·40	4·37	9·58	11·60	13·08	17·53	10·83	3·90	—	—	72·44
			Rangpur ...	Rejected.	0·01	3·38	3·07	8·11	9·36	13·85	21·31	23·50	1·96	—	—	85·24?
			Peerganj ..	0·43	0·25	—	4·62	7·01	10·60	15·72	19·68	13·37	1·33	...	0·06	73·07
			Kurigaon ..	0·50	-	1·18	2·89	17·46	20·96	14·61	20·09	21·85	3·37	—	0·09	103·90
			Gobindganj ...	0·75	0·31	0·20	2·81	7·98	12·48	23·07	20·65	9·65	4·28	—	—	82·18
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·84	—	2·00	3·98	5·04	19·00	23·70	21·21	32·34	1·00	—	—	109·11
			Ulipur ...	0·40	0·08	0·83	3·78	15·70	20·30	11·15	21·17	17·96	5·02	—	0·15	96·54
			Sunderganj ..	0·55	0·67	1·87	4·01	9·92	12·10	13·12	29·18	22·23	5·72	—	—	99·67
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	3·70	0·51	0·78	1·83	10·06	8·62	16·53	11·20	8·06	3·10	—	—	67·45
			Nowkhilla ..	2·85	0·73	0·04	2·55	6·13	8·54	15·65	15·47	14·92	3·47	—	—	70·35
			Bogra ...	2·42	1·42	—	2·80	9·02	13·74	21·57	18·13	13·30	5·24	—	—	87·64
			Panchbibi ..	1·27	0·97	—	3·35	4·94	10·23	27·74	23·96	9·91	3·76	—	—	95·13
		Pabna	Pabna ...	2·06	0·54	—	3·29	8·20	11·27	16·95	10·15	3·90	3·20	—	—	58·86
			Sirajganj ...	2·16	0·33	—	2·27	6·36	15·00	16·78	16·29	9·67	4·12	—	—	72·80
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	4·23	2·41	3·32	6·36	14·15	15·10	12·78	8·32	9·51	5·07	—	—	81·25
			* Dacca ..	1·61	1·91	2·60	6·29	12·09	18·10	16·22	16·90	5·61	4·04	—	—	85·46
			Narayanganj ..	1·52	3·27	1·81	4·96	12·38	15·72	15·74	12·66	8·78	3·55	—	0·19	80·58
			Manikganj ..	2·60	0·64	0·75	3·27	7·38	12·46	13·60	13·62	7·07	4·37	—	—	65·76
			Jaydebpur ..	1·62	1·55	3·63	8·52	11·23	16·53	22·23	15·09	9·67	2·20	—	0·11	92·38
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	2·56	1·15	2·04	8·25	17·33	17·36	18·81	14·31	16·26	6·65	—	0·59	105·31
			Atia (*Tangail*) ..	1·35	1·68	0·48	1·96	9·37	17·43	14·14	11·34	6·39	5·96	—	—	69·96
			Mymensingh ..	2·95	0·86	1·00	10·15	11·32	12·32	23·16	17·71	19·72	5·03	—	0·04	104·26
			Jamalpur ...	2·78	0·45	0·35	6·48	11·23	10·57	21·61	14·29	10·35	7·16		—	84·98
			Netrakona ...	3·18	0·85	1·95	6·02	21·34	30·53	26·84	27·15	17·15	5·06	—	0·13	140·80
			Sulatnakhali ..	1·97	0·37	—	4·40	Rejected.						—	..	?
			Durgapur ..	1·30	1·45	2·70	4·56	25·30	21·[illegible]	31·80	39·80	18·40	8·80	—	—	155·41
			Sherpur Town ...	1·68	0·53	0·81	6·80	7·69	10·65	20·94	18·03	16·93	7·17	—	—	91·23
			Diwanganj ...	1·52	0·52	0·35	4·52	15·14	15·68	18·55	22·27	17·55	3·83	—	—	99·93
			Nolitabari ...	0·47	0·05	1·30	9·05	7·52	10·33	19·09	19·91	18·34	5·15	—	—	91·21
		Faridpur	Madaripur ...	1·74	2·81	1·77	5·29	13·38	18·50	11·92	7·48	6·52	7·10	—	—	76·51
			Faridpur ...	2·08	1·71	2·87	5·44	8·42	17·52	15·09	11·56	9·80	6·37	—	—	80·95
			Goalundo ..	2·40	0·25	0·18	6·17	15·30	14·00	17·09	9·78	6·60	5·57	—	—	77·34
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ..	0·77	2·18	0·40	7·58	15·96	13·13	25·00	23·84	10·35	21·64	—	—	120·79
			Pirojpur ...	1·27	0·70	0·32	7·87	17·81	9·80	16·80	18·01	7·98	10·71	—	—	91·27
			Barisal ...	0·91	0·91	3·34	4·24	12·46	17·25	21·47	9·31	8·59	12·97	—	—	91·45
			Gaurnadi ...	0·94	1·43	1·47	3·54	11·20	14·61	21·94	10·82	9·35	6·95	—	—	82·25
			Bhola ..	0·63	1·19	0·42	4·01	16·92	14·04	17·82	22·43	10·20	14·84	—	—	102·30
			Daulatkhan ...	0·70	1·56	0·18	3·22	15·31	19·45	27·10	23·71	9·26	17·97	—	—	118·46
			Bauphal ..	0·90	1·65	0·26	10·30	21·13	12·14	19·70	18·11	11·15	26·07	—	—	121·50
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0·14	1·71	1·72	1·86	7·76	11·36	10·84	9·03	6·49	9·05	—	1·57	61·53
		Tippera	Comilla ...	1·63	2·20	0·40	9·02	12·67	14·76	15·39	19·64	15·70	6·17	—	—	97·58
			Chandpur ...	1·15	4·02	0·20	6·39	10·21	14·18	18·72	11·52	10·00	8·25	—	—	84·64
			Brahmanbaria ..	1·62	2·56	1·97	8·28	14·53	10·39	9·70	7·55	9·88	5·11	—	0·30	71·89
			Ramchandrapur ...	0·74	2·24	1·63	8·61	6·80	15·54	17·92	13·13	9·09	2·42	—	—	78·12
			Nasirnagar ..	0·99	1·58	2·41	11·34	12·34	24·69	12·01	9·78	10·36	5·90	—	—	92·00
			Daudkandi ...	3·72	3·33	2·30	5·45	16·67	19·12	26·17	18·33	7·32	2·42	—	—	104·88
			Kasba ..	1·47	2·25	3·00	7·35	13·83	10·89	10·56	9·59	8·73	5·33	—	0·90	73·90
			Laksam ...	5·35	6·05	0·95	5·00	14·30	8·44?	23·27?	21·25	9·25	9·43	—	—	101·38
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	0·43	3·56	0·82	8·52	17·66	14·94	41·31	34·26	17·69	18·89	—	—	158·08
			Fenny ...	0·51	1·56	0·33	7·52	17·65	29·85	41·36	26·38	18·46	10·69	—	0·02	154·33
			Harishpur ...	0·36	2·38	1·30	14·07	14·41	29·35	34·65	20·77	18·45	16·80	—	0·03	161·66
			Ramganj ...	0·97	4·93	0·27	8·63	12·66	11·55	24·06	20·78	13·43	12·09	—	—	112·97
			Chhagalnaya ...	0·63	1·18	1·76	11·49	18·51	20·31	45·74	19·77	14·79	10·75	—	—	144·96
			Hatya ...	0·35	0·46	0·09	8·89	17·73	24·43	30·99	34·54	14·20	16·24	—	—	153·92
			Lakhipur ...	0·80	1·55	0·17	7·73	18·00	13·45	24·34	21·16	11·57	11·30	—	—	104·16
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ..	0·15	—	0·47	2·63	15·95	37·94	58·06	29·12	18·81	27·11	2·61	—	193·75
			Chittagong ...	0·12	0·82	1·05	6·05	14·29	30·99	28·10	17·97	12·49	24·35	2·27	—	138·50
			Kutubdia ...	0·08	—	0·57	4·58	17·61	27·49	30·58	35·45	10·58	28·02	1·48	—	162·44
			Satkanya ...	—	0·22	0·43	7·35	13·87	20·31	24·15	26·61	7·88	30·07	1·91	—	123·70
			Kodala ...	0·06	0·15	0·27	10·89	16·68	22·86	28·23	21·80	16·70	18·63	0·87	—	137·14
			Fenoa ...	0·08	0·84	1·08	9·87	13·15	23·64	22·96	20·62	15·77	23·51	0·48	—	132·00
			Mirsarai ...	0·19	0·29	0·17	10·56	12·59	23·87	32·66	30·27	18·32	17·91	—	—	146·83
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamatia ...	—	0·35	0·97	10·71	14·04	16·52	17·67	15·28	18·10	18·07	1·30	—	103·61
			Bundarban ..	—	0·55	0·10	6·26	20·89	22·43	14·90	21·13	16·65	17·88	0·29	—	121·08
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	1·02	0·47	—	1·15	2·45	11·94	19·21	10·96	4·18	1·92	—	—	53·31
			Dinapore ...	1·31	0·36	—	1·07	2·19	13·16	20·87	12·70	6·08	1·05	—	—	58·79
			Bihar ...	2·88	0·41	0·34	1·40	0·90	9·27	21·24	8·98	6·14	1·27	—	—	52·86
			Barh ...	1·60	1·17	0·12	1·13	0·97	8·16	25·13	15·79	5·82	1·10	—	—	60·99
			Bikram ...	2·42	0·32	—	1·66	0·95	12·19	16·92	10·62	4·90	2·38	—	—	52·36
			Hilsa	2·65	1·27	—	1·05	2·50	8·40	24·72	7·90	7·10	1·15	—	—	56·74
		Gaya	Aurangabad ...	0·89	0·06	—	0·26	0·91	18·58	15·34	7·80	2·96	0·32	—	—	47·12
			Gaya ...	2·52	0·02	—	0·40	1·22	11·54	24·28	10·78	3·68	0·42	—	—	54·86
			Nawada ...	2·56	0·66	—	0·50	2·40	10·07	21·29	11·28	3·51	0·16	—	—	52·38
			Jahanabad ...	1·83	0·26	—	0·78	1·92	8·27	13·67	12·98	4·99	0·94	—	—	45·56
			Arwal ...	1·55	0·10	—	0·60	0·91	11·06	20·14	12·72	5·37	0·94	—	—	54·35
			Daudnagar ...	1·39	0·10	—	0·56	0·43	17·40	19·34	9·75	1·77	1·82	—	—	52·56
			Sherghati ...	1·11	0·07	—	0·74	2·05	14·82	14·04	5·53	0·93	0·60	—	—	39·89
			Rajauli ...	2·50	—	—	0·96	1·40	9·65	24·81	16·22	3·21	—	—	—	58·75
			Pakri Barawan ...	2·85	—	—	0·41	1·40	9·27	24·71	7·13	3·41	0·25	—	—	49·43
		Shahabad	Buxar ...	2·43	0·05	—	0·34	0·41	11·17	20·53	10·75	1·44	0·86	—	—	47·98
			Dehri... ...	0·77	0·15	—	0·32	0·67	14·14	16·20	10·96	2·62	1·09	—	—	46·92
			Bhabhua ...	1·27	1·21	—	1·15	0·11	9·46	22·01	11·39	2·92	0·05	—	—	49·57
			Sasaram ...	1·59	0·05	—	0·36	1·43	14·67	22·13	10·14	4·24	0·53	—	—	55·14
			Arrah ...	1·78	0·40	—	2·05	2·90	7·7	21·29	10·22	7·40	2·51	—	—	56·35
			Mohanea ...	1·55	—	—	1·39	—	19·51	44·70	19·74	—	—	—	—	86·95
			Khiri ...	0·77	—	—	0·70	—	13·88	25·68	6·67	4·85	0·88	—	—	52·88
			Ageaon ...	2·00	0·25	—	1·01	1·45	14·02	21·60	13·00	8·14	1·90	—	—	63·37
			Ramagar ...	1·75	—	—	0·88	1·34	13·00	23·65	15·69	2·50	0·32	—	—	59·13
			Koath ...	1·43	0·28	—	0·67	0·18	11·20	24·50	11·47	2·56	0·25	—	—	52·54
			Sikroul ...	1·26	—	—	0·14	0·92	7·27	21·11	13·20	4·18	1·07	—	—	49·15
			Bassowan ...	1·11	0·07	—	0·30	0·54	12·45	24·45	10·10	2·10	—	—	—	51·12
			Monoharpur ...	1·19	—	—	0·67	0·16	12·97	25·34	12·68	3·93	0·20	—	—	57·14
			Chausa ...	1·91	0·09	—	0·38	—	13·15	23·23	10·08	2·64	0·38	—	—	50·81

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bihar—concluded.	Patna—concluded.	Saran	Gopalganj	0·63	—	—	1·66	0·52	8·94	19·48	22·25	7·88	0·30	—	—	62·66
			Siwan	1·20	0·97	—	2·07	4·25	9·25	18·76	22·67	5·18	0·62	—	—	64·97
			Ekma	0·70	—	—	1·51	1·80	7·63	19·14	16·83	7·73	0·81	—	—	56·15
			Chupra	1·06	0·61	—	1·51	1·24	7·79	26·33	16·37	5·59	0·45	—	—	60·95
			Hathwa	0·68	0·20	—	1·37	4·29	8·77	26·22	21·94	11·76	0·23	—	—	75·46
			Amnour	0·90	0·25	—	1·00	2·19	7·12	23·67	25·88	9·89	1·97	—	—	72·87
			Basantpur	1·51	0·13	—	1·68	2·81	4·43	24·91	21·62	5·94	0·61	—	—	63·66
			Darowlea	0·83	0·42	—	1·56	1·40	8·11	24·53	13·19	3·38	0·42	—	—	58·84
			Bhoreh	0·61	0·09	—	1·24	2·39	8·90	21·02	23·06	3·97	0·14	—	—	61·42
		Champaran	Motihari	0·36	0·04	—	2·91	3·60	8·77	19·21	11·51	8·57	0·10	—	—	55·07
			Bettiah	0·43	—	—	1·47	5·31	13·67	32·06	19·96	5·41	0·15	—	—	78·49
			Bagaha	0·44	0·24	—	2·09	3·64	18·74	25·71	20·33	5·62	0·88	—	—	77·69
			Bulhurwa	0·64	0·05	—	2·86	4·93	8·37	21·04	24·81	5·38	0·21	—	—	68·28
			Ramnagar	0·36	0·70	—	1·15	6·51	6·60	18·24	19·48	2·64	0·67	—		56·65
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	1·30	—	[illegible]	4·82	2·08	9·40	17·56	13·22	4·02	0·28	—		53·31
			Muzaffarpur	0·81	0·20	1·0[illegible]	2·14	6·96	12·03	25·13	24·60	6·95	1·02	—	—	81·44
			Hajipur	1·54	0·45	0·22	2·05	4·17	12·75	22·23	16·08	6·81	4·05	—	—	70·35
			Para	0·69	0·50	—	1·20	3·59	7·83	28·43	24·56	6·13	2·70	—	—	75·62
			Mahuwa	1·27	1·45	—	0·30	3·56	10·47	21·40	22·[illegible]6	17·00	4·30	—	—	81·70
			Sinuhar	2·01	2·09	0·60	1·53	2·28	2·40	14·05	19·47	7·51	0·34	—	—	52·28
			Pupri	1·52	0·24	0·40	1·76	1·49	10·46	11·82	20·81	4·07	0·66	—	—	53·22
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·98	0·48	—	1·39	5·26	7·33	25·17	23·17	5·88	3·70	—	—	73·36
			Darbhanga	1·22	0·28	0·51	2·78	2·08	9·63	17·06	21·19	6·[illegible]8	3·14	—	—	65·13
			Madhubani	0·70	0·15	0·0[illegible]	1·48	0·58	9·61	23·03	22·10	6·08	[illegible]·43	—	—	65·21
			Bahera	0·71	0·37	—	3·56	0·28	10·02	25·05	23·10	6·81	2·98	—	—	72·88
			Rosera	0·90	0·77	—	0·91	4·14	9·79	23·18	19·26	11·34	2·44	—	—	72·73
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	1·97	1·50	—	1·64	2·83	7·68	24·11	15·39	5·41	0·96	—	—	61·40
			Monghyr	1·50	0·47	—	1·13	0·64	13·64	28·43	13·83	8·70	0·73	—	—	69·37
			Jamui	2·34	0·20	0·[illegible]0	0·55	1·39	8·76	31·15	16·47	8·17	0·85	—	—	68·94
			Gogri	1·76	0·70	—	1·31	2·04	12·23	21·44	9·60	13·28	—	—	—	62·36
			Jamalpur	2·14	0·47	—	1·14	2·22	14·28	29·19	11·31	9·63	0·43	—	—	70·81
			Shaikhpura	0·87	—	—	0·65	0·60	4·31	20·74	10·45	4·11	0·35	—	—	42·13
			Chakai Bamda	2·38	0·13	—	1·32	2·94	9·92	25·54	8·24	7·36	0·34	—	—	58·13
			Chuprcon	0·89	—	—	1·20	1·13	15·11	17·15	20·[illegible]0	11·26	1·29	—	—	68·53
			Gidhour	2·47	0·37	—	0·66	1·84	9·86	25·57	9·79	7·91	0·46	—	—	58·93
			Kharagpur	2·28	—	—	0·90	0·80	9·97	24·89	14·17	12·86	1·30	—	—	67·17
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0·81	0·52	—	3·97	3·14	12·66	20·65	22·13	17·38	0·37	—	—	81·63
			Bangaon (Syfabad)	0·70	—	—	2·56	2·38	13·06	20·24	17·84	13·08	2·14	—	—	72·02
			Supaul	0·75	0·37	0·02	1·53	1·50	9·92	22·42	10·63	18·[illegible]0	1·25	—	—	75·69
			Protapganj	2·16	0·08	—	2·38	2·05	12·60	15·75	11·64	16·45	1·65	—	—	64·76
			Bhagalpur	1·79	0·41	—	1·45	3·06	8·08	28·34	13·69	17·02	0·10	—	—	73·94
			Banka	2·53	0·90	—	1·18	2·51	6·13	36·88	8·59	17·09	0·47		—	70·28
			Colgong	1·52	0·62	0·58	2·61	3·54	9·29	23·22	15·20	13·52	—	—	—	70·01
			Bausi	2·47	0·12	—	0·80	1·90	7·43	20·80	8·78	16·64	0·43	—	—	59·37
		Purnea	Kishanganj	1·67	—	0·14	4·58	4·70	22·81	21·06	21·82	27·84	0·06	—	—	104·68
			Araria	0·88	0·08	—	3·02	8·66	19·93	24·59	20·58	20·02	0·06	—	—	97·82
			Purnea	0·69	0·28	—	2·93	3·16	13·99	23·97	28·34	17·89	0·12		—	92·06
			Gondwara (Korah)	0·90	0·16	—	3·95	3·79	13·10	18·00	20·85	15·59	—		—	76·33
			Barsoi	0·73	—	—	8·12	3·78	8·97	23·31	43·00	16·00	—	—		99·21
			Forbesganj	1·98	—	—	3·[illegible]2	2·[illegible]5	13·44	19·95	18·35	27·30	0·35	—	—	82·54
			Kaliaganj	—	—	—	0·20	4·45	27·23	31·40	33·54	19·47	1·4[illegible]	—	—	117·49
		Malda	Malda	2·05	0·90	0·05	1·10	3·33	17·61	19·52	12·30	6·97	2·13	—	—	65·86
			Chanchal	1·25	0·18	—	1·50	3·48	14·41	27·41	21·33	15·15	0·60	—	—	85·31
			Gajol	1·26	0·55	—	1·27	3·09	11·15	17·65	18·81	8·68	1·54	—	—	64·00
			Sibganj	2·29	0·11	—	1·18	6·81	14·36	16·99	9·51	12·40	1·54	—	—	65·19
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	2·34	0·70	0·04	1·24	3·89	13·04	20·45	13·95	10·36	0·80	—	—	66·81
			Godda	2·28	—	—	1·52	2·40	9·25	20·35	10·95	18·23	0·36	—	—	65·34
			Pakour	2·26	0·17	0·25	3·37	5·17	12·20	17·24	8·91	11·24	2·12	—	—	62·03
			Naya Dumka	1·74	0·84	0·57	1·83	2·43	18·79	25·70	8·[illegible]2	10·65	1·43	—	—	72·20
			Deoghur	2·37	0·26	—	1·40	4·64	11·12	20·53	10·85	9·78	0·87	—	—	70·81
			Jamtara	2·05	0·23	—	0·68	1·60	9·85	20·45	8·51	3·40	0·09	—	—	47·76
			Mohagama	1·32	0·15	—	0·47	1·11	3·61	21·06	12·59	21·59	0·50	—	—	63·00
			Nanihat	—	—	—	—	2·07	9·43	26·51	4·10	5·70	1·60	—	—	48·81
			Assanboni	1·63	0·43	0·10	0·57	4·92	8·26	19·18	5·61	9·20	1·56	—	—	51·46
			Kathikund	2·21	0·16	—	0·08	3·60	11·26	25·71	9·14	10·09	3·74	—	—	66·89
			Madhupur	2·08	0·47	—	0·71	4·65	16·04	19·34	14·97	5·43	0·67	—	—	63·76
			Sarwan	2·94	0·50	—	—	0·40	15·15	20·19	8·24	10·56	0·42	—	—	58·40
			Sarath	1·87	0·91	—	0·74	3·41	9·69	26·80	6·71	8·88	0·07	—	—	59·08
			Barkope	2·12	—	—	0·80	0·49	10·04	17·54	15·23	21·14	—	—	—	67·36
			Bhagga	1·65	1·40	—	—	3·08	13·48	16·03	11·24	17·65	—	—	—	64·53
			Moheshpore	1·38	—	—	1·15	5·05	10·32	24·50	10·65	6·53	3·98	—	—	63·56
			Barharwa	1·57	0·20		1·61	2·39	12·77	15·08	11·95	16·18	2·05	—	—	64·40
			Sahibganj	1·25	1·29	—	1·11	2·47	18·77	18·87	13·44	12·12	0·15	—	—	69·47
			Bario	3·84	0·15	—	1·62	2·50	11·23	24·59	11·48	11·22	0·51	—	—	67·14
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	—	1·91	—	3·93	7·81	4·88	11·93	13·01	2·21	7·72	—	—	53·40
			Banki	0·02	0·01	1·31	2·80	1·79	5·23	6·60	12·23	3·40	7·51	—	—	40·90
			Cuttack	—	0·15	—	4·80	5·47	11·[illegible]3	10·95	5·55	6·82	10·55	—	0·01	55·83
			False Point	0·14	0·48	—	2·08	6·55	9·18	7·43	12·54	5·12	8·01	—	—	51·51
			Kendrapara	0·06	0·03	—	7·27	7·54	7·19	0·95	8·01	5·27	9·83	—	—	55·15
			Jajpur	—	0·20	0·12	2·25	10·50	8·24	7·80	11·41	4·80	11·39	—	—	56·80
			Dharmsala	0·15	0·15	0·35	3·25	6·06	10·30	11·68	5·87	5·56	6·76	—	—	50·83
			Salipore	0·05	0·70	—	5·51	8·74	10·07	10·32	6·03	4·67	10·16	—	—	56·85
			Pal Lahara	0·02	0·01	—	4·89	1·19	14·19	24·45	11·00	1·39	3·11	—	—	60·25
		Balasore	Akhayapada	—	0·07	0·27	2·46	11·81	8·83	7·80	9·45	4·31	11·37	—	—	56·37
			Chandbali	0·75	0·25	—	3·48	8·97	9·30	11·62	5·07	4·59	8·80	—	—	52·83
			Bhadrak	0·05	1·36	—	6·29	6·84	9·96	9·35	13·13	8·48	8·97	—	0·75	65·18
			Soro	—	0·20	0·35	7·73	5·76	7·98	18·02	9·18	6·92	6·90	—	0·09	63·13
			Balasore	0·58	0·24	0·05	8·93	7·84	14·38	15·90	9·52	11·46	5·66	—	—	69·65
			Jellasore	0·58	0·04	—	2·24	6·20	6·51	21·39	11·52	11·40	4·72	—	—	64·60
			Baripada	0·10	0·20	—	3·21	5·34	22·78	20·34	9·21	8·39	6·05	—	—	75·62
		Puri	Puri	0·33	—	—	2·77	2·59	3·44	5·65	9·57	3·69	8·73	—	—	36·77
			Khurda	0·22	0·09	—	2·05	3·31	4·50	12·53	6·72	4·52	9·87	—	—	43·89
			Bhanpur	0·16	0·05	—	3·76	8·39	5·48	11·78	13·09	3·97	10·32	—	0·02	52·02
			Gop	0·34	0·50	—	4·26	5·92	3·69	8·75	11·26	4·86	11·36	—	—	50·90
			Satpara	0·60	—	—	1·80	4·82	8·90	3·06	8·38	1·98	13·25	—	—	43·48
			Pipli	—	0·19	—	4·33	5·53	4·12	11·20	6·23	5·00	8·07	—	—	46·40
			Nayagarh	—	0·31	0·73	3·49	3·15	6·39	12·09	9·47	2·70	9·93	—	—	48·86
			Ranpur	—	0·03	—	2·33	3·07	9·18	13·04	13·20	7·32	12·15	—	—	60·91
			Kanas	—	—	—	1·34	1·91	6·34	8·48	11·77	4·75	8·86	—	—	43·45
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridi*)	1·71	0·42	—	0·27	2·80	12·16	17·71	6·02	3·03	0·36	—	—	44·46
			Hazaribagh	1·18	0·10	—	0·53	3·24	14·84	17·64	6·33	1·40	0·34	—	—	45·60
			Barhi	1·14	0·14	—	—	0·97	12·06	18·86	5·86	2·81	0·22	—	—	42·06
			Chatra	0·80	0·10	—	0·18	1·19	13·37	25·53	4·06	1·16	0·35	—	—	47·37
			Karangdeha	2·31	0·39	—	0·50	5·06	14·30	24·20	3·08	4·50	—	—	—	54·85
			Ramgar	1·00	—	—	0·20	Rejected.		14·95	10·74	3·22	0·37	—	—	30·45?

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chota Nagpur—concluded.	Chota Nagpur—concluded.	Ranchi	Lohardaga ...	1·03	0·15	—	3·30	1·73	14·18	12·86	4·97	1·60	0·03	—	—	39·85
			Ranchi ...	1·16	0·61	—	3·24	1·18	11·87	12·81	5·87	2·77	0·17	—	—	39·68
			Silli	0·80	0·57	—	0·65	2·50	9·11	10·66	8·39	3·36	0·62	—	—	36·96
			Palkot	0·25	0·41	—	2·89	2·10	13·04	21·05	11·09	2·33	—	—	—	63·16
			Bano	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—
			Tamar ...	—	1·20	—	3·41	1·93	17·84	15·43	6·98	3·46	0·85	—	—	51·10
			Champur ...	—	0·17	-	2·00	0·90	10·57	14·83	7·00	0·76	—	—	—	37·13
			Sirguja ...	1·20	1·00	—	0·60	—	13·20	28·51	7·80	1·80	—	—	—	54·11
			Jashpur ...	0·35	—	—	2·78	1·04	10·10	13·99	13·07	3·11	—	—	—	44·44
			Gangpur ...	—	—	—	2·78	2·49	10·44	19·96	12·00	3·20	—	—	—	50·87
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*) ...	0·85	0·17	—	0·24	0·51	9·24	11·66	4·70	0·74	0·01	—	—	31·12
			Balumath ...	0·52	0·20	—	0·60	1·50	18·05	10·66	7·87	—	—	—	—	39·40
			Husainabad ...	—	—	—	0·16	0·05	16·51	22·31	6·92	4·60	2·00	—	—	52·57
			Mahuadand	0·40	0·09	—	1·76	1·89	6·25	11·73	9·01	0·80	—	—	—	31·84
			Garhwa ...	0·46	0·17	—	0·66	0·38	12·50	12·54	12·14	0·68	0·10	—	—	39·63
			Panki ...	0·13	—	—	0·45	0·98	12·51	17·10	10·09	0·80	—	—	—	42·36
			Latehar	0·75	0·16	—	1·63	1·36	12·51	14·19	7·33	2·12	—	—	—	40·05
			Nagaruntari ...	0·54	0·19	—	0·21	0·30	10·52	13·99	14·08	0·50	0·18	—	—	40·61
			Ranka ..	0·91	0·11	—	0·59	0·70	6·62	14·53	10·61	0·60	0·45	-	—	35·21
			Chatterpore	0·85	—	—	0·30	2·37	11·86	15·39	9·40	1·03	0·93	—	—	43·19
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	1·32	—	—	2·32	3·67	14·70	16·57	7·45	15·87	0·76	—	—	62·56
			Gobindpur ...	1·12	0·19		0·64	3·57	11·85	13·66	4·17	6·53	0·97	—	—	42·70
			Raghunathpur ...	0·98	0·04	—	0·74	2·21	11·15	15·16	8·24	7·05	1·20	-	—	47·07
			Barabhum ..		0·14	—	1·96	4·23	13·78	16·68	6·16	13·17	1·17	—	—	57·29
			Jhalda	0·97	0·51	—	1·69	2·14	10·73	13·75	9·08	4·16	0·92	—	—	43·95
			Chas	1·73	0·64	—	1·18	2·83	9·69	13·90	1·92	7·33	1·04	—	—	40·26
			Pandra ...	0·85	0·06	—	0·10	2·20	10·78	14·25	8·35	5·64	1·05	—	—	43·28
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ..	0·16	0·01	—	5·51	2·52	7·51	10·41	12·63	2·74	1·74	—	—	43·53
			Chakardharpur ..	0·35	0·02	—	3·29	4·89	10·16	8·06	9·49	1·71	1·45	—	—	39·42
			Ghatsila ...	1·20	0·15	—	3·62	1·71	12·10	10·97	6·44	7·30	4·69	—	—	48·18
			Baharagura ..	0·47	—	—	3·93	4·30	14·92	14·37	7·45	10·45	3·56	—	—	59·45
			Gaikura	—	1·21	—	3·37	0·33	5·67	12·16	13·31	1·40	1·24	—	—	38·69
			Kalikapur ...	0·23	—	—	2·63	5·80	15·50	13·07	11·72	7·60	3·07	—	—	59·62
			Monoharpur ...	0·25	0·28	—	4·27	—	15·07	23·00	21·64	0·58	0·87	—	—	65·96
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ..	—	—	—	3·79	3·25	10·61	13·60	5·41	1·81	6·72	—	—	45·19
			Anandpur ...	—	0·03	—	2·86	4·08	10·42	9·26	7·80	3·24	5·70	—	—	45·39
			Talcher ...	—	0·06	—	3·54	1·89	14·70	10·16	9·45	3·60	6·35	—	—	49·75
			Narsingpur ..	—	—	—	2·44	2·75	6·60	7·61	8·52	4·01	13·91	—	—	45·84
			Angul ...	—	—	—	3·71	1·94	7·58	7·90	5·29	2·34	6·18	—	—	35·03
			Dhenkanal ...	—	0·67	0·10	0·95	4·01	15·19	7·32	4·54	3·21	9·19	—	—	45·18
			Bisipara	—	—	—	15·53	2·35	3·75	8·59	5·05	3·25	4·09	—	—	42·41
			Kunjbangarh ...	—	0·12	—	3·26	2·89	7·24	5·63	11·47	3·18	7·25	—	—	41·05
			Baramba ...	0·30	—	0·07	1·61	6·33	10·14	9·17	12·83	2·14	8·08	—	—	51·27
			Baisinga	—	—	—	2·18	1·40	8·45	5·39	3·97	3·01	6·30	—	—	30·70

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th February 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

II.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Average Rainfall at 254 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal.

Meteorological division	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	25—26	0·37	1·07	[illegible]	2·43	5·24	9·10	11·13	11·07	6·65	3·51	0·90	0·16	53·05
			Burdwan	26	0·36	0·93	[illegible]	2·06	5·73	8·92	11·71	11·37	8·04	3·61	0·67	0·15	55·18
			Katwa	25—26	0·39	1·14	[illegible]	1·62	5·31	9·89	10·49	11·38	7·92	3·76	0·69	0·08	55·96
			Raniganj	26	0·40	1·18	[illegible]	1·27	3·68	9·27	13·22	13·23	7·33	3·31	0·50	0·09	54·30
			Mankur	10—11	0·54	0·92	[illegible]	1·30	5·16	8·88	13·51	11·18	8·84	2·28	0·70	0·09	54·36
		Birbhum	Suri	26	0·45	1·01	[illegible]	0·98	3·77	11·32	13·13	13·28	9·95	3·40	0·46	0·11	58·87
			Iletampur	20—21	0·49	0·99	0·71	1·06	3·75	11·00	13·17	12·32	9·67	3·06	0·56	0·09	56·90
			Rampur Hat	22—23	0·51	0·88	[illegible]	1·32	4·00	9·99	11·75	12·13	10·83	3·75	0·45	0·12	56·06
			Bolpur	10—11	0·42	0·87	[illegible]	1·10	5·12	10·50	12·77	10·62	9·16	3·00	0·94	0·09	55·94
		Bankura	Bankura	26	0·34	0·94	1·18	1·34	4·41	9·96	12·68	12·89	8·03	3·82	0·52	0·15	56·26
			Vishnupur	16—17	0·33	1·12	[illegible]	1·50	5·48	10·60	12·22	13·13	8·95	3·16	0·58	0·15	58·66
			Mahara	15—16	0·38	0·83	0·79	0·86	3·71	10·58	13·11	12·17	6·67	3·09	0·31	0·13	52·63
			Khatra	15—16	0·34	0·86	1·30	1·00	4·39	11·72	14·08	12·47	8·70	3·77	1·03	0·26	60·01
			Indas	11—12	0·38	0·83	1·21	1·62	6·49	9·58	12·43	9·84	8·43	2·61	0·59	0·10	54·11
			Kotalpur	11—12	0·12	0·92	[illegible]	1·65	4·65	10·54	13·92	12·39	6·51	3·34	0·73	0·10	56·56
			Onda	11—12	0·18	0·96	[illegible]	0·97	3·41	8·64	10·83	12·19	9·02	2·68	0·37	0·12	49·86
			Gangajalghati	10—11	0·47	0·78	0·87	0·99	4·24	11·57	13·21	13·13	8·54	2·20	0·94	0·12	57·06
			Raipur	10—11	0·17	1·09	[illegible]	0·85	6·01	11·08	12·96	15·53	8·80	4·44	1·02	0·18	63·82
			Sonamukhi	10—11	0·46	1·11	0·95	1·28	5·17	10·05	11·29	10·48	7·75	2·44	0·92	0·12	52·02
		Midnapore	Contai	26	0·23	1·37	1·12	1·24	4·90	9·61	13·91	13·07	11·00	7·80	1·57	0·28	66·10
			Tamluk	25—26	0·30	1·19	1·70	1·45	5·18	9·55	11·80	13·42	8·47	4·32	0·61	0·20	58·25
			Midnapore	26	0·32	1·07	[illegible]	1·50	5·07	9·42	11·63	12·33	7·66	4·30	0·62	0·26	55·90
			Ghatal	19—20	0·38	1·02	1·56	1·71	5·86	9·93	12·60	13·97	9·23	3·23	0·65	0·17	60·31
			Kukrahaty	8—9	0·35	1·73	[illegible]	0·90	5·57	9·71	11·59	1[illegible]·53	9·03	4·25	1·27	0·01	58·02
			Garbeta	10—11	0·29	0·91	[illegible]	1·45	5·17	10·51	12·95	13·74	8·83	2·66	0·62	0·15	59·12
		Hooghly	Serampore	24—25	0·37	1·36	1·24	2·01	5·04	9·73	12·29	11·90	8·06	4·15	0·78	0·24	57·47
			Hooghly	26	0·34	1·23	[illegible]	1·89	5·43	9·34	11·37	11·21	7·34	3·98	0·77	0·26	54·36
			Jahanabad	24—25	0·31	1·20	1·27	1·76	5·41	10·04	12·40	14·26	8·79	3·89	0·54	0·14	60·04
		Howrah	Howrah	26	0·46	1·14	1·31	1·92	5·00	10·59	11·79	11·83	8·07	4·2[illegible]	0·61	0·23	57·20
			Mohesreka	20—21	0·28	1·50	1·15	1·26	5·92	9·88	12·13	12·74	8·06	3·28	0·64	0·21	57·05
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	26	0·32	1·10	1·24	1·13	4·62	9·84	15·34	15·22	11·23	9·14	1·52	0·28	70·98
			Diamond Harbour	25—26	0·40	1·65	1·11	1·75	5·43	10·22	14·39	14·17	10·21	5·03	0·93	0·22	65·90
			Canning Town	10—11	0·11	1·28	1·15	1·43	5·82	12·07	11·39	15·66	8·75	4·94	1·68	0·06	65·14
			Alipore (*Observatory*)	25—26	0·60	1·38	1·57	1·74	5·43	10·74	12·46	12·95	9·33	4·39	0·60	0·24	61·40
			Barrackpore	25—26	0·38	1·36	1·10	1·81	5·11	10·17	11·72	11·53	7·74	3·90	0·88	0·23	56·32
			Dum-Dum	25—26	0·46	1·19	1·16	1·87	5·59	10·65	11·38	12·34	8·99	4·50	0·65	0·22	59·39
			Barasat	25—26	0·52	1·41	1·31	1·90	5·62	9·84	10·72	11·38	8·48	4·55	0·65	0·23	56·64
			Basirhat	25—26	0·39	1·15	1·78	2·26	5·94	11·54	12·78	12·19	8·30	4·80	0·59	0·17	61·89
		Nadia	Ranaghat	25—26	0·45	0·99	1·73	2·71	5·52	9·76	10·70	11·72	7·14	3·80	0·96	0·16	55·44
			Krishnagar	26	0·30	1·23	[illegible]	2·38	5·76	9·33	10·62	10·54	7·31	4·22	0·94	0·08	54·04
			Chuadanga	25—26	0·28	1·10	1·75	2·77	7·57	8·90	10·19	11·37	8·88	4·19	1·09	0·11	58·26
			Meherpur	25—26	0·33	1·14	[illegible]	3·10	5·97	9·68	10·17	11·87	7·86	4·01	0·62	0·13	56·91
			Kushtia	25—26	0·34	1·19	[illegible]	3·11	7·65	10·94	10·82	10·94	9·42	4·40	0·83	0·14	61·60
		Murshidabad	Kandi	21—23	0·39	1·11	1·01	1·84	4·41	9·49	12·21	10·43	9·12	3·69	0·80	0·17	54·70
			Berhampore	22—26	0·52	1·04	1·05	1·50	5·36	9·38	10·71	11·77	10·13	3·83	0·56	0·12	55·97
			Lalbagh	18—21	0·28	0·78	0·98	1·24	5·53	8·91	11·62	11·02	9·79	4·19	0·84	0·10	55·28
			Azimganj	2—24	0·54	0·83	0·96	1·56	5·23	9·38	11·04	11·01	9·24	4·26	0·39	0·09	54·53
			Jangipur	22—25	0·51	0·79	0·73	1·37	4·91	9·36	10·96	10·85	10·04	3·27	0·37	0·10	53·26
			Lalgola	21—23	0·54	0·82	1·04	1·45	5·68	9·73	11·54	10·71	10·25	4·01	0·57	0·10	56·44
			Akhriganj	9—10	0·66	1·06	1·37	1·91	6·30	10·42	11·99	8·39	8·79	3·27	0·67	Nil	54·83
			Patkabari	8—9	0·25	0·75	0·96	2·53	5·19	9·49	9·40	6·18	5·60	3·09	1·09	0·04	44·57
			Dumkal	14	0·38	0·71	1·45	1·52	5·73	10·26	10·53	10·66	8·24	3·52	0·63	0·17	53·80
		Jessore	Narail	24—25	0·64	1·20	1·98	3·36	6·75	10·70	9·48	10·00	6·59	3·98	1·00	0·17	55·91
			Jessore	26	0·55	1·21	2·15	3·71	7·02	12·50	11·21	11·35	8·00	4·55	1·22	0·18	64·34
			Jhenidah	24—26	0·28	1·27	2·12	3·39	6·79	11·80	10·16	11·32	8·58	4·18	1·04	0·12	61·35
			Magura	24—25	0·28	1·09	2·[illegible]2	3·83	8·16	11·67	10·40	9·37	7·36	3·83	1·04	0·11	59·36
			Bangaon	26	0·35	1·16	1·61	2·55	5·97	9·80	10·81	11·73	8·05	4·87	0·72	0·25	57·87
		Khulna	Satkhira	25—26	0·43	1·08	2·21	2·98	6·10	11·75	12·39	11·62	8·20	4·88	0·78	0·25	62·67
			Bagerhat	24—25	0·54	1·25	1·79	2·85	6·79	14·09	14·40	12·24	9·11	5·37	1·05	0·22	69·81
			Khulna	24—25	0·50	1·21	2·03	2·98	6·59	12·11	11·58	11·47	9·24	4·56	0·86	0·24	63·37
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	26	0·41	0·84	0·93	1·69	5·25	9·91	11·59	11·01	10·38	4·11	0·31	0·07	56·50
			Nator	25—26	0·61	0·92	1·09	2·47	7·50	10·62	12·78	11·63	11·14	4·09	0·51	0·08	63·44
			Naugaon	12—13	0·48	0·69	1·16	1·23	6·27	11·81	12·39	8·92	11·13	3·14	0·49	0·13	57·84
			Lalpur	10—11	0·37	0·93	1·58	2·09	6·71	7·62	9·86	9·55	5·95	2·62	0·78	0·03	51·09
			Manda	10—11	0·42	0·41	0·84	1·40	5·25	8·93	12·00	9·65	9·44	3·32	0·43	0·01	52·10
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	17—18	0·42	0·69	0·83	1·29	6·15	11·48	12·21	11·91	11·14	3·54	0·33	0·13	60·12
			Churaman	16—18	0·46	0·55	0·52	1·18	4·67	11·53	14·51	11·01	12·49	3·14	0·15	0·09	60·30
			Raiganj	19—20	0·64	0·50	0·62	1·52	5·63	13·33	15·55	13·22	11·11	3·65	0·09	0·10	65·96
			Dinajpur	26	0·45	0·51	0·87	2·08	7·46	15·49	14·38	12·56	11·39	4·55	0·08	0·08	69·90
			Balughat	13—14	0·39	0·59	0·66	1·60	5·77	11·19	12·99	9·68	10·44	3·64	0·13	0·13	57·19
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	25—26	0·53	0·38	1·50	4·11	11·90	26·42	29·24	25·74	22·37	5·32	0·16	0·09	127·76
			Alipore Dooar	9—10	0·58	0·60	1·63	7·17	14·79	30·32	31·91	25·93	20·82	4·18	0·36	0·02	138·31
			Fallacotta	9—11	0·59	0·49	1·25	5·62	12·66	24·28	28·64	25·40	18·60	4·26	0·21	0·01	122·10
			Debiganj	9—10	0·73	0·60	1·00	3·89	9·71	21·23	22·52	16·80	14·35	3·93	0·12	0·03	94·91
		Darjeeling	Buxa	25—26	1·24	1·02	3·04	8·37	20·37	41·93	51·09	43·08	30·97	10·69	0·65	0·44	212·86
			Siligur	12—13	0·60	0·54	1·22	4·21	10·15	25·40	32·29	25·37	17·90	5·04	0·37	0·09	123·27
			Darjeeling	25—26	0·67	0·95	1·65	4·61	8·50	23·69	32·45	25·61	17·31	5·83	0·20	0·22	121·69
			Kalimpong	12—14	0·94	0·79	1·46	3·50	6·48	17·75	26·06	17·88?	11·94	3·09	0·30	0·24	90·43?
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	16—17	0·55	0·48	1·70	5·15	14·04	28·02	18·85	17·67	18·89	5·68	0·12	0·15	111·30
			Cooch Behar	24—25	0·47	0·45	1·69	6·16	15·19	33·75	26·04	22·20	20·38	5·22	0·15	0·07	131·77
			Mekliganj	16—17	0·45	0·55	1·28	4·23	13·06	26·90	24·06	25·19	18·85	4·71	0·05	0·12	119·45
			Mathabhanga	16—17	0·38	0·51	1·89	4·79	13·74	29·10	27·18	24·42	19·38	6·33	0·20	0·09	128·01
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	25	0·40	0·62	1·33	3·01	9·47	18·94	13·05	10·65	12·51	5·05	0·16	0·12	72·31
			Rangpur	26	0·61	0·43	1·24	3·37	9·83	18·62	16·30	12·41	13·72	5·44	0·13	0·08	82·18
			Kurigaon	20—21	0·51	0·40	1·79	5·15	12·48	22·84	15·82	11·23	13·15	4·40	0·17	0·18	88·12
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	19—21	0·55	0·57	1·10	3·35	10·11	22·61	18·28	15·06	14·46	4·49	0·06	0·13	91·35
			Ulipur	10—11	0·38	0·37	1·23	4·31	13·46	17·54	12·70	10·28	12·82	4·14	0·06	0·10	77·34
		Bogra	Sherpur	19—20	0·36	1·01	1·26	2·21	8·10	11·32	12·70	12·26	10·07	4·41	0·71	0·19	64·60
			Nowkhilla	19—20	0·41	1·00	1·18	2·42	8·22	12·96	11·82	10·67	9·66	4·55	0·73	0·10	63·72
			Bogra	26	0·47	0·97	1·06	2·45	8·08	13·56	13·49	11·97	10·88	3·74	0·64	0·10	67·41
			Panchbibi	19—20	0·41	0·70	1·00	1·90	7·35	12·13	12·27	11·21	11·80	4·25	0·23	0·13	63·38
		Pabna	Pabna	26	0·33	1·13	1·60	3·14	7·45	10·58	10·75	11·41	9·57	4·05	0·65	0·10	60·76
			Sirajganj	25—26	0·45	1·02	1·38	3·05	8·04	11·12	11·50	10·93	9·10	4·23	0·60	0·13	61·55

cal division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	23—24	0·46	1·28	3·42	4·90	9·83	14·63	14·81	13·92	10·86	5·28	1·29	0·28	80·96
			Dacca	26	0·38	1·24	2·98	4·56	9·36	13 13	13·04	12 04	8·85	4·02	1·03	0·16	70·79
			Narayanganj	12—13	0·24	1·26	2·67	5·17	10·28	13·06	13·78	12·32	8·71	4·42	1·74	0·25	73·70
			Manikganj	23—24	0·48	1·30	1·91	4 26	8·65	10·31	11·93	11·19	7·26	3·09	1·10	0·10	62·38
			Jaydebpur	10—11	0 48	1·10	2·46	4·98	9·92	12·45	13·75	13·72	7·97	3·69	1·38	0·03	71·93
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	25—26	0·53	0·94	2·58	5·33	11·86	18·39	13·51	13·97	12·48	4·91	0·81	0·24	85·55
			Atia (*Tangail*)	25—26	0·45	1·11	1·49	3·65	8·30	12·37	11·29	11·30	8·50	4 48	0·57	0·09	63·60
			Mymensingh	26	0·39	1·13	2·03	4·44	11·75	18·18	15·56	14·46	12·94	5·62	0·61	0·13	87·23
			Jamalpur	25—26	0·44	1 07	1·35	8 50	9·01	15·35	13·19	13·94	12 88	4·96	0·52	0·20	76·45
			Netrakona	13	0·19	1·08	2·86	5·36	13·00	21 75	16·74	17·81	13·32	6·18	0·87	0·15	101 31
			Subarnakhali	10—11	0·31	0 82	1·58	3·24	7 93	11·87	11·72	10·79	9·71	3·30	1·00	0·62	62·70
			Durgapur	9—11	0·56	0·85	2·58	5 24	15·00	28·15	32·64	25·24	18·44	6·66	0·52	Nil	135·28
			Diwanganj	10—11	0·34	0·46	1·29	8·35	11 53	17·21	12·70	11·54	10 43	4·56	0·61	Nil	74·02
		Faridpur	Madaripur	25—26	0·54	1·03	2·63	3·60	8·62	12·53	11·91	11·72	7·68	4·59	1·00	0·18	66·03
			Faridpur	26	0·36	1·49	2·60	4·20	8·74	12 58	12·21	12·23	8·95	4·00	1·18	0·11	68·54
			Goalundo	24—25	0·41	1·29	2·16	4·08	8·14	11·85	11·43	10·58	7·54	4·26	1·18	0·09	63·01
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	23-24	0·61	1·26	1·80	3·01	8·19	19·87	20·90	17·54	12·04	6·25	1·54	0·52	102·53
			Pirojpur	25—26	0·55	1·28	1·49	2·51	7·32	15·93	15 81	13·78	10·63	5·87	1 28	0·25	76·70
			Barisal	26	0·63	1·13	2·52	3·23	8·09	16·02	15·76	12·53	10 79	5·61	1·27	0·39	77·97
			Gaurnadi	10—11	0·21	1·34	2·02	4·46	8·24	13·65	13·18	11·80	7·35	4·75	1·58	0·12	68·70
			Bhola	18—19	0·42	1·02	2·45	3 71	7·59	18·26	17·57	17 20	10·97	6·07	1·34	0·53	87·07
			Bauphal	10—11	0·42	0·89	1·89	2·34	9·17	14·45	19·65	15·83	11·02	7·04	1·17	0·33	87·80
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	22—26	0·58	1·05	4·07	5·91	11·43	14·43	11·59	11·76	10·05	5·08	1·34	0·33	77·62
		Tippera	Comilla	23—24	0·53	0·99	3·16	5·61	11·46	17·65	16·38	16·40	10·51	5·20	1·14	0·36	89·89
			Chandpur	17—18	0·44	1·13	3·13	4·93	9 94	16 28	14·70	17·95	10·55	6·13	1·11	0·36	86·05
			Brahmanbaria	24—26	0·69	1·27	4·04	5·76	11·60	15·14	11·27	12·33	10·77	4·94	0·82	0·24	78·87
			Ramchandrapur	10—11	0·31	0·82	2·33	4·93	8·91	11·16	12·51	10·34	7·52	4 73	1·64	0·09	65·29
			Nasirnagar	10—11	0·39	0·90	3·47	8·48	12·05	11·51	8·56	11·47	9 47	4·65	0·89	0·09	71 93
			Daudkandi	10	0·26	0·68	2·04	3·13	8·83	12·11	11·32	9 93	6·56	3·21	1·16	Nil	59·28
			Kasba	10—11	0·23	0·33	3·11	6·17	9 98	14 34	11·69	10 09	8·40	4 05	1·55	0·08	70·02
			Laksam	10—11	0·30	1·06	2·54	4·48	8·70	13·83	18·83	15·34	9·19	4·19	1·13	0·14	79·73
		Noakhali	Noakhali	26	0·47	1·02	3·40	4·92	10·31	24·19	23·74	24·90	15·77	7·70	1·81	0·60	118·92
			Fenny	19—20	0·55	1·26	3·64	5·28	11·28	24·42	24·47	23·72	13·41	6 50	2·51	0 81	118·05
			Harishpur	10—11	0·42	0·71	2·83	3·78	12·47	21 53	32 68	31·95	17·21	10·26	1·48	0·55	135·77
			Ramganj	10—11	0 42	1·18	3·53	3·76	9·76	16·00	17·73	17·72	9·53	6·47	1·14	0·20	87·74
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	25—26	0·56	0·39	1·66	2·55	11·33	31·57	40·51	27·37	14·34	7·93	2 21	0·34	140·78
			Chittagong	26	0·40	0·81	2·52	3·85	10·48	22·69	23·20	19 76	12·91	6·24	1·53	0·77	105·25
			Kutubdia	10—11	0·68	0 37	2·01	2·98	12·13	21 09	33·71	24 67	10·88	7·51	2·88	0·38	119·29
			Satkanya	9—11	0 37	0·23	1 94	3·06	11·06	19 98	26·56	16·75	10·18	6·09	1·91	0·27	98·40
			Kodala	12—13	0·35	0·71	3·62	4·60	12·70	17·20	17·92	17·35	10·70	5·93	1·89	0·84	93·81
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	26	0·51	1·23	3·55	4·03	11·25	17 87	18·58	18·03	11·50	6·54	1·80	0·56	95·68
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	26	0·65	0·53	0·38	0·26	1·97	7·34	11·75	11·30	7·40	3·26	0 17	0·13	45·14
			Dinapore	25—26	0·62	0·44	0·37	0·20	1·64	6 95	12·09	11·83	7·25	3·33	0·23	0·13	45 08
			Bihar	25—26	0·67	0·71	0·37	0·23	2·10	6·81	12·05	11·42	6·17	2 61	0·21	0·10	44·65
			Barh	25—26	0·55	0·57	0·36	0·15	2·08	5 73	12·12	10·21	7·55	2·55	0 2[illegible]	0·09	42·17
			Bikram	9—11	0·62	0·74	0·44	0·35	2·06	6·77	12 91	11·21	6·78	3·54	0·11	0·02	45·85
			Hilsa	9—10	0·76	0·76	0·59	0 35	2·13	8·29	11 39	11·64	5·69	2·42	0·07	0·01	44·10
		Gaya	Aurangabad	25—26	0·60	0·47	0·43	0·19	1·38	5·49	12·75	13·43	6·80	2·47	0·25	0·25	44·51
			Gaya	26	0·58	0·67	0·43	0·26	1 33	6·56	13·10	12·30	6·89	2·27	0 38	0·18	45·15
			Nawadah	25—26	0·66	0 61	0·56	0·24	1·76	6·28	11·71	11·50	6·43	2·21	0 16	0·17	42·23
			Jahanabad	23	0·70	0 56	0·37	0·15	1·43	5·64	12·60	12·60	5 87	2 87	0 27	0 13	43·23
			Arwal	10—11	0 79	0·85	0·47	0·08	1·88	4 69	13·74	10 21	6·93	2·54	0 19	0·27	42·64
			Daudnagar	10—11	0·55	0·40	0·17	0·03	1 15	4·86	11·72	11·31	6·07	1·63	0·26	0 26	38·50
			Sherghati	9—11	0·72	0 73	0 67	0·01	0·82	4·78	9 06	11·45	7·47	3·09	0 10	0·06	39·58
			Rajauli	8—11	0·59	0·74	0·84	0 36	1·70	6·14	11·56	11·18	5·97	2·33	0·34	0·17	41·92
			Pakri Barawan	10—11	0·57	0·51	0 02	0·05	1·53	5·95	12·17	12·38	5·61	1·41	0 10	0·11	41·01
		Shahabad	Buxar	26	0·72	0·50	0·32	0·16	0·91	5·20	11·68	11·33	7·17	3·26	0·46	0·18	41·89
			Dehri	12—13	0·62	0·44	0·60	0·08	0·98	5·91	11 73	12·62	6·81	2·63	0 28	0·32	43·11
			Bhab'hua	25—26	0·66	0·67	0·52	0 10	0·97	5·19	12·22	12·20	6·91	2 93	0·59	0·25	43·21
			Sasaram	25—26	0·51	0 52	0·36	0·15	1·05	5·30	11·06	12·27	6·76	3·05	0·28	0·21	41·52
			Arrah	26	0·73	0·59	0·40	0·23	1·65	6 14	12·11	11·51	7·19	2·99	0·20	0·16	43·88
			Mohanea	10—11	0·75	0·54	0·14	0 36	0 61	5·06	11·31	13·64	6·12	2·38	0·31	0·21	41·43
		Saran	Gopalganj	16—18	0·69	0·53	0·23	0·17	2·26	7·27	12·43	10·77	7·28	3·98	0·18	0·11	45·92
			Siwan	25—26	0·80	0·55	0·27	0·21	1·60	7·26	11·94	11·54	8 57	3·41	0·22	0·10	46·47
			Chapra	26	0·68	0·46	0·37	0 22	1·45	6·28	12·06	10 37	6·94	3·08	0·38	0·14	42·43
		Champaran	Motihari	23—24	0·71	0·48	0·41	0·70	2·81	9·18	13·39	12·19	9·45	3·30	0·13	0·14	52·96
			Bettiah	24—25	0·66	0·51	0 40	0 58	2·65	9·11	13·83	12·30	9·58	3·39	0·05	0·17	53·23
			Bagaha	10—11	0·80	0·54	0·37	0·48	3·20	13·14	16·41	15·80	10·99	3·73	0·31	0·16	66·22
			Burhurwa	10—11	0·75	0·41	0·40	0·31	1 99	9·18	11·42	12 49	7 98	2 71	0 11	0·18	47·93
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	25—26	0 67	0·41	0·56	1·07	2·55	8·67	12·62	10·13	8·97	2·80	0·68	0·08	48·61
			Muzaffarpur	25—26	0·84	0·48	0·40	0·18	2 35	7·65	12·46	10·28	8 92	3·11	0·17	0·10	47·24
			Hajipur	24—25	0·75	0·61	0·49	0·22	1·82	6·86	12·19	10·42	7·45	3·53	0·17	0 08	44·62
			Paru	10—11	0·57	0·46	0·32	0·43	1·95	6·26	11·71	13·41	8·27	1·84	0·11	0·12	45·18
			Mahuwa	10—11	0 73	0·55	0·24	0·45	2·07	7·16	12·54	11·75	6·12	2·61	0·20	0·07	44·49
			Shiuhar	10—11	0·84	0·35	0·37	0·34	1·92	7·07	11·18	11·20	7·42	3·29	0·18	0·07	44·23
			Pupri	7—11	0·75	0·43	0·54	0·68	2·95	8·16	14·00	11·89	5·84	1·30	Nil	0·08	46·69
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	25—26	0·73	0·48	0·25	0·33	2·17	7·64	12·52	10·51	8·10	2·61	0·13	0·05	45·58
			Darbhanga	25—26	0·66	0·49	0·32	0 61	2·52	7·56	12·39	12 47	8·94	2·84	0·07	0·12	48·39
			Madhubani	23—25	0·79	0·52	0·41	0·87	3·00	8·38	12·05	11·90	9·52	2·43	0 06	0·05	49·98
			Bahera	10—11	0·92	0·59	0·62	0 78	2·68	7·40	13 05	15·31	12·09	1·18	0·10	0·07	54·59
			Rosera	10—11	0·82	0·36	0·38	0 34	2·29	6·08	12·35	14·34	10·90	1·45	0·14	0·13	49·58
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	25—26	0·62	0·70	0·34	0·47	2·08	6·55	11·83	10·34	7·56	2·74	0·26	0 06	43·55
			Monghyr	26	0·57	0·62	0·30	0·47	2·54	6·04	13·41	12 31	8·85	3·02	0·11	0·06	48·93
			Jamui	25—26	0·67	0·74	0·41	0·41	1·99	7·37	13·06	11·47	6·89	2·33	0·10	0·06	45·50
			Gogri	10—11	1·12	1·29	0·51	0·39	4·20	6 70	15·90	13·32	9·95	1·50	0·05	0·13	55·06
			Shaikhpura	10—11	0·72	0·47	0·51	0·03	2·19	7·30	11 91	11·96	6·68	2·22	0·12	0·18	44·29
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	22—26	0·59	0·72	0·42	0·96	3·88	8·29	13·09	12·05	10·22	3·20	0·03	0·06	53·63
			Supaul	24—25	0·58	0·46	0·43	0·83	3·47	8·57	12·28	12·78	9·59	2·48	0·04	0·09	51·59
			Pratapganj	10—11	1·43	0·31	0·49	1·40	4·41	10·08	16·12	13·29	11·04	1·73	0·06	0·06	61·02
			Bhagalpur	26	0·48	0·62	0·40	0·90	2·81	7·54	12·73	10·80	7·37	2·80	0·21	0·07	46·73
			Banka	25—26	0·62	0·57	0·51	0·08	2·67	7·95	11·03	10·59	8·30	3·18	0·16	0·10	47·02
			Colgong	10—11	0·61	0·70	0·52	0·78	3·82	8·05	12·58	10·59	9·01	2·06	0·09	0·06	49·17
		Purnea	Kishanganj	24—25	0·64	0·48	0·70	1·78	6·03	15·36	18 71	16·63	14·04	3 36	0·05	0·11	77·91
			Araria	24—25	0·49	0·51	0·63	1·52	5 47	13 17	17·10	14·85	13·45	3·20	0·06	0·07	70·58
			Purnea	24—26	0·49	0·59	0·40	1·43	4·49	10·71	15·12	13·90	13·28	3·57	0·08	0 11	64·17
			Gondwara (Korah)	9—11	0·86	0·18	0·54	1·12	5·12	9·19	14·50	12·07	9·06	2·22	0·19	0·09	55·34
			Kaliaganj	9—11	0·42	0·38	0·70	2·24	6·87	16·95	23·18	21·43	14·70	3·04	0·09	0·13	90·16

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.
Bihar—concld.	Bhagalpur—concld.	Malda	Malda	26	0·52	0·61	0·80	1·12	4·08	10·34	11·95	10·35	10·85	4·42	0·20	0·13	55·37
			Chanchal	18—22	0·59	0·73	0·52	1·08	4·57	11·37	14·74	12·08	10·50	2·72	0·19	0·03	59·32
			Gajol	10—11	0·49	0·16	0·53	1·21	3·84	7·97	14·98	12·10	12·78	2·61	0·10	0·02	57·11
			Sibganj	10—11	0·71	0·70	0·67	0·84	6·25	9·03	11·93	10·17	10·62	4·05	0·61	0·05	55·68
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	24—25	0·25	0·41	0·30	1·16	4·63	9·76	12·70	10·19	11·13	3·20	0·12	0·04	54·04
			Godda	23—24	0·47	0·67	0·53	0·40	3·61	7·53	12·23	10·72	8·87	2·87	0·31	0·09	48·36
			Pakaur	19—20	0·43	0·52	0·64	0·74	4·79	10·65	13·59	12·00	12·28	4·99	0·45	0·08	61·16
			Naya Dumka	24—25	0·60	0·79	0·85	0·96	3·59	9·22	13·71	13·63	9·53	4·22	0·37	0·17	57·64
			Deoghur	26	0·47	0·72	0·71	0·92	2·85	8·33	13·90	12·12	8·23	3·81	0·24	0·13	52·43
			Jamtara	20—23	0·40	0·56	0·95	0·66	3·49	9·36	14·40	12·72	7·69	3·87	0·59	0·17	55·01
			Nanihat	10—11	0·52	0·59	0·94	0·48	2·56	6·39	11·58	8·34	6·45	1·96	0·31	0·11	40·23
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	23—25	0·38	0·70	1·07	0·51	3·69	7·75	11·66	11·33	10·18	6·54	2·09	0·26	56·16
			Banki	13	0·26	0·65	1·53	0·43	2·91	10·25	10·98	10·84	9·72	4·80	1·81	0·54	54·72
			Cuttack	26	0·32	0·63	1·41	1·15	4·41	11·53	12·91	12·37	11·07	5·64	1·73	0·25	63·42
			False Point	25—26	0·57	0·86	0·93	1·77	4·83	9·37	13·41	13·56	11·56	9·19	3·23	0·59	69·87
			Kendrapara	25—26	0·39	0·88	0·92	1·10	4·90	9·41	11·88	12·71	10·05	6·09	2·07	0·35	60·74
			Jajpur	23—25	0·37	1·08	1·23	1·67	5·47	9·80	12·76	11·50	9·80	5·07	1·27	0·40	60·51
			Dharmsala	10—11	0·42	0·65	1·53	1·10	5·75	10·43	10·57	12·72	9·95	4·75	2·08	0·04	59·99
			Salipore	9—11	0·24	0·41	1·03	0·66	4·58	10·83	9·99	13·69	9·72	4·68	2·43	0·13	58·56
		Balasore	Akhyapada	11—12	0·38	0·67	1·73	1·47	4·71	9·15	10·05	12·90	10·14	3·97	1·09	0·12	57·36
			Chandbali	23—23	0·41	0·97	1·14	1·07	5·36	7·72	11·78	11·47	11·36	5·76	2·24	0·41	59·69
			Bhadrak	25—26	0·36	1·23	1·52	1·06	5·68	9·38	11·92	11·00	10·44	4·92	1·38	0·28	60·07
			Soro	22—23	0·23	1·00	1·67	1·74	5·65	8·02	11·22	10·44	10·88	5·12	1·17	0·09	57·23
			Balasore	26	0·39	1·31	1·45	2·27	5·30	9·07	13·04	11·99	12·95	6·74	1·32	0·28	66·17
			Jellasore	22—25	0·51	1·10	1·23	1·40	4·18	8·63	13·69	10·71	11·16	4·47	0·72	0·12	57·81
			Baripada	17	0·29	0·89	1·49	1·45	4·93	10·82	13·02	11·96	11·64	4·60	1·05	0·13	62·18
		Puri	Puri	26	0·28	0·78	0·61	0·45	3·02	8·06	9·80	10·38	10·36	8·90	3·48	0·50	56·62
			Khurda	25—26	0·29	0·59	1·18	0·55	3·43	9·84	12·83	12·54	10·92	6·59	2·04	0·42	61·22
			Banpur	16—17	0·33	1·31	1·13	0·74	2·34	7·93	10·61	11·84	10·16	6·55	2·51	0·84	56·29
			Gop	9—11	0·25	0·51	0·62	0·11	4·40	7·81	10·53	12·06	11·65	6·92	5·08	0·24	60·18
			Pipli	9—10	0·33	0·38	0·82	0·20	3·56	8·17	10·92	13·58	10·59	5·60	2·05	0·22	56·42
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	23—26	0·45	0·82	0·74	0·63	2·59	8·80	12·70	12·41	8·42	3·25	0·23	0·18	51·17
			Hazaribagh	25—26	0·56	0·82	0·75	0·41	2·26	7·03	14·16	13·11	8·76	3·41	0·29	0·22	52·38
			Barhi	10—11	0·79	0·75	0·83	0·34	2·04	5·33	13·21	13·55	7·79	3·16	0·23	0·21	48·63
			Chatra	10—11	0·73	1·16	0·82	0·14	3·57	6·50	16·20	12·50	8·12	2·01	0·20	0·23	53·17
			Karagdeha	10—11	0·36	0·93	1·17	0·56	2·63	8·65	15·27	14·21	9·46	3·11	0·48	0·11	57·00
			Ramgar	9—11	0·44	0·90	0·65	0·20	3·14	7·97	14·61	15·14	8·51	4·83	0·79	0·21	57·39
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	12—13	0·74	0·86	1·02	0·32	2·03	8·13	12·89	13·09	9·45	2·58	0·49	0·27	51·87
			Ranchi	25—26	0·52	1·21	1·38	0·64	2·89	8·48	14·30	13·84	9·62	2·95	0·43	0·21	56·47
			Silli	8—11	0·60	0·16	1·05	0·54	3·50	7·73	13·71	14·08	7·22	1·71	0·33	0·21	50·87
			Surguja	13—15	1·00	1·20	0·89	0·28	0·82	9·57	17·61	21·09	7·49	1·75	0·70	0·20	63·50
			Jashpur	13—14	0·78	0·96	1·79	0·29	1·75	11·88	16·24	16·01	10·39	4·23	0·53	0·31	65·18
			Gangpur	13—14	0·39	0·96	1·04	0·73	1·03	9·60	16·74	15·62	5·58	2·44	0·85	0·38	58·42
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	25—26	0·72	0·19	0·70	0·24	1·15	6·03	12·92	12·30	7·79	2·50	0·37	0·21	45·48
			Balumath	10—11	0·37	0·73	0·59	0·22	1·18	7·88	15·19	14·87	9·43	3·07	0·43	0·39	54·35
			Hussainabad	8—11	0·63	0·47	0·35	0·10	1·12	6·14	15·61	13·13	7·20	2·40	0·24	0·25	47·73
			Garhwa	10—11	1·06	0·55	0·74	0·07	1·43	5·72	12·86	15·84	6·86	3·05	0·21	0·21	48·60
		Manbhum	Purulia	25—26	0·46	1·14	1·17	0·94	3·19	9·53	13·10	13·15	8·04	2·83	0·33	0·17	54·35
			Gobindpur	20—26	0·60	1·02	0·89	0·69	2·71	9·44	14·68	11·96	7·42	3·26	0·27	0·15	53·09
			Raghunathpur	10—11	0·52	0·71	0·80	0·63	3·77	7·91	14·39	13·99	7·71	1·94	0·68	0·11	53·19
			Barabhum	10—11	0·34	0·85	1·05	1·25	3·02	9·32	12·62	11·10	6·89	2·15	0·74	0·18	49·81
			Jhalda	9—11	0·40	0·89	1·57	1·29	2·71	9·24	12·25	15·66	7·65	2·75	0·35	0·20	54·96
			Chas	9—11	0·61	0·56	0·93	0·09	3·09	8·11	13·18	13·43	8·97	2·81	0·46	0·15	55·25
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	25—26	0·58	0·97	1·27	0·77	3·86	8·53	13·48	13·04	8·05	2·72	0·45	0·28	54·00
			Chakradharpur	8—11	0·35	0·95	0·58	0·76	3·15	7·94	14·27	11·27	5·51	2·83	0·60	0·29	48·70
			Ghatsila	10—11	0·59	1·03	1·28	0·88	4·13	9·71	13·91	14·46	8·61	3·41	0·83	0·28	59·12
			Baharagura	10—11	0·12	0·80	1·51	1·29	4·41	10·53	11·80	10·88	9·27	2·92	0·75	0·25	54·48
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhur	13—14	0·18	0·62	0·59	0·82	2·13	5·35	9·67	5·89	6·36	2·40	1·06	0·21	35·28
			Talchar	14—15	0·22	0·96	1·34	0·78	2·44	9·27	14·01	10·43	8·88	2·74	1·26	0·24	52·57
			Narsingpur	9—10	0·26	0·35	0·90	0·43	1·92	9·83	9·58	8·83	8·41	4·17	1·64	0·07	46·39
			Angul	14—16	0·23	0·94	1·38	0·94	2·57	10·41	11·21	10·16	9·12	4·53	1·34	0·41	53·27
			Dhenkanal	14—15	0·32	0·74	1·28	0·44	2·93	10·64	13·90	12·17	10·46	4·13	1·40	0·34	58·64
			Bishpara	14—16	0·34	0·31	0·84	0·59	1·87	10·27	14·25	10·34	10·98	4·95	1·08	0·32	56·14
			Kunjabongarh	13—15	0·24	0·29	1·36	1·48	3·37	9·03	11·75	9·66	10·79	5·50	1·42	0·13	55·02

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 14th February 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

III.—Comparison Table of the Rainfall of 1899 at 254 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal with the Averages of previous years.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna ...	+0·60	−0·22	−1·14	+0·48	+3·49	+5·43	+13·44	−0·99	−1·23	−1·03	−0·96	−0·16	+17·71
			Burdwan ...	+1·08	+1·52	−1·58	+0·39	−2·57	+2·50	+12·32	−1·18	+0·92	+0·05	−0·67	−0·15	+12·72
			Katwa ...	+0·63	+0·66	−1·29	−0·41	−0·77	+0·96	+14·41	−1·73	−3·12	−1·11	−0·69	−0·08	+7·46
			Raniganj ...	+0·43	−0·31	−0·82	0	+0·23	−4·81	+3·69	−8·27	−2·69	−1·06	−0·50	−0·09	−14·20
			Mankur ...	+0·20	−0·92	−0·96	−0·19	−1·32	+5·27	+9·85	+1·15	−0·57	+0·66	−0·70	−0·09	+12·38
		Birbhum	Suri ...	+0·35	−0·83	−0·92	−0·76	+0·16	+4·87	+10·98	−6·98	−4·29	−0·19	−0·46	−0·11	+1·82
			Hetampur ...	+0·57	−0·67	−0·73	−0·90	−0·15	−0·85	+4·46	−3·99	−5·75	−0·16	−0·56	−0·09	−8·32
			Rampur Hât ...	+1·45	+0·08	−0·23	−0·01	−0·14	+1·48	+0·95	−6·10	−2·46	−0·06	−0·45	−0·12	−5·72
			Bolpur ..	+0·46	−0·42	−1·26	−0·38	−2·25	+0·39	+1·71	−2·40	+0·83	−0·57	−0·94	−0·09	−4·92
		Bankura	Bankura ...	+0·58	−0·02	−1·18	+0·76	−0·84	+0·50	+5·97	−5·66	−2·63	−0·70	−0·52	−0·15	−5·89
			Vishnupur ...	+0·15	+0·32	−1·21	+2·43	+0·31	+4·77	+0·14	−4·76	−1·68	+1·65	−0·58	−0·15	+1·29
			Malmra ...	+0·33	−0·65	−0·79	+0·06	−1·07	−5·09	+1·76	−7·16	−1·81	−0·39	−0·31	−0·13	−13·85
			Khatra ...	+0·53	−0·86	−1·70	+0·93	−1·76	+5·06	−1·16	−5·45	−2·70	−0·04	−1·03	−0·26	−8·10
			Indas ...	+0·11	+0·48	−1·21	+0·71	−5·78	+4·49	+3·79	−3·16	+1·50	−0·05	−0·59	−0·10	+0·19
			Kotalpur ...	−0·27	+0·23	−1·39	−0·51	−4·04	+0·74	−0·35	−5·65	+1·82	−2·19	−0·73	−0·10	−12·44
			Onda ...	+0·13	−0·21	−0·59	+1·76	+2·49	+9·77	+2·38	−7·09	−3·70	−0·33	−0·37	−0·02	+4·22
			Gangajalghatty ...	+0·05	−0·78	−0·87	−0·46	−1·25	−1·61	+2·29	−5·14	−2·68	+0·98	−0·94	−0·12	−10·62
			Raipur ..	+0·31	−1·09	−1·69	+0·80	−1·65	+3·89	−0·59	−9·77	−1·07	−0·03	−1·02	−0·18	−12·09
			Sonamukhi ...	+0·35	−1·11	−0·95	+0·82	−4·92	+0·82	+8·14	−2·26	−1·53	+2·80	−0·92	−0·12	+1·12
		Midnapore	Contai ...	+1·19	+0·11	+0·69	+0·02	+2·34	+6·77	+20·08	+1·02	−1·48	−3·65	−1·57	−0·28	+25·84
			Tamluk ...	−0·17	−1·19	−1·50	+1·41	+2·34	+4·11	+10·23	+2·06	+7·43	+0·71	−0·61	−0·20	+24·42
			Midnapore ...	−0·15	−1·06	−1·62	+0·75	+1·27	+3·83	+9·65	−2·93	+3·81	−0·78	−0·62	−0·26	+11·99
			Ghatal ...	+0·07	−1·02	−1·42	+3·13	−0·59	+8·77	+7·11	+0·29	−1·39	+0·09	−0·65	−0·17	+14·22
			Kukrahaty ...	−0·31	−1·73	−1·08	+0·65	+3·98	+2·47	+9·74	−1·47	+4·49	+0·28	−1·27	−0·01	+15·74
			Garhbeta ...	+0·34	−0·91	−1·64	+0·63	+0·55	+4·48	−1·09	−4·29	+1·31	+2·19	−0·62	−0·15	+0·60
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	+0·37	−1·24	−1·24	+1·04	+9·64	+2·96	+14·48	−0·99	+1·15	−1·68	−0·78	−0·24	+23·47
			Hooghly ...	+0·10	−0·84	−1·10	+2·48	+6·52	+3·15	+12·24	−5·95	+3·32	−0·94	−0·77	−0·26	+17·95
			Jahanabad ...	−0·09	−1·10	−1·20	−0·09	+0·28	+5·21	+9·17	−6·78	−4·04	−0·79	−0·54	−0·14	−0·11
		Howrah	Howrah ...	−0·33	−1·02	−1·25	+0·20	+5·72	+6·83	+7·93	−4·11	+0·18	−1·79	−0·61	−0·23	+11·58
			Mohesreka ...	+0·75	−1·50	−1·15	+2·52	+1·67	+2·08	+10·30	+3·43	+2·66	+1·12	−0·64	−0·21	+21·03
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	+0·83	−0·90	−0·93	−0·04	+9·81	−0·08	−0·29	+1·69	+2·12	−1·30	−1·52	−0·11	+9·19
			Diamond Harbour	−0·37	−1·65	−1·41	−0·32	+5·18	+2·26	+8·35	+3·98	+5·02	+0·54	−0·93	−0·22	+20·48
			Canning Town ...	−0·41	−1·01	−1·60	+0·89	+2·53	+0·87	+6·01	−4·46	−2·80	−0·29	−1·68	−0·06	−3·01
			Alipore Obsy. ...	−0·39	−1·32	−1·56	+1·01	+4·22	+6·20	+9·01	−4·05	−0·39	−1·37	−0·60	−0·24	+10·46
			Barrackpore ...	+0·46	−1·33	−1·49	+1·25	+3·51	+2·99	+12·16	−0·78	+1·34	−1·24	−0·88	−0·23	+16·33
			Dum-Dum ...	+0·04	−1·07	−1·31	+0·71	+1·06	+8·57	+15·40	−4·92	−2·42	−0·34	−0·65	−0·22	+14·84
			Barasat ...	−0·25	−1·29	−1·34	+1·19	+1·36	+11·27	+13·12	−2·05	+0·99	−1·32	−0·65	−0·23	+20·80
			Basirhat ...	−0·26	−0·98	−1·78	+4·54	+1·21	−2·13	+0·14	−3·74	−2·83	−1·78	−0·59	−0·17	−8·37
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	+0·16	−0·25	−0·98	+0·42	+4·58	+1·50	+9·30	−2·50	−2·29	−0·79	−0·96	−0·16	+8·03
			Krishnagar ...	+0·85	−0·88	−1·33	+1·21	+5·01	+1·28	+12·54	−4·64	−2·30	−1·13	−0·94	−0·08	+9·39
			Chuadanga ...	+2·00	−0·63	−1·75	+1·31	+4·35	+1·52	+5·80	−4·32	−6·49	−0·55	−1·09	−0·11	+0·24
			Meherpur ...	+1·87	−0·33	−1·98	−0·75	+2·56	−3·85	+7·24	−2·25	−3·93	−0·91	−0·62	−0·13	−3·07
			Kushtia ...	+1·17	−0·22	−1·65	−0·35	+0·97	−0·22	+7·52	−0·05	−4·93	−1·27	−0·83	−0·14	0
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	+2·58	+0·87	−0·02	−1·00	−1·92	+3·08	+7·65	−2·08	+1·58	+0·44	−0·80	−0·17	+9·61
			Berhampore ...	+1·40	−0·69	−0·92	−0·48	−2·42	+0·80	+2·65	−1·29	−0·19	−0·54	−0·56	−0·12	−2·36
			Lalbag ...	+1·08	−0·78	+0·31	+2·00	−0·10	−2·72	+3·79	+5·87	−2·40	−1·14	−0·84	−0·10	+5·17
			Azimganj ...	+0·61	−0·33	+0·53	+1·50	−0·76	−3·70	+3·06	+3·20	−1·06	+0·21	−0·39	−0·09	+2·78
			Jangipur ...	+0·96	−0·40	−0·56	+0·32	−0·41	+4·77	+4·08	+4·86	+0·45	+0·47	−0·37	−0·10	+14·07
			Lalgola ...	+1·36	−0·82	−0·04	−1·05	−2·78	+11·17	+14·86	+11·24	+0·66	+1·79	−0·57	−0·10	+35·71
			Akhriganj ...	+0·18	−0·62	−1·16	−1·07	+1·25	+0·07	+0·98	+4·89	−1·12	−0·65	−0·67	0	+2·08
			Patkabari ...	−0·25	−0·75	−0·96	−1·43	+1·11	+5·11	+5·70	+4·98	−2·20	−2·39	−1·09	−0·04	+7·79
			Dumkal ...	+1·32	−0·31	−1·39	+0·10	−0·70	+1·50	+2·57	+5·81	−1·36	+0·68	−0·63	−0·17	+7·42
		Jessore	Narail ...	+0·35	+0·21	−1·83	+0·21	+4·70	+1·46	+8·45	+0·97	+2·83	−0·71	−1·00	−0·17	+15·47
			Jessore ...	+0·37	−0·81	−1·94	−0·09	+1·81	−0·81	+9·43	+1·11	−0·46	−0·87	−1·22	−0·18	+6·31
			Jhenidah ...	+2·13	+1·20	−2·05	+1·02	−1·35	−1·36	+6·41	−5·08	−4·10	−1·55	−1·04	−0·12	−5·29
			Magura ...	+1·38	+1·28	−1·20	+0·47	+1·00	+5·00	+6·15	−2·25	+3·65	+0·65	−1·04	−0·11	+15·28
			Bangaon ...	+0·46	−0·03	−1·19	−0·34	+5·13	+0·41	+7·11	−3·90	−0·94	−2·36	−0·72	−0·25	+11·48
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	−0·12	−0·04	−2·00	+5·31	+0·72	−4·10	+6·45	−2·92	−1·82	−0·07	−0·78	−0·25	−0·72
			Bagerhat ...	+0·50	+0·16	−1·25	+6·38	+1·96	−2·40	−0·84	+2·96	−4·19	+0·97	−1·06	−0·22	+7·98
			Khulna ...	+0·14	+0·18	−0·01	+1·33	+3·72	+5·42	+5·83	−1·97	−2·49	−0·36	−0·86	−0·24	+13·49
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	+0·95	−0·60	+0·87	−1·13	+3·53	+2·50	−0·26	+0·70	−2·04	−1·02	−0·31	−0·07	+3·14
			Nator ...	+0·81	−0·50	−0·96	+0·46	−0·69	+4·98	+3·20	−0·28	−5·93	−0·94	−0·51	−0·05	−0·55
			Naugaon ...	+1·64	+0·04	−1·16	+0·90	+1·26	+3·70	+9·40	+9·04	−1·72	+0·45	−0·49	−0·13	+23·83
			Lalpur ...	+0·72	−0·93	−1·58	+0·43	+1·37	+3·21	+3·38	+1·75	−1·12	+1·38	−0·78	−0·03	+7·80
			Manda ...	+2·23	+0·09	−0·84	+0·09	−1·25	+6·10	+9·75	+0·93	−1·04	−1·02	−0·43	−0·01	+14·60
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	+1·09	+0·33	−0·83	−0·17	−0·38	+2·54	+15·02	+3·92	−0·99	−0·24	−0·33	−0·13	+19·83
			Churaman ...	+0·28	−0·26	−0·52	−0·11	+0·24	+4·06	+17·72	+10·91	+6·03	−2·42	−0·15	−0·09	+35·69
			Raiganj ...	−0·01	−0·47	−0·62	+1·61	−0·74	+2·49	+4·65	+6·89	+2·78	−3·00	−0·09	−0·10	+13·39
			Dinajpur ...	+0·11	−0·51	−0·66	+3·07	−1·72	+2·73	+18·12	+18·71	+12·15	−3·21	−0·08	−0·08	+43·63
			Balughat ...	+0·49	−0·25	−0·66	−0·61	−2·55	+15·95	+10·89	+4·49	−0·52	−2·53	−0·13	−0·13	+24·34
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	+0·27	−0·32	−0·17	−1·71	−0·47	−1·53	−3·00	+2·82	−2·32	−3·53	−0·16	−0·09	−10·21
			Alipore Dooar ..	+0·58	−0·21	+5·50	−0·70	−4·00	+25·97	−3·18	+5·26	+0·95	−0·49	−0·36	+0·75	+28·97
			Fallacotta ...	+0·05	−0·45	+1·27	−1·47	−6·42	+21·33	−1·82	−5·78	+6·12	−2·14	−0·21	+0·47	+10·95
			Debiganj ...	−0·38	−0·60	+1·03	−1·07	−1·95	+9·87	−0·71	+0·29	+8·01	−2·92	−0·12	−0·03	+11·42
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	−0·38	+0·42	−1·10	−1·54	−2·66	+0·29	−16·90	+6·84	−12·42	+8·21	+0·68	+0·52	−17·34
			Siliguri ...	+0·48	−0·14	+0·45	+0·20	+7·43	−0·09	−9·30	+8·53	−2·58	+1·30	−0·37	+0·05	+6·96
			Darjeeling ...	+2·38	−0·39	+1·14?	+0·50	+4·28	+3·78	+10·95	−1·89	+10·11	−4·51	−0·02	−0·15	+35·18
			Kalimpong ...	+1·26	−0·79	−0·05	+1·25	−1·14	−0·79	+1·52	+1·27	+14·46	−1·56	−3·30	−0·24	+14·89
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+1·11	−0·43	+2·03	−1·18	+0·04	+3·00	+1·31	+15·06	+9·12	−3·63	−0·12	+0·04	+28·15
			Cooch Behar ...	+0·22	−0·37	+0·75	−2·00	−6·77	+8·79	−0·51	+0·45	+1·61	−2·63	−0·15	+0·26	−0·35
			Mekhliganj ...	−0·15	−0·52	+4·45	−1·78	−6·05	+10·89	−3·50	−5·65	+1·84	−3·71	−0·05	−0·08	−4·31
			Mathabhanga ...	+0·19	−0·49	+2·01	−1·50	−8·02	+18·95	−5·41	−2·54	+0·46	−4·12	−0·20	−0·03	−0·70
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*) ...	+0·34	−0·31	−0·93	+1·36	+0·11	−4·34	+0·03	+6·88	−1·68	−1·15	−0·16	−0·12	+0·18
			Rangpur ...	?	−0·42	+2·14	+0·30	−1·72	−9·26	−2·45	+8·90	+9·87	−3·48	−0·13	−0·08	+3·67
			Kurigaon ...	−0·01	−0·40	−0·61	−2·26	+4·98	−1·88	−1·21	+9·76	+8·70	−1·03	−0·17	−0·09	+15·78
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*) ...	+0·20	−0·57	+0·90	+0·63	−5·07	−3·61	+5·44	+5·55	+17·88	−3·49	−0·06	−0·13	+17·76
			Ulipur ...	+0·07	−0·29	−0·40	−0·55	+2·24	+2·76	−1·55	+10·89	+5·14	+0·88	−0·00	+0·05	+19·20
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	+3·40	−0·50	−0·48	−0·38	+1·06	−2·70	+3·82	+1·94	−2·01	−1·31	−0·71	−0·19	+2·88
			Nowkhilla ...	+2·44	−0·27	−1·14	+0·13	−2·09	−4·49	+3·83	+4·80	+5·26	−1·08	−0·73	−0·10	+0·63
			Bogra ...	+1·05	+0·45	−1·06	+0·35	+0·91	+0·48	+8·08	+6·16	+2·42	+1·50	−0·64	−0·10	+20·23
			Panchbibi ...	+0·56	+0·27	−1·00	+1·45	−2·41	+7·10	+15·47	+12·75	−1·89	−0·49	−0·23	−0·13	+31·75
		Pabna	Pabna ...	+1·73	−0·59	−1·60	+0·15	+0·75	+0·69	+5·50	−1·26	−5·67	−0·85	−0·65	−0·10	−1·90
			Sirajganj ...	+1·71	−0·69	−1·38	−0·78	−1·08	+3·88	+5·28	+5·27	+0·57	−0·11	−0·60	−0·13	+11·34

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Total.
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	+3·77	+1·13	–0·10	+1·46	+4·32	+0·47	–2·03	–5·60	–1·35	–0·21	–1·29	–0·28	+0·29
			Dacca	+1·23	+0·67	–0·29	+1·73	+2·73	+4·97	+3·18	+4·86	–3·24	+0·02	–1·03	–0·16	+14·67
			Narayanganj	+1·28	+2·01	–0·86	–0·21	+2·10	+2·66	+1·96	+0·34	+0·27	–0·87	–1·74	–0·06	+6·88
			Manikganj	+2·12	–0·66	–1·16	–0·99	–1·47	+2·45	+1·67	+2·43	–0·19	+0·68	–1·10	–0·10	+3·88
			Jaydebpur ...	+1·14	+0·45	+1·17	+3·54	+1·31	+4·08	+8·48	+1·37	+1·70	–1·49	–1·38	+0·08	+20·45
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	+·203	+0·21	–0·54	+2·91	+5·47	–1·03	+5·30	+0·34	+3·78	+1·74	–0·81	+0·35	+19·76
			Atia (*Tangail*)	+0·91	+0·47	–1·06	–1·69	+1·07	+5·06	+2·85	+0·04	–2·11	+1·48	–0·57	–0·09	+6·36
			Mymensingh	+2·56	–0·27	–1·02	+5·71	–0·43	–5·86	+7·60	+3·25	+6·78	–0·59	–0·61	–0·09	+17·08
			Jamalpur	+2·34	–0·62	–1·00	+2·08	+2·22	–5·02	+8·42	+0·26	–2·53	+2·20	–0·52	–0·20	+8·53
			Netrakona	+2·99	–0·23	–0·91	+0·66	+8·34	+8·78	+8·10	+9·34	+3·83	–0·52	–0·87	–0·02	+39·49
			Subarnakhali	+1·64	–0·45	–1·58	+1·16			Rejected.				–1·09	–0·02	–0·34?
			Durgapur ...	+0·74	+0·60	+0·12	–0·68	+10·30	–6·85	–0·84	+14·56	–0·04	+2·74	–0·52	0	+20·13
			Diwanganj ...	+1·18	+0·06	–0·04	+1·17	+3·61	–1·53	+5·85	+10·73	+7·12	–0·73	–0·61	0	+25·91
		Faridpur	Madaripur	+1·20	+1·78	–0·86	+1·69	+4·76	+5·97	+0·01	–4·24	–1·16	+2·51	–1·00	–0·18	+10·48
			Faridpur	+1·72	+0·22	+0·27	+1·24	–0·32	+5·14	+2·88	–0·67	+0·94	+2·28	–1·18	–0·11	+12·41
			Goalundo	+1·99	–1·04	–1·98	+2·09	+7·10	+2·15	+5·66	–0·80	–0·94	+1·31	–1·18	–0·09	+14·33
		Backerganj	Patuakhali	+0·16	+0·92	–1·40	+4·57	+7·71	–6·74	–4·90	+6·30	–1·09	+15·39	–1·54	–0·52	+18·26
			Pirojpur	+0·72	–0·58	–1·17	+5·36	+10·49	–0·13	+0·99	+4·23	–2·65	+4·84	–1·28	–0·25	+14·57
			Barisal	+0·28	–0·22	+0·82	+1·01	+4·37	+1·23	+5·71	–3·22	–2·20	+7·36	–1·27	–0·89	+13·48
			Gaurnadi ...	+0·73	+0·09	–1·15	–0·92	+2·96	+1·56	+8·76	–0·98	+2·00	+2·20	–1·58	–0·12	+13·55
			Bhola	+0·21	+0·17	–2·03	+0·30	+9·33	–4·16	+0·25	+5·23	–0·68	+8·27	–1·54	–0·53	+15·32
			Bauphal ...	+0·48	+0·76	–1·63	+8·05	+11·96	–1·31	+0·05	–1·72	–0·47	+19·03	–1·17	–0·33	+33·72
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera...	Agartala	–0·44	+0·66	–2·35	–4·05	–3·67	–3·07	–0·75	–2·75	–3·56	+3·07	–1·34	+1·24	–10·09
		Tippera	Comilla	+1·10	+1·21	–2·76	+3·41	+1·21	–2·89	–0·99	+3·24	+5·19	+0·97	–1·14	–0·36	+8·19
			Chandpur	+0·71	+2·89	–2·93	+1·46	+0·27	–2·10	+4·02	–6·43	–0·55	+2·12	–1·11	–0·36	–2·01
			Brahmanbaria	+0·93	+1·29	–2·07	+2·52	+2·93	–4·75	–1·57	–4·78	–0·89	+0·17	–0·82	+0·06	–6·98
			Ramchandrapur	+0·43	+1·42	–0·70	+3·68	–2·11	+1·38	+5·41	+2·79	+1·57	–2·31	–1·64	–0·09	+12·83
			Nasirnagar	+0·60	+0·68	–1·06	+2·86	+0·29	+13·18	+4·05	–1·69	+0·89	+1·25	–0·80	–0·09	+20·07
			Daudkandi	+3·46	+2·15	+0·26	+2·32	+7·84	+7·01	+14·85	+8·45	+0·76	–0·79	–1·16	0	+45·65
			Kasba	+1·24	+1·92	–0·11	+1·18	+3·85	–3·15	–1·04	–0·50	+0·21	+1·29	–1·35	+0·82	+3·88
			Laksam	+5·06	+4·99	–1·59	–1·48	+5·09	–5·35	+4·44	+5·91	+0·06	+5·24	–1·13	–0·74	+21·65
		Noakhali	Noakhali	–0·04	+2·54	–2·58	+3·60	+7·35	–9·25	+17·57	+9·27	+1·92	+11·19	–1·81	–0·69	+30·16
			Fenny	–0·04	+0·30	–5·51	+2·24	+6·37	+5·43	+16·89	+2·66	+5·65	+1·19	–2·51	–0·79	+36·28
			Harishpur	–0·06	+1·67	–1·53	+10·29	+2·04	+7·82	+1·97	–2·18	+1·24	+6·63	–1·48	–0·53	+25·89
			Ramganj	+0·55	+3·75	–3·28	+4·87	+2·90	–1·45	+6·33	+3·06	+3·90	+6·22	–1·44	–0·20	+25·23
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	–0·41	–0·39	–1·19	+0·08	+4·62	+0·37	+18·45	+1·75	+4·17	+10·16	+0·40	–0·34	+52·97
			Chittagong	–0·37	+0·01	–1·47	+2·2[illegible]	+3·81	+8·30	+4·90	–1·79	–0·42	+18·11	+0·74	–0·77	+33·25
			Kutubdia	–0·60	–0·37	–1·44	+1·60	+5·48	+6·40	+2·87	+10·78	–0·30	+20·51	–1·40	–0·38	+43·15
			Satkanya	–0·37	–0·01	–1·51	+4·29	+2·81	+0·33	–2·41	+9·86	–2·40	+14·88	0	–0·27	+25·30
			Kodala	–0·29	–0·56	–3·35	+0·23	+3·98	+5·66	+10·31	+4·45	+6·00	+12·70	–1·02	–0·84	+43·33
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	–0·51	–0·88	–2·58	+6·68	+2·63	–1·35	–0·91	–2·75	+1·60	+7·13	–0·50	–0·56	+8·03
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Patna	+0·37	–0·06	–0·38	+0·89	+0·48	+4·60	+7·46	–0·34	–3·22	–1·33	–0·17	–0·13	+8·17
			Dinapur	+0·69	–0·68	–0·37	+0·87	+0·53	+6·21	+8·78	+0·87	–1·17	–2·28	0·23	–0·13	+13·71
			Bihar	+2·15	–0·30	–0·03	+1·26	–1·20	+2·44	+8·29	–2·44	–0·33	–1·34	–0·21	–0·10	+8·21
			Barh	+1·05	+0·60	–0·24	+0·98	–1·11	+2·43	+13·01	+5·58	–1·73	–1·45	–0·21	–0·09	+18·82
			Bikram	+1·80	–0·42	–0·44	+1·31	–1·11	+5·42	+4·01	–0·59	–1·88	–1·16	–0·41	–0·02	+6·51
			Hilsa	+1·89	+0·51	–0·59	+0·70	+0·37	+0·11	+13·33	–3·74	+1·41	–1·27	–0·07	–0·01	+12·64
		Gaya	Aurangabad	+0·29	–0·41	–0·43	+0·07	–0·47	+13·09	+2·50	–5·03	–3·84	–2·15	–0·25	–0·25	+2·61
			Gaya	+1·94	–0·65	–0·43	+0·14	–0·11	+4·98	+11·18	–1·72	–3·21	–1·85	–0·38	–0·18	+9·71
			Nawadah	+1·90	+0·05	–0·50	+0·27	+0·64	+3·79	+9·58	–0·27	–2·92	–2·05	–0·16	–0·17	+10·16
			Jahanabad	+1·15	–0·30	–0·37	+0·65	+0·36	+2·63	+1·07	+0·38	–0·88	–1·03	–0·27	–0·13	+2·34
			Arwal	+0·76	–0·75	–0·47	+0·58	–0·97	+7·27	+6·40	+2·51	–1·56	–1·60	–0·19	–0·27	+11·71
			Daudnagar	+0·84	–0·39	–0·17	+0·5[illegible]	–0·72	+12·54	+7·62	–1·56	–4·30	+0·19	–0·26	–0·24	+14·06
			Sherghati	+0·39	–0·66	–0·67	+0·73	+1·23	+10·04	+4·38	–5·92	–6·56	–2·49	–0·10	–0·06	+0·31
			Rajauli	+1·91	–0·74	–0·84	+0·61	–0·30	+3·51	+13·25	+5·04	–2·76	–2·34	–0·34	–0·17	+16·88
			Pakri Barawan	+2·28	–0·51	–0·62	+0·36	–0·13	+3·32	+12·54	–5·25	–2·20	–1·16	–0·10	–0·11	+8·42
		Shahabad	Buxar	+1·71	–0·45	–0·32	+0·18	–0·50*	+5·97	+8·85	–0·58	–5·73	–2·40	–0·46	–0·18	+6·09
			Dehri	+0·15	–0·29	–0·09	+0·24	–0·31	+8·23	+4·47	–1·66	–4·19	–1·54	–0·28	–0·32	+3·81
			Bhabhua	+0·61	+0·54	–0·52	+1·01	–0·86	+4·27	+9·79	–0·81	–3·09	–2·88	–0·59	–0·25	+6·36
			Sasaram	+1·08	–0·47	–0·36	+0·21	+0·38	+9·37	+11·07	–2·13	–2·52	–2·52	–0·28	–0·21	+13·62
			Arrah	+1·05	–0·19	–0·40	+1·82	+1·36	+1·57	+9·18	–1·29	+0·21	–0·48	–0·20	–0·16	+12·47
			Mohanea	+0·80	–0·54	–0·14	+1·03	–0·61	+14·45	+33·45	+6·10	–0·12	–2·38	–0·31	–0·21	+45·52
		Saran	Gopalganj	–0·06	–0·53	–0·25	+1·49	+4·20	–3·33	+7·05	+11·48	+0·60	–3·68	–0·18	–0·11	+16·74
			Siwan	+0·40	+0·42	–0·27	+1·86	+2·65	+1·99	+6·82	+11·13	–3·39	–2·79	–0·22	–0·10	+18·50
			Chapra	+0·38	+0·15	–0·37	+1·29	–0·21	+1·51	+14·27	+6·00	–1·35	–2·63	–0·38	–0·14	+18·52
		Champaran	Motihari	–0·35	–0·44	–0·41	+2·21	+0·79	–0·41	+5·82	–0·68	–0·88	–3·29	–0·13	–0·14	+2·09
			Bettiah	–0·20	–0·51	–0·40	+0·89	+2·66	+1·56	+18·23	+7·66	–4·17	–3·24	–0·05	–0·17	+25·26
			Bagaha	–0·36	–0·30	–0·57	+1·01	+0·44	+5·90	+0·30	+4·44	–5·37	–2·85	–0·31	–0·16	+11·47
			Burhurwa	–0·12	–0·36	–0·40	+2·55	+2·04	–0·81	+0·62	+12·32	–2·60	–2·50	–0·11	–0·18	+20·35
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	+0·63	–0·41	+0·07	+3·75	–0·47	+0·73	+4·04	+3·00	–4·05	–2·52	–0·08	–0·08	+4·70
			Muzaffarpur	–0·03	–0·28	+0·60	+1·66	+1·61	+4·38	+12·67	+11·32	–1·97	–1·49	–0·17	–0·10	+34·20
			Hajipur	+0·79	–0·16	–0·27	+1·85	+2·35	+5·89	+10·04	+5·63	–0·67	+0·52	–0·17	–0·08	+25·73
			Paru	+0·12	+0·01	–0·32	+0·77	+1·04	+1·56	+16·72	+11·42	–2·14	+0·86	–0·11	–0·12	+30·44
			Mahuwa	+0·54	+0·90	–0·24	–0·15	+1·49	+3·31	+8·86	+10·41	+10·97	+1·39	–0·20	–0·07	+37·21
			Sheohar	+1·17	+1·74	+0·23	+1·19	+0·36	–4·07	+2·87	+8·27	+0·09	–2·95	–0·18	–0·07	+8·05
			Pupri	+0·77	–0·20	–0·14	+1·68	–1·44	+2·30	–2·18	+8·02	–1·77	–0·04	0	–0·08	+6·62
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	+0·25	0	–0·25	+1·06	+3·09	–0·31	+12·03	+12·60	–2·22	+1·09	–0·19	–0·05	+27·78
			Darbhanga	+0·56	–0·23	+0·27	+2·17	+0·16	+2·07	+4·67	+8·72	–2·36	+0·30	–0·07	–0·12	+16·14
			Madhubani	–0·69	–0·37	–0·36	+0·61	–2·12	+1·23	+10·08	+10·20	–3·44	–1·00	–0·06	–0·05	+15·13
			Baheria	–0·21	–0·02	–0·62	+2·78	–2·40	+2·63	+12·00	+7·79	–5·28	+1·80	–0·10	–0·07	+18·29
			Rosera	+0·08	+0·41	–0·38	+0·57	+1·85	+3·71	+10·83	+4·02	+0·44	+0·09	–0·14	–0·13	+23·15
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai	+1·35	+0·80	–0·34	+1·17	+0·75	+1·13	+12·28	+5·05	–2·15	–1·78	–0·26	–0·06	+17·94
			Monghyr	+0·91	–0·15	–0·39	+0·98	–1·90	+7·00	+15·62	+1·52	–0·15	–3·29	–0·11	–0·06	+20·44
			Jamui	+1·67	–0·54	–0·35	+0·14	–0·60	+1·39	+17·69	+5·00	+1·28	–1·48	–0·10	–0·08	+23·44
			Gozri	+0·64	–0·59	–0·51	+0·92	–2·16	+5·53	+5·54	–3·72	+3·38	–1·50	–0·05	–0·13	+7·30
			Shaikhpura	+0·15	–0·47	–0·51	+0·62	–1·59	–2·99	+8·88	–1·51	–2·57	–1·87	–0·12	–0·18	–2·16
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	+0·22	–0·20	–0·42	+3·01	–0·74	+4·37	+7·56	+10·08	+7·16	–2·92	–0·06	–0·06	+28·60
			Supaul	+0·17	–0·09	–0·41	+0·70	–1·97	+1·35	+10·14	+6·85	+8·71	–1·23	–0·04	–0·08	+24·10
			Pratapganj	+0·73	–0·23	–0·49	+0·98	–2·36	+1·92	–0·37	–1·65	+5·41	–0·08	–0·06	–0·06	+3·74
			Bhagalpur	+1·31	–0·21	–0·40	+0·55	+0·25	+0·54	+15·61	+2·83	+9·65	–2·70	–0·21	–0·07	+27·21
			Banka	+1·91	+0·33	–0·71	+0·50	–0·16	–1·82	+15·25	–2·00	+8·73	–2·71	–0·16	–0·10	+23·26
			Colgong	+0·91	–0·08	+0·06	+1·83	–0·28	+1·15	+10·34	+4·61	+4·51	–2·06	–0·09	–0·06	+20·84
		Purnea	Kishanganj	+1·03	–0·48	–0·56	+2·80	–1·33	+7·45	+9·35	+5·17	+13·80	–3·30	–0·05	–0·11	+26·77
			Araria	+0·39	–0·43	–0·63	+1·50	+3·19	+6·76	+7·49	+5·73	+6·57	–3·14	–0·06	–0·07	+27·30
			Purnea	+0·20	–0·31	–0·40	+1·50	–1·34	+3·28	+8·85	+15·04	+4·71	–3·45	–0·08	–0·11	+27·89
			Gondwara (*Korah*)	+0·04	–0·03	–0·51	+2·83	–1·63	+3·91	+3·50	+8·78	+0·53	–2·22	–0·03	–0·09	+20·99
			Kaliaganj	–0·42	–0·38	–0·70	–2·04	–2·42	+10·28	+8·22	+11·91	+4·71	–1·64	–0·09	–0·13	+27·30

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concld.*	MALDA	Malda	+1·53	+0·29	—0·75	—0·02	—0·75	+7·17	+7·57	+1·05	—3·88	—2·29	—0·20	—0·13	+10·49
			Chanchal	+0·66	—0·55	—0·52	+0·42	—1·09	+2·81	+12·67	+9·25	+1·65	—2·12	—0·19	—0·03	+25·99
			Gajol	+0·77	+0·09	—0·53	+0·06	—0·77	+3·18	+2·07	+6·71	—1·10	—1·07	—0·10	—0·02	+6·89
			Sibganj	+1·58	—0·59	—0·67	+0·34	+0·56	+5·33	+5·06	—0·60	+1·78	—2·51	—0·01	—0·05	+9·56
		SONTHAL PARGANAS.	Rajmahal	+2·09	+0·29	—0·35	+0·08	—0·71	+3·28	+7·75	+3·76	—0·77	—2·46	—0·12	—0·04	+12·77
			Godda	+1·81	—0·67	—0·53	+1·06	—1·21	+1·73	+8·12	+0·23	+0·36	—2·51	—0·31	—0·09	+16·98
			Pakour	+1·83	—0·35	—0·39	+2·63	+0·38	+1·55	+3·65	3·09	—1·04	—2·87	—0·15	—0·08	+1·77
			Naya Dumka	+1·14	+0·05	—0·28	+0·87	—1·16	+9·67	+11·99	—5·11	+1·12	—2·79	—0·37	—0·17	+14·56
			Deoghur	+1·90	—0·46	—0·71	+0·48	+1·78	+2·79	+15·[illegible]	—1·27	+1·55	—2·91	—0·24	—0·13	+18·38
			Jamtara	+1·59	0·33	—0·95	+6·02	—1·89	+0·49	+5·96	—4·21	—1·29	—2·88	—0·59	—0·17	—7·25
			Namhat	—0·52	—0·59	—0·91	—0·48	—0·49	+3·04	+14·93	—1·24	0·75	—0·96	—0·31	—0·11	+8·55
ORISSA.	Orissa.	CUTTACK	Jagatsingpur	—0·38	+1·21	—1·07	+3·42	+4·12	—2·87	+0·27	+1·68	—7·97	+1·18	—2·09	—0·26	—2·76
			Banki	—0·24	—0·64	—0·21	+2·37	—1·12	—5·03	—4·18	+1·39	—6·32	+2·71	—1·81	0·51	—13·82
			Cuttack	—0·82	—0·48	—1·11	+3·65	+1·06	0	—1·96	—6·82	—1·25	+1·91	—1·73	—0·24	—7·59
			False Point	—0·43	—0·40	—0·93	+0·31	+1·72	—0·19	—5·9[illegible]	—1·09	6·44	—1·18	—3·23	—0·53	—18·56
			Kendrapara	—0·33	—0·85	—0·92	+6·17	+2·64	—2·21	—1·93	—4·70	—4·78	+3·74	—2·07	—0·35	—5·59
			Jajpur	—0·37	—0·88	—1·11	+0·58	+5·03	—1·56	1·87	—0·09	—5·00	+6·32	—1·27	—0·19	—3·71
			Dharmsala	0·27	—0·50	—1·18	+2·15	+0·91	0·61	+1·11	—6·85	—1·39	+2·01	2·08	—0·04	—9·17
			Salipore	—0·19	+0·29	—1·00	+1·65	+4·16	—0·76	+0·33	—7·06	—5·05	+5·18	—2·41	—0·13	—1·71
		BALASORE	Akhyapada	—0·38	—0·60	—1·46	+0·99	+7·10	[illegible]	—2·25	3·45	—5·83	+7·38	—1·99	—0·12	—0·93
			Chandbali	+0·34	—0·72	—1·14	+2·41	+3·61	+1·58	—0·16	—6·40	—6·77	+3·04	—2·24	—0·11	—6·86
			Bhadrak	—0·31	+0·13	—1·52	+4·35	+1·16	+0·58	—2·57	+9·13	—1·96	+4·05	—1·38	+0·17	+5·11
			Soro	—0·23	—0·80	—1·32	+5·39	+0·11	—9·01	+6·80	—1·26	—3·96	+1·78	—1·17	0	+5·90
			Balasore	+0·19	—1·07	—1·10	+1·66	+2·48	7·51	+9·95	—0·47	—1·19	—1·08	—1·39	—0·28	+3·48
			Jellasore	+0·07	—1·06	—1·22	+0·81	+2·02	2·12	+7·79	+0·81	+0·21	+0·25	—0·72	—0·12	+6·78
			Baripada	—0·10	—0·69	—1·49	+1·76	+0·41	+11·56	+7·52	—2·75	—3·25	+1·45	—1·05	0·13	+13·41
		PURI	Puri	+0·05	—0·78	—0·61	+2·32	—0·43	1·62	—1·15	—0·81	—6·67	0·17	—2·18	—0·50	—19·8[illegible]
			Khurda	—0·07	—0·50	—1·18	+1·50	—0·12	—5·95	—[illegible]	—5·82	6·40	+3·28	—2·01	0·12	—17·[illegible]
			Bhanpur	—0·17	—1·26	—1·13	+3·02	+1·55	—2·47	+1·17	+1·25	—6·19	+3·47	—2·51	—0·82	—4·27
			Gop	+0·05	—0·01	—2·62	+4·15	+1·[illegible]2	—1·1[illegible]	—1·7[illegible]	—0·80	—6·79	+1·14	—5·08	—0·01	—9·28
			Pipli	—0·33	—0·19	—0·82	+1·12	+1·97	1·05	+0·[illegible]	—7·35	—1·59	+3·37	—2·05	—0·22	—9·96
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	HAZARIBAGH	Pachamba (*Giridi*)	+1·26	—0·40	—0·74	—0·36	+0·[illegible]1	+3·55	+5·01	—6·39	—5·30	—2·90	—0·23	—0·[illegible]3	—1·[illegible]
			Hazaribagh	+0·62	—0·72	—0·75	+0·12	+0·[illegible]	+7·21	+3·18	—6·78	—7·35	—3·67	—0·99	0·92	—6·7[illegible]
			Barhi	+0·35	—0·61	—0·83	—0·41	—1·[illegible]	+6·13	+5·65	—7·49	1·98	2·91	0·23	—0·21	—0·57
			Chatra	+0·07	—1·06	—0·82	+0·01	—2·38	+6·[illegible]7	+3·3[illegible]	7·81	—6·96	—2·54	—0·29	—0·23	—5·80
			Karangdeha	+1·95	—0·61	—1·17	—0·06	+2·13	+5·65	+8·03	—10·43	—4·96	3·11	—0·18	—0·11	—0·17
			Ramgar	+0·56	0·90	—0·65	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	+0·54	—4·10	—5·20	—1·16	—0·79	—0·21	—15·60
		LOHARDAGA	Lohardaga	+0·29	—0·71	—1·02	+2·08	—0·39	+6·05	—0·03	—5·12	—7·85	—2·55	0·19	—0·27	—12·62
			Ranchi	+0·61	—0·60	—1·38	+2·60	—1·71	+7·39	—1·14	—7·07	—6·85	—2·78	—0·13	—0·21	—16·79
			Silli	+0·20	+0·41	—1·05	+0·11	—1·96	+1·59	3·06	5·69	—3·86	—1·12	—0·5[illegible]	—0·21	—13·91
			Sirguja	+0·20	—0·20	—0·89	+0·32	—0·57	+5·61	+1·[illegible]	11·19	—5·60	1·75	—0·50	—0·29	—0·39
			Jashpur	—0·43	—0·96	—1·53	+2·49	0·71	1·78	—2·25	—2·94	—7·28	—4·23	—0·53	—0·33	—20·71
			Gangpur	—0·39	—0·96	—1·04	+2·05	+1·46	+0·75	+0·22	—3·62	—5·5[illegible]	—2·41	—0·85	—0·38	—7·[illegible]
		PALAMAU	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	+0·13	—0·32	—0·70	0	—0·[illegible]	+3·21	+1·74	—7·66	—7·05	—2·49	—0·37	—0·2[illegible]	—11·36
			Balumath	+0·15	—0·53	—0·59	+0·38	+0·52	+10·17	—1·53	—7·00	—0·43	—3·07	—0·11	0·29	—11·95
			Husainabad	—0·63	—0·47	—0·35	+0·06	—1·57	+10·37	0·7[illegible]	0·21	—2·60	—0·49	—0·21	—0·75	+1·81
			Garhwa	—0·60	—0·38	—0·74	—0·01	—1·9[illegible]	+6·78	—0·32	—3·70	—6·18	2·95	—0·21	—0·21	—9·57
		MANBHUM	Purulia	+0·86	—1·14	—1·17	+1·38	+0·08	+5·17	+1·47	—5·70	+7·83	—2·07	—0·33	—0·17	+8·21
			Gobindpur	+0·52	—0·83	—0·89	—0·05	+0·[illegible]	+2·41	—1·02	—7·79	—0·80	—2·20	—0·27	—0·15	—16·89
			Raghunathpur	+0·46	—0·67	—0·89	+0·11	1·56	+3·[illegible]1	+1·67	—5·66	—0·19	—0·71	—0·[illegible]	—0·11	—6·12
			Barahbhum	—0·31	—0·71	—1·05	+0·71	+1·21	+1·46	+1·06	—5·24	+6·28	0·98	—[illegible]·74	—0·18	+7·48
			Jhalda	+0·57	—0·78	—0·57	+0·40	—0·57	+1·[illegible]	+1·50	6·58	—1·49	—1·83	—0·35	0·20	—11·0[illegible]
			Chas	+0·82	+0·09	—0·90	+0·12	—0·26	+1·58	+0·72	—11·51	—1·24	—1·77	—0·16	—0·15	—15·29
		SINGHBHUM	Chaibassa	—0·12	—0·96	—1·27	+1·74	—1·94	—1·0[illegible]	—0·07	0·41	—5·31	—0·98	—0·15	—0·[illegible]	—10·47
			Chakardharpur	0	—0·93	—0·58	+0·53	+1·71	+2·[illegible]	—0·21	—1·78	3·89	1·98	—0·80	—0·29	—0·28
			Ghatsila	+0·61	—0·88	—1·28	+2·71	—2·42	[illegible]	0·41	—8·72	—1·31	+1·28	—0·83	—0·28	10·9[illegible]
			Baharagura	+0·35	—0·80	—1·11	+2·64	—0·11	+1·31	+2·57	—3·13	+1·18	+0·61	—0·75	0·25	+5·02
		ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.	Keonjhor	—0·18	—0·62	—0·79	+2·97	+1·[illegible]	+5·26	+3·93	—0·18	—4·55	+1·32	—1·06	—0·21	+9·90
			Talchar	—0·22	—0·90	—1·31	+2·76	—0·55	+5·43	3·[illegible]	—0·08	—5·25	+3·61	—1·06	—0·21	—2·82
			Narsingpur	—0·26	—0·35	—0·90	+2·01	+0·83	3·[illegible]	—1·07	—0·31	—1·10	+9·74	—1·01	0·07	—0·5[illegible]
			Angul	—0·23	0·94	—1·38	+2·77	—0·6[illegible]	2·8[illegible]	—3·[illegible]2	—1·87	—6·78	+1·69	—1·31	—0·41	—18·21
			Dhenkanal	—0·32	—0·07	—1·18	+0·51	+1·08	+1·55	6·6[illegible]	—7·63	—7·25	+5·06	—1·40	—0·14	—13·0[illegible]
			Bamra	—0·35	0·31	—0·84	+11·91	+0·18	—6·72	—5·66	—5·29	—7·73	—0·86	—1·08	—0·12	13·7[illegible]
			Kunjabongarh	—0·24	—0·17	—1·36	+1·78	—0·18	—1·[illegible]	6·13	+1·81	—7·01	+1·75	—1·1[illegible]	—0·13	—15·5[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 14th February 1900.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·097	29·815	29·987	30·041	—·004	N34°E	26	87·4	52·0	80·9	58·1	69·5	+2·9
			Raniganj	29·861	29·573	29·746	30·050	—	N45°W	27	85·6	49·3	79·3	56·4	67·9	+1·7
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·872	29·586	29·759	30·026	—	N49°W	66	85·4	51·4	80·1	58·1	69·2	+2·4
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·039	29·703	29·920	30·034	—·016	N9°E	52	89·3	53·2	83·5	59·7	71·6	+3·5
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·165	29·876	30·049	30·019	—·009	N11°E	192	83·0	55·0	79·5	62·0	70·8	+2·8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·181	29·889	30·064	30·032	—·006	N39°E	43	80·4	57·7	80·6	59·2	70·0	+3·8
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·161	29·872	30·049	30·048	—	N8°W	64	87·5	45·3	79·7	54·4	67·1	+2·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·124	29·828	30·017	30·036	—·006	N45°W	21	84·7	46·9	77·1	55·2	66·2	+1·1
		Jessore	Jessore	30·153	29·892	30·048	30·029	+·001	N10°E	27	85·1	45·1	79·0	56·0	67·5	+1·9
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·083	29·787	29·977	30·000	—·028	N14°W	52	83·7	46·1	76·1	54·4	65·3	+2·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·077	29·746	29·963	30·049	+·020	N18°W	76	84·3	42·0	75·5	50·3	62·9	+0·7
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·918	29·581	29·780	30·050	+·015	N23°E	37	77·9	50·1	72·7	53·3	63·0	+1·1
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·138	22·794	23·025	—	+·047	S31°W	120	52·4	31·0	46·1	34·6	40·4	+0·6
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30·058	29·717	29·927	30·049	—	N73°E	25	79·3	51·4	73·1	55·0	64·0	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·062	29·748	29·951	30·037	+·003	N69°E	(a)42	83·4	46·8	75·4	52·6	64·2	+2·1
		Bogra	Bogra	30·126	29·825	30·012	30·029	—	?	?	86·2	48·2	76·1	54·0	65·1	+1·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·123	29·825	30·016	30·017	—·010	N56°W	36	85·7	48·3	76·7	54·2	65·5	+2·0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·164	29·891	30·046	30·021	—·010	N5°E	75	85·1	50·7	78·8	57·9	68·4	+1·8
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·124	29·833	30·008	30·022	—·013	N63°W	2	82·7	49·7	74·7	54·7	64·7	+1·3
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·149	29·863	30·033	30·029	-·009	N	25	85·8	46·5	78·3	54·8	66·4	+3·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·170	29·907	30·057	30·016	·001	N8°E	(a) 55	86·3	48·7	80·4	59·0	69·8	+4·0
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·151	29·907	30·050	30·036	—	N	53	85·4	50·1	80·8	56·6	68·7	+3·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·132	29·884	30·015	30·007	—	N13°E	42	85·0	46·0	80·9	55·5	68·2	+3·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·083	29·842	29·970	30·009	—·013	N31°E	(a)73	85·9	40·1	89·8	58·3	69·6	+3·0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	30·003	29·702	29·895	30·043	—·015	S27°W	86	78·0	44·4	71·4	53·4	62·4	+1·1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·812	29·540	29·702	30·055	—·004	S11°W	185	81·8	44·9	74·1	52·8	63·4	—0·2
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·834	29·555	29·720	30·048	—·016	S13°W	130	82·0	46·3	73·7	55·4	64·5	+0·6
			Buxar	29·951	29·663	29·843	30·053	+·001	S49°W	105	80·6	42·9	72·8	52·7	62·8	+0·8
			Arrah	30·002	29·706	29·895	30·050	—	S27°W	44	79·2	42·0	72·3	52·2	62·6	+0·8
		Saran	Chapra	30·052	29·697	29·898	30·041	—	S40°W	65	79·3	43·4	71·7	52·0	61·8	+0·1
		Champaran	Motihari	29·972	29·658	29·865	30·061	—	S69°E	67	70·0	39·0	70·9	49·4	60·2	+0·3
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·016	29·694	29·904	30·040	—	Calm	26	76·2	43·5	71·0	52·3	61·7	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·022	29·601	29·909	30·041	—·005	S76°W	64	76·1	46·5	71·0	54·0	62·5	+0·4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·039	29·817	29·924	30·046	+·017	S40°W	53	80·5	43·0	73·1	53·6	63·4	+1·2
		Purnea	Purnea	30·092	29·765	29·977	30·066	+·023	N78°W	68	77·2	43·3	72·2	51·2	61·8	+0·4
		Malda	Malda	30·104	29·786	30·002	30·030	—	N54°W	27	81·9	40·2	74·2	51·8	63·0	—0·3
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·602	29·480	29·580	30·038	—	N37°W	14		?	?	?	?	?
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·096	29·843	29·987	30·013	—·019	N54°E	33	90·4	59·1	87·1	64·5	75·8	+3·6
			False Point	30·160	29·899	30·047	30·010	—·019	N19°W	180	84·4	58·0	81·1	62·7	72·0	+3·1
		Balasore	Balasore	30·161	29·877	30·040	30·035	+·001	N20°W	61	87·4	54·5	82·5	59·9	71·2	+3·3
			Shortt's Island	30·164	29·911	30·051	30·020	—	N3°E	199	82·2	67·2	80·0	70·4	75·2	—
		Puri	Puri	30·164	29·916	30·053	30·016	—	N18°E	191	88·2	63·6	83·4	67·2	75·3	—
			Gopalpur	30·155	29·900	30·041	30·005	—	N26°W	212	86·3	59·1	82·4	65·8	74·1	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·121	27·868	28·009	30·057	—·004	S45°W	168	80·2	46·9	73·2	53·7	63·5	+1·8
		Ranchi	Ranchi	28·009	27·747	27·829	30·057	—·057	N10°W	124	81·0	48·8	74·8	54·7	64·8	+2·8
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·440	29·191	29·323	30·056	--	S63°E	64	86·0	36·5	75·9	50·5	63·2	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·350	29·090	29·247	30·051	—	N14°W	(c) 26	85·3	51·3	78·8	56·9	67·9	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·397	29·132	29·290	30·038	—	N	(a) 18	87·6	51·8	82·7	57·7	70·2	+3·4
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·852	29·542	29·761	30·073	—·011	N27°E	366	74·5	40·6	69·9	52·0	61·0	+1·1
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·072	29·759	29·955	30·033	—·018	N77°E	71	79·0	49·8	73·5	54·2	63·8	+0·3
		Cachar	Silchar	30·117	29·812	29·987	30·049	+·004	E	41	85·3	49·4	79·4	54·7	67·1	+2·3

(a) Mean of 30 days. | (b) Mean of 29 days. | (c) Mean of 28 days. | (d) Mean of 27 days. | (e) Mean of 26 days.

Bengal for the month of January 1900.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall—										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1899.					
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
79	+4	(c) 4·1	+2·5	0·08	0·19	0·41	−0·22	0·60	0·80	1·53	2·53	−1·00	2·40	3·27	Burdwan.
74	—	3·8	—	0·59											
					0·60	0·18	+0·12	1·50	0·?7	2·55	2·37	+0·18	3·25	3·43	Birbhum.
75	—	(a) 3·3	—	0·10	0·25	0·35	−0·10	1·00	0·82	1·48	2·39	−0·91	2·70	3·55	Bankura.
77	—	(b) 2·4	—	0·07	0·05	0·35	−0·30	0·17	0·69	1·27	3·37	−2·10	1·67	3·69	Midnapore.
					0·06	0·35	−0·29	0·33	0·89	0·93	2·79	−1·86	1·66	3·86	Hooghly.
					0·02	0·37	−0·35	0·00	0·78	0·68	2·64	−1·96	1·00	3·95	Howrah.
90	+2	(c) 4·1	+1·8	Nil	0·06	0·42	−0·36	0·14	0·90	1·51	3·88	−2·37	2·28	4·50	24-Parganas.
84	0	(d) 3·9	+2·0	Nil	Nil	0·60	−0·60	0·00	0·72	1·30	3·41	−2·11	1·00	4·08	Calcutta.
82	—	(a) 3·6	—	0·03	0·10	0·34	−0·24	0·40	0·?0	2·00	2·97	−0·97	2·20	3·45	Nadia.
87	+7	3·5	+1·8	0·95	0·74	0·45	+0·29	2·12	0·86	3·19	2·61	+0·58	4·?5	3·37	Murshidabad.
85	+2	(h) 2·7	—	Nil	0·?2	0·42	−0·?0	0·00	0·?0	2·02	3·56	−1·54	2·80	4·09	Jessore.
					Nil	0·70	−0·70	0·00	0·96	2·72	3·83	−1·10	3·33	4·71	Khulna.
86	—	(a) 3·3	—	0·75	0·75	0·45	+0·30	2·00	0·85	3·02	2·11	+0·91	3·83	3·30	Rajshahi.
90	—	(a) 4·9	—	0·14	0·?4	0·39	+0·05	1·75	0·86	1·24	1·79	−0·55	3·25	2·76	Dinajpur.
93	—	(g) 1·9	—	0·?7	0·01	0·61	−0·60	0·00	1·23	1·67	2·29	−0·62	2·75	3·33	Jalpaiguri.
?2	+8	(a) 5·5	+0·4	0·10		0·87			1·10		3·88			4·55	Darjeeling.
?4	—	(b) 3·8	—	Nil	Nil	0·46	−0·46	0·00	0·97	1·05	2·41	−1·36	2·75	3·11	Cooch Behar.
?3	—	?	—	Nil	0·24	0·48	−0·24	1·00	0·83	2·55	2·16	+0·39	2·80	2·42	Rangpur.
?4	—	?	—	0·?7	0·38	0·41	−0·03	1·75	0·85	3·50	2·68	+0·82	4·25	3·04	Bogra.
?3	—	(f) 3·?	—	0·25	0·?9	0·39	0·19	1·00	0·?5	3·27	2·75	+0·52	3·00	4·17	Pabna.
?7	+5	(k) 4·7	+3·1	0·01	Nil	0·41	−0·41	0·00	1·05	2·?0	3·?0	−0·71	3·21	4·82	Dacca.
?2	—	?	—	0·24	0·14	0·40	−0·26	0·50	0·94	4·24	2·?3	+1·36	4·06	3·?3	Mymensingh.
?2	—	(c) 2·7	—	Nil	0·04	0·44	−0·40	0·?3	0·88	4·53	3·13	+1·10	3·66	4·30	Faridpur.
?5	—	(f) 3·0	—	Nil	Nil	0·47	−0·47	0·00	0·92	11·05	4·50	+6·55	4·50	5·19	Backergunge.
?8	—	(f) 1·6	—	Nil	0·02	0·41	−0·?9	0·00	0·?6	4·57	3·95	+0·62	3·90	5·04	Tippera.
?5	—	3·7	—	Nil	Nil	0·47	−0·47	0·00	0·?1	12·11	5·77	+6·34	6·75	5·34	Noakhali.
?6	2	(f) 3·5	+1·9	Nil	Nil	0·49	−0·49	0·00	0·58	21·97	6·19	+15·7?	8·00	6·16	Chittagong.
					Nil	0·51	−0·51	0·00	0·??	11·?3	5·05	+9·6?	8·00	6·44	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
?3	+4	4·7	+2·6	3·30	3·69	0·65	+2·?5	6·17	1·2?	5·?8	2·03	+3·?5	7·17	2·85	Patna.
?2	+17	(?) 4·6	+2·4	2·05	2·43	0·64	+1·79	5·44	1·2?	3·?8	1·77	+1·31	6·56	2·85	Gaya.
?2	—	5·7	—	1·71											
6	—	(?) 4·?	—	2·96	3·99	0·67	+3·32	6·33	1·19	4·?3	2·29	+2·51	6·95	2·96	Shahabad.
?5	—	(b) 3·6	—	3·80											
?6	—	(b) 3·1	—	3·57	3·16	0·72	+2·44	4·67	1·19	3·?2	2·08	+1·54	5·67	2·?2	Saran.
?4	—	(c) 2·1	—	3·42	3·12	0·73	+2·39	4·00	1·37	3·16	1·90	+1·56	5·00	2·62	Champaran.
?2	—	(c) 2·9	—	1·61	2·95	0·74	+1·31	4·33	1·21	4·00	1·79	+2·21	5·47	2·44	Muzaffarpur.
?1	+8	(d) 3·4	+2·2	1·34	1·55	0·78	+0·77	3·80	1·23	4·29	1·64	+2·65	4·80	2·36	Darbhanga.
					2·47	0·73	+1·74	5·00	1·03	3·90	1·72	+1·?8	5·80	2·38	Monghyr.
?1	—	(b) 5·7	—	2·35	1·48	0·72	+0·76	4·17	1·17	1·93	1·80	+0·13	4·84	2·55	Bhagalpur.
?4	+9	(h) 4·7	+2·1	0·47	0·36	0·58	−0·22	2·00	0·90	0·39	1·75	−1·36	2·0?	2·25	Purnea.
?0	—	(c) 1·4	—	1·06	1·05	0·58	+0·47	2·00	0·?4	2·10	2·07	+0·03	3·50	2·30	Malda.
?	?	5·6	—	1·61	1·65	0·46	+1·19	2·?7	0·81	2·26	2·05	+0·21	4·17	2·71	Sonthal Parganas.
?4	+9	(f) 3·4	+1·3	Nil	Nil	0·37	−0·37	0·00	0·63	0·64	5·55	−4·91	1·25	5·88	Cuttack.
?2	+1	(i) 5·4	+2·5	Nil											
?5	—	(c) 4·3	—	0·15	0·05	0·35	−0·30	0·29	0·66	0·94	3·01	−2·07	4·14	4·95	Balasore.
?1	—	(c) 3·3	—	Nil											Shortt's Island.
?7	—	(c) 2·3	—	Nil	Nil	0·30	−0·30	0·00	0·53	0·62	7·48	−6·86	1·60	6·06	Puri.
?8	—	0·6	—	Nil											
67	+7	7·8	+5·9	3·43	3·55	0·56	+2·99	4·83	1·23	3·70	2·25	+1·45	5·50	3·20	Hazaribagh.
72	—	6·5	—	1·77	2·10	0·62	+1·48	4·67	1·19	2·11	2·25	−0·14	4·67	3·54	Ranchi.
86	—	(b) 3·3	—	3·33	4·61	0·70	+3·91	6·00	1·31	5·14	2·38	+2·76	6·50	3·45	Palamau.
72	—	2·7	—	0·65	1·11	0·49	+0·62	2·67	1·08	1·24	1·98	−0·74	3·00	3·46	Manbhum.
78	—	3·5	—	0·31	0·33	0·41	−0·08	0·?5	0·?0	0·80	2·58	−1·78	2·25	4·19	Singhbhum.
?0	+2	(m) 9·0	+5·5	1·10											Sibsagar.
?3	+2	(g) 5·3	+3·4	0·03											Dhubri.
?0	0	(f) 5·6	+2·1	0·59											Silchar.

(f) Mean of 25 days. (g) Mean of 24 days. (h) Mean of 23 days. (k) Mean of 20 days. (l) Mean of 19 days. (m) Mean of 14 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio[ns]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·03	...	...
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·02	0·14	...	...
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·07	0·02	...
			Helampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·02	0·09	...	...
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·11	...	...
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·04	...	...
			Murarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·07	...	...
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·06	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·01	...	...
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·05	...	...
			Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·12	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·04	...	...
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
			Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	0·05	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·02	0·05	0·01	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad..	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·10	0·02	...	...
			Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·17	...	...	...
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	0·08	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·20	...	...
			Akriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·10	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sangeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mollahat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morrellganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·07	...	...
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·04	0·02	...	...
			Naogaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·09	...	...
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·05	...	...	...
			Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·11	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Nitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·05	...
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·03	...
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·05	...
			Balurghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·01	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·01	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falakata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalchini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Pedong	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
		Tibet ...	Yatung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·05	...
		Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sundarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	0·04	...	...

Bengal in January 1900.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st Jan. 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st Jan.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·88	2·78	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	0·08	0·36	0·08	1·79	2·75	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·28	0·39	0·20	1·69	2·88	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	2	0·96	0·59	0·40	0·38	1·66	2·21	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·54	Nil	1·02	2·07	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1	0·92	0·55	0·45	0·45	3·19	2·53	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	1	1·00	0·49	0·49	0·35	2·34	2·22	Hotampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·03	...	3	0·96	0·93	0·54	0·62	3·07	2·54	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·44	0·42	0·40	1·61	2·18	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·55	...	...	3	?	1·16	?	0·55	3·75	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·31	?	0·25	1·80	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·16	0·34	0·15	1·10	2·61	Bankura ..	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·19	0·33	0·14	2·40	2·27	Vishnupur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·87	0·42	0·38	0·42	1·76	2·11	Maliara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·22	0·34	0·22	0·87	2·76	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·10	0·38	0·10	0·86	1·96	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·42	Nil	Nil	2·49	Kotalpur.		Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·73	0·27	0·18	0·15	2·22	1·53	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·47	0·47	0·43	1·75	2·34	Gangajalghati			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	0·04	0·17	0·04	0·59	3·43	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·80	0·69	0·46	0·35	3·39	2·44	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·54	6·16	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·68	Nil	0·30	Nil	1·21	3·31	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·05	0·52	0·05	0·62	3·45	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·79	0·04	0·38	0·04	0·73	1·95	Ghatal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·38	2·88	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·70	0·20	0·29	0·21	4·15	2·45	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·62	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·84	3·19	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	0·08	0·34	0·06	1·25	2·74	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·79	0·10	0·34	0·10	0·69	2·44	Jahanabad			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·46	Nil	1·03	3·16	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	0·03	0·28	0·03	0·31	2·11	Mohesreka			South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·21	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	Nil	0·32	Nil	1·71	6·75	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·49	Nil	1·21	3·64	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Budge-Budge.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·41	Nil	1·88	3·87	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·60	Nil	1·39	3·41	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·96	3·06	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·33	0·46	0·33	1·54	3·18	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	0·06	0·52	0·05	2·84	3·43	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	Nil	0·39	Nil	0·45	3·25	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·45	Nil	1·46	3·65	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	0·02	0·30	0·02	1·61	2·76	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·84	0·07	0·28	0·07	2·55	3·11	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·27	0·33	0·19	2·13	2·66	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·14	0·34	0·14	2·27	3·28	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	0·27	0·30	0·27	2·50	2·61	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	2	1·04	0·95	0·52	0·75	2·83	2·51	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	0·62	0·28	0·45	2·35	2·48	Lalbagh.		Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	2	0·70	0·68	0·54	0·55	3·03	2·32	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·17	...	...	2	0·88	0·93	0·51	0·47	2·75	2·33	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·39	...	...	4	0·91	1·20	0·51	0·50	6·70	2·79	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	2	1·33	0·74	0·66	0·55	2·86	2·91	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·20	0·25	0·20	0·40	2·29	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	2	0·86	0·55	0·38	0·42	2·50	2·55	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·02	0·64	0·02	1·62	3·92	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·55	Nil	2·88	4·32	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	0·02	0·28	0·02	1·33	3·34	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·28	Nil	3·21	2·99	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	0·05	0·35	0·05	1·03	3·25	Bangaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·43	Nil	1·50	3·36	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·79	Nil	0·56	Nil	4·53	4·46	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·21	Nil	0·50	Nil	2·13	3·60	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·50	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·28	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·41	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·93	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·22	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·55	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·55	?	Mollahat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·09	?	Morellganj.			
																	Tala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	2	0·81	0·82	0·41	0·48	2·82	2·17	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	2	1·00	0·54	0·61	0·29	3·26	2·86	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	2	0·92	0·94	0·48	0·56	3·35	2·03	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·34	0·37	0·29	2·86	2·07	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	3	0·60	1·11	0·42	0·70	2·66	1·60	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	2	0·88	0·75	0·42	0·55	3·12	1·92	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	2	?	1·13	?	0·93	2·51	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	2	?	0·53	?	0·43	2·47	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	2	?	0·65	?	0·50	1·65	?	*Gangarampur.*			
0·03	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	3	0·64	0·78	0·46	0·29	1·17	1·45	Churaman.			
...	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	2	1·05	0·35	0·64	0·15	0·83	1·48	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	0·88	0·16	0·45	0·05	1·28	2·50	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	2	0·86	0·90	0·39	0·72	1·69	1·74	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·01	?	0·01	0·01	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·03	0·90	?	*Setabganj.*			
0·01	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·04	0·34	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	0·02	0·53	0·02	1·73	3·19	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·58	Nil	1·91	2·34	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·56	Nil	0·59	Nil	2·41	1·68	Falakata.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·63	1·94	Debiganj.			
...	...	0·06	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·10	8·02	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
											?		?			?	Kalchini.			
...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·69	0·16	1·24	0·16	6·26	6·45	Baxa ..	Darjeeling.		
...	...	0·12	0·10	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	0·24	0·60	0·12	3·00	2·45	Siliguri.		Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
0·01	0·05	0·32	0·38	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	1·65	0·90	0·67	0·38	2·17	4·21	Darjeeling.			
											0·19		0·04			2·39	Kalimpong.			
...	0·03	0·24	0·37	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·85	?	0·37	3·00	?	*Mungpoo.*			
...	...	0·30	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·50	?	0·30	2·94	?	*Kurseong*			
0·01	0·12	0·21	0·26	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·80	?	0·26	4·00	?	*Pedong.*			
0·10	0·25	1·10	0·25	0·30	0·20	...	0·05	...	...		?		?			?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·55	Nil	1·19	2·47	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·47	Nil	1·11	2·34	Cooch Behar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·75	2·31	Mickliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·84	2·52	Matabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·09	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	2	0·76	0·65	0·40	0·50	3·88	2·30	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·61	Nil	1·58	3·14	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	1	?	0·43	?	0·35	1·35	?	*Peerganj.*			
											0·80		0·51			1·76	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	2	?	0·67	?	0·57	4·08	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·80	2·12	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1	1·09	0·11	0·33	0·11	3·47	1·45	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	3·34	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1	0·84	0·36	0·56	0·31	2·09	3·15	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	2	1·00	0·28	0·41	0·18	3·32	3·10	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·03	...	3	0·88	0·67	0·47	0·30	4·36	2·58	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	1	0·68	0·25	0·41	0·25	3·87	1·89	Panchbibi.			
										1	0·85	0·14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pabna.	Pabna.		

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in January 1900—*continued.*

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·06	0·01	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hatya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·58	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·22	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·05	...	0·18	0·01	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·65	...	...	...	...
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·12	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	0·20	...	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·13	0·01	0·37	0·16	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·41	...	0·07	0·06	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·05	0·15	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·25	...	0·28	0·01	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·15	0·10	0·02	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·30	0·01	0·58	0·01	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·47	...	0·18	0·19	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...
			Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·30	...	0·30	0·20	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·30	0·03	...	...	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·60	0·13	0·01	0·24	0·03	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·04	0·12	0·05	0·12	...
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·08	0·21	0·01	0·34	0·04	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·21	...
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Agaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·22	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·11	...	...	...
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·50	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·06	0·10	0·30	0·06	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·05	0·10	0·12	...	...
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·21	0·31	0·04	...	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·35	...	...	...	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·25	...	...	...	...
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·35	...	...	...	...
			Amnaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	0·10	...	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·30	...	...	...	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·22	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·23	...	0·03	...	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·21	...	...	...	...
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·15	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·32	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·17	0·01	...	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa																				
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·14	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·11	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·09	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·25	...	0·02	0·02	0·02
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·02	...	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·08	0·22	0·15	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	0·02	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·08	0·08	0·01
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...
			Khargpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·06	0·05	...

Station	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st Jan. 1900	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Jan.
Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·22	0·10	0·46	0·01	3·00	4·18
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·38	Nil	2·68	3·12
Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·74	4·46
Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·48	Nil	4·12	3·30
Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·39	Nil	0·48	Nil	1·90	3·46
Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	0·07	0·53	0·07	4·17	3·13
Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	1	0·96	0·14	0·45	0·13	3·73	2·92
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1	0·85	0·24	0·39	0·10	5·06	3·21
Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·84	Nil	0·44	Nil	1·10	3·04
Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	0·07	0·19	0·07	5·02	3·76
Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·65	2·87
Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·56	Nil	7·00	2·52
Sherepur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	2	?	0·34	?	0·24	4·11	?
Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	2	0·90	0·60	0·34	0·50	4·18	2·05
Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	1	?	0·27	?	0·21	2·40	?
Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·54	Nil	4·40	3·47
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	Nil	0·36	Nil	4·88	3·46
Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	0·11	0·41	0·11	4·30	3·34
Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·61	Nil	19·64	4·83
Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·55	Nil	9·96	4·48
Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·61	Nil	10·64	4·83
Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·21	Nil	4·42	4·03
Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·42	Nil	12·09	4·31
Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14·94	?
Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·42	Nil	21·52	4·53
Agartola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·19	Nil	0·58	Nil	8·77	4·53
Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·53	Nil	5·83	4·12
Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·94	Nil	0·44	Nil	7·12	4·09
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·28	0·08	0·69	0·08	3·69	3·83
Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·31	Nil	2·42	4·78
Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·30	Nil	4·00	3·43
Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·71	3·04
Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	0·06	0·23	0·06	5·21	4·13
Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·30	Nil	3·23	3·54
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·47	Nil	15·41	5·96
Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·55	Nil	9·86	6·00
Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·42	Nil	14·68	6·83
Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·42	Nil	8·48	4·23
Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	9·73	?
Hatya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14·34	?
Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·60	?
Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	Nil	0·56	Nil	29·65	6·58
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·49	Nil	25·43	4·99
Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·68	Nil	29·18	8·20
Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·37	Nil	22·88	5·46
Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·35	Nil	17·70	5·72
Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	21·03	?
Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	10·99	?
Rangamati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·51	Nil	14·73	5·05
Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	15·37	?
Patna	...	0·57	0·68	0·84	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·06	6	1·23	3·50	0·63	0·84	5·43	2·14
Dinapore	...	0·89	0·55	1·28	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·04	6	1·31	3·05	0·62	1·28	4·70	2·21
Bihar	...	0·11	1·02	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·21	7	1·44	2·64	0·67	1·02	3·91	1·99
Barh	...	0·32	1·12	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·05	6	1·19	3·83	0·55	1·42	4·93	1·85
Bikram	...	0·05	1·40	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·67	5	1·22	3·33	0·62	1·40	5·71	2·02
Hilsa	...	1·65	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·10	7	1·38	4·65	0·70	1·65	5·80	1·92
Aurungabad	...	0·02	0·91	0·05	...	...	...	...	1·43	0·03	0·35	7	1·20	3·65	0·61	1·43	3·97	1·75
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·22	4	1·31	2·05	0·58	1·13	2·47	2·07
Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	0·20	4	1·12	1·72	0·66	0·85	1·88	1·79
Jahanabad	...	...	0·38	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·10	5	1·26	1·79	0·70	0·07	2·73	1·80
Arwal	...	0·03	1·05	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·20	7	1·40	2·86	0·79	1·05	3·59	2·08
Daudnagar	...	0·04	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·28	5	1·00	2·25	0·55	0·86	4·07	1·68
Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·29	6	1·40	2·35	0·72	1·04	2·98	1·68
Rajauli													0·90		0·59			2·01
Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·58	4	1·20	2·32	0·57	0·89	2·57	1·07
Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	0·50	7	?	2·90	?	1·00	?	?
Buxar	...	0·58	0·92	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·20	7	1·02	2·96	0·72	0·92	3·82	2·51
Dehri	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·06	0·23	4	1·12	1·71	0·62	0·87	2·80	2·33
Bhabhua	...	0·24	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·14	0·30	9	1·48	2·95	0·66	0·85	3·00	2·55
Sasaram	...	0·09	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·02	0·34	5	1·52	2·93	0·21	1·10	3·46	2·17
Arrah	...	1·00	1·80	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·10	0·20	8	1·30	4·60	0·73	1·80	7·11	2·05
Mohanea	...	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	1·20	5	0·90	8·81	0·75	6·50	8·61	2·14
Khiri	...	0·05	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·11	0·21	5	?	2·40	?	1·70	2·73	?
Agaon	...	0·17	2·00	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·12	7	?	4·16	?	2·00	5·66	?
Ramagar	...	...	0·95	1·37	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·31	5	?	3·20	?	1·37	3·52	?
Koath	...	0·16	1·80	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·18	8	?	3·27	?	1·80	3·52	?
Sikraul	...	0·35	3·07	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·25	6	?	4·88	?	3·07	6·00	?
Bassowan	...	0·10	2·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·18	7	?	3·87	?	2·23	3·87	?
Monaharpur	...	0·08	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·27	6	?	3·56	?	2·10	3·76	?
Chausa	...	0·47	1·02	0·41	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·51	...	0·46	8	?	3·77	?	1·02	4·10	?
Gopalganj	...	0·28	0·42	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·24	2·54	0·69	1·45	2·84	1·67
Siwan	...	0·40	0·50	1·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·76	3·37	0·80	1·73	3·99	2·37
Ekma	...	0·77	0·75	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·45	?	1·60	4·26	?
Chapra	...	1·27	0·44	1·42	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	5	1·46	3·57	0·68	1·42	4·02	2·10
Hathwa	...	0·34	0·40	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·12	?	1·78	3·35	?
Amnaur	...	0·50	1·50	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·00	?	1·50	4·97	?
Basantpur	...	0·23	0·09	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·57	?	1·35	2·93	?
Darowlee	...	0·61	1·00	1·05	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	6	?	3·86	?	1·65	4·16	?
Bhoreh	...	0·35	0·60	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·95	?	1·50	3·07	?
Motihari	...	0·16	0·85	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·35	3·42	0·71	2·15	3·52	1·89
Bettiah	...	0·00	0·74	1·41	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	3	1·21	2·59	0·66	1·41	2·74	1·59
Bagaha	...	0·33	0·36	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	5	1·50	4·00	0·80	2·81	4·88	2·05
Burhurwa	...	0·22	0·54	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·40	2·47	0·75	1·44	2·68	2·06
Ramnagar	...	0·20	0·42	2·11	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·09	?	2·11	3·76	?
Sitamarhi	...	0·10	0·56	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·08	2·00	0·67	0·97	2·28	1·81
Muzaffarpur	...	0·20	0·60	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·36	1·57	0·84	0·69	3·19	2·46
Hajipur	...	0·36	0·65	1·14	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·03	6	1·42	2·83	0·75	1·14	6·88	1·87
Paru	...	0·31	1·50	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·40	2·71	0·57	1·50	5·41	1·36
Mahuwa													1·10		0·73			1·84
Shiuhar	...	0·24	0·45	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	4	1·00	1·87	0·84	0·78	2·21	2·27
Pupri	...	0·15	0·53	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·10	1·83	0·75	0·53	1·09	1·80
Tajpur	...	0·50	0·94	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	5	1·16	2·13	0·73	0·94	5·83	1·83
Darbhanga	...	0·12	0·62	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·24	1·34	0·66	0·62	4·48	1·94
Madhubani	...	0·11	0·54	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·13	1·58	0·79	0·85	3·01	1·80
Bahera	...	0·25	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	3	1·20	0·88	0·92	0·50	3·86	1·35
Rosera	...	0·20	0·35	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	5	1·40	1·82	0·82	0·70	4·26	1·31
Begusarai	...	0·16	1·04	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	0·04	7	1·24	3·11	0·62	1·04	4·07	2·14
Monghyr	...	0·09	0·39	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·12	5	1·19	2·31	0·51	0·73	2·94	1·82
Jamui	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·16	6	1·04	1·96	0·67	1·05	2·56	1·58
Gogri	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	3	1·00	3·03	1·12	1·50	3·03	1·56
Jamalpur	...	0·05	0·53	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	4	?	2·14	?	0·68	2·57	?
Shaikhpura	...	0·07	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·12	4	0·70	2·02	0·72	1·15	2·37	1·40
Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·54	0·01	0·11	3	?	2·20	?	1·54	2·42	?
Chupreon	...	0·21	0·21	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	5	?	0·27	?	0·45	2·56	?
Gidhaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·20	3	?	2·05	?	1·50	2·05	?
Khargpur	...	0·25	0·92	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	5	?	2·81	?	0·95	4·11	?

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in January 1900—*concluded.*

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st Jan. 1900	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Jan.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·35	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	4	1·80	1·01	0·59	0·35	1·38	1·79
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...		?		?			?
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·46	0·29	0·02	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	4	1·66	1·24	0·58	0·46	2·40	1·08
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·13	0·30	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·29	0·70	1·43	0·59	2·35	2·10
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·48	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	5	1·12	2·23	0·48	0·95	2·4	1·67
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	4	1·32	1·66	0·62	1·15	2·15	2·14
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·10	0·12	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	5	1·10	1·91	0·61	0·76	1·91	1·46
			Bansil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·21	3	?	1·76	?	1·30	1·81	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·31	0·64	0·30	0·30	1·91
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·88	0·35	0·40	0·17	0·38	1·70
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·03	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	3	0·80	0·47	0·49	0·10	0·54	2·16
			Gondwara (Korah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·08	3	1·90	0·59	0·86	0·25	0·59	1·72
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	0·44	?	0·11	0·44	?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·58	?	0·35	0·93	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·10	0·42	0·10	0·10	1·31
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	2	0·81	1·06	0·52	0·88	2·69	2·54
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	3	0·94	0·97	0·39	0·38	1·47	1·48
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	1	0·70	0·67	0·40	0·58	1·88	1·30
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·05	...	2	0·90	1·60	0·71	1·06	2·36	0·96
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·02	0·08	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·54	1·14	0·25	0·95	1·44	1·45
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·03	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	...	...	3	0·92	1·68	0·47	1·28	1·99	1·85
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·05	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	...	2	0·68	1·71	0·43	1·23	3·18	2·14
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·11	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	3	1·17	1·61	0·61	0·78	3·17	2·52
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·09	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	...	0·05	3	1·00	2·38	0·47	1·75	3·14	2·33
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·26	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	2	0·81	1·37	0·48	0·70	1·71	2·30
			Mohagama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·31	0·90	?
			Nunihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·60		0·52			1·76
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	2	?	0·38	?	0·23	0·68	?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	2	?	1·32	?	0·81	2·76	?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·10	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·01	3	?	1·84	?	0·93	2·17	?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	0·10	3	?	2·09	?	1·37	2·09	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	2	?	1·75	?	0·99	1·84	?
			Barkopa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	4	?	1·76	?	1·12	1·76	?
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	3	?	1·21	?	0·79	1·21	?
			Moheshpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·12	?	0·80	4·25	?
			Hiranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·10	3	?	1·36	?	0· 3	?	
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	3	?	1·60	?	1·35	3·14	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·07	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	3	?	1·52	?	0·74	1·67	?
			Bario	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	0·35	4	?	1·80	?	1·05	2·10	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·95	5·66
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·08	5·10
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·04	5·26
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·86	8·75
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·95	6·75
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·51	4·32
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·38	4·53
			Salipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·34	Nil	1·16	5·01
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·67	?	0·58	0·67	?
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·39	4·15
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·41	Nil	1·62	5·38
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0·36	Nil	1·40	4·17
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	0·11	0·23	0·11	1·10	3·43
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·66	0·12	0·38	0·12	1·03	4·57
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	0·07	0·51	0·07	0·57	2·58
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·04	0·21	0·04	0·59	3·13
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·43	9·19
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·72	5·75
			Banpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·19	6·96
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·86	9·87
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·13	?
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·15	5·65
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·99	?
			Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·48	?
			Kanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·22	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·25	5	1·08	2·60	0·45	1·12	2·74	2·10
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·17	0·03	0·41	0·59	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·18	0·07	5	1·38	3·48	0·56	1·17	3·70	2·33
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·50	...	0·15	0·24	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	...	0·47	6	1·60	4·65	0·79	3·12	4·87	2·21
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·41	...	0·31	0·40	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·71	0·02	0·29	7	1·70	4·79	0·73	2·71	4·84	2·20
			Karandeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·08	0·18	3	0·80	2·76	0·30	2·50	2·76	1·74
			Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·05	1·16	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·05	...	4	0·70	3·09	0·44	1·20	3·29	3·00
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·09	0·37	0·76	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	7	1·15	3·19	0·74	1·09	2·19	2·02
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·11	0·63	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	5	1·28	1·79	0·54	0·63	1·81	2·32
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·18	1·32	0·60	0·70	1·32	1·61
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·23	0·58	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	3	?	1·56	?	0·60	1·56	?
			Bano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·20	?	0·96	?	?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?
			Kurdeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·50	0·75	1·50	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	5	?	3·27	?	1·50	3·27	?
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·71		1·00			2·32
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	0·06	0·80	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	5	1·39	3·36	0·78	0·98	3·38	4·10
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·08		0·3?			2·57
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·72	...	0·45	0·48	...	0·05	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·13	0·08	7	1·33	3·59	0·72	0·88	3·59	2·24
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·10	...	1·10	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·10	...	6	0·80	6·45	0·37	2·10	6·45	2·56
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	1·10	...	4	1·30	4·75	0·63	1·60	6·75	2·19
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	0·62	0·40	...	0·09	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·14	7	1·80	3·67	1·06	0·69	3·77	2·49
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·10	1·35	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	5	?	3·05	?	1·35	3·05	?
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·09	...	0·30	0·50	1·02	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·16	0·23	7	?	4·13	?	1·50	4·13	?
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	2·07	...	0·78	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·31	...	6	?	4·12	?	1·16	4·12	?
			Nagaruntari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·27	...	0·40	0·28	...	0·14	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·48	0·37	7	?	1·09	?	0·40	2·17	?
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·72	...	0·85	0·65	...	0·10	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·02	0·06	7	?	4·01	?	1·00	5·24	?
			Chatterpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·53	...	0·26	0·33	...	0·21	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·45	8	?	2·44	?	0·53	3·43	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	2	1·21	0·69	0·40	0·51	0·74	2·01
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·44	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·04	...	3	1·04	1·48	0·60	0·83	1·61	2·13
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	3	1·10	0·79	0·52	0·39	1·09	1·87
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·32	0·34	0·23	0·41	2·13
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	3	0·80	1·48	0·40	0·75	1·65	1·59
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	0·59	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	4	1·33	1·91	0·61	1·09	2·07	2·14
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·38	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	2	?	1·28	?	0·80	1·48	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1	1·85	0·31	0·58	0·24	0·50	2·53
			Chakradharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·02	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	3	0·90	1·15	0·35	0·71	1·18	2·43
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	0·03	0·59	0·03	0·57	2·90
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·18	2·43
			Gaikura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·50	?	0·30	0·50	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	0·24	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·28	?	0·22	0·30	?
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·79	0·60	0·18	0·40	0·73	2·96
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·18	?	0·18	1·16	?
			Talcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·83	0·23	0·23	0·23	0·23	2·62
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·26	3·79
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·55	0·31	0·33	0·31	0·36	3·65
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·55	3·65
			Bisipara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	0·24	0·34	0·24	0·34	3·91
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·87		0·24			3·96
			Barumba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·22	?
			Baisenga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·03	0·48	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1900.

ATMOSPHERIC conditions were exceptional during January in several important respects. In ordinary years it is a month of almost unbroken fine weather, the only variation arising from the shallow depressions which cross the province from the west and probably cause during their passage moderate variations in temperature and light rainfall. The average rainfall is very uniform for the different divisions, and though somewhat more in amount in the west than in other parts of the province, differs by only small amounts in any part from half an inch.

The more exceptional features in the month just past were the almost continuous high temperature in most districts and the relatively heavy rainfall in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Average temperature was more than 3° above the normal in Orissa, between 2°·5 and 3° above in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and more than 1° above in Assam and North Bengal. In Bihar it was about normal.

Rainfall was largely confined to Chota Nagpur and Bihar, which received on an average 2·3 and 2·2 inches, respectively, the corresponding normal amounts being ·6 and ·5 inch. Though it was not altogether absent in other divisions, rainfall was not only much lighter than in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but was considerably below the small amounts normal for January. North Bengal received ·34 inch, South-West Bengal ·24 inch, while in Orissa and East Bengal it was practically nil.

The explanation of both the above peculiarities, viz., continued high temperature in the east and south of the province and the heavy rainfall in the western districts, appears to be in the check which the shallow depressions causing the unsettled weather received while over Chota Nagpur and Bihar. This check was due to a brisk rise of pressure in the east. The depressions filled up there, and as there was in consequence more irregularity in the wind system, local disturbances with general rainfall and in some cases hail occurred in the western districts. The high temperature which precedes cold weather depressions gives way when the dry north-westerly winds begin in the rear of the disturbance. But as in the above cases the depressions failed to reach Bengal Proper, the after-effects also failed, and the high temperature continued.

A depression of some depth crossed the north of the province in the early part of the month and deepened considerably while the central area was in North Bengal, but as is usual with low pressure areas which are further north than usual, practically no rain fell, only one or two very light showers being recorded in North Bengal. The first disturbance with rainfall occurred in the middle of the month, and a second followed after a few days interval. Both caused several days cloudy showery weather in the western districts, the average number of rainy days for the whole of Chota Nagpur and Bihar being 4, large as compared with the normal number 1.

At the beginning of the month pressure was relatively low over the whole province, most so in Bihar where there was a cyclonic circulation of light winds. Calm weather with light airs prevailed over both the province and the Bay, and temperature was increasing in the western districts This low pressure remained noticeable for some days, and temperature continued to increase, especially in the south of the province, where there was excess of about 8°.

The low pressure had considerably diminished by the 5th, but a brisk fall set in on the 6th and continued more rapidly on the 7th, especially in North Bengal and Assam, where the fall was about ·15 inch, and defect was ·25 inch.

This sudden fall was followed on the 8th by a rise of similar amount, and the distribution soon became normal. These rapid pressure oscillations were accompanied by a fall in temperature of several degrees in the north-east. Practically no rain fell, and the high temperature underwent little change in the southern districts.

As high pressure developed in the north-west between the 10th and 12th northerly winds became more general and stronger, and the usual cold season conditions extended southwards. On the 13th mean temperature was low at all stations, the greatest defect being 5° in the central districts. But it was of very short duration as pressure began to fall on the 14th, and weather became unsettled in Bihar and Chota Nagpur with general rain on the 15th. The brisk rise of pressure in the east on the 16th appeared to prevent the eastward extension of the rainfall as the cyclonic winds continued over Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and more or less heavy showers fell in these divisions on the 15th and 16th, and in a more scattered form till the 19th. Though numerous showers fell in other parts they were much lighter than in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The area of disturbance is well shown by the temperature distribution on the 16th In Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal and the eastern half of North Bengal mean temperature was 2° to 4° above the normal. Elsewhere it was low by amounts increasing towards the west, the greatest defect being 6° in the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the following days there was only a small defect in the west.

High pressure was general on the 19th and 20th with a moderately steep gradient towards the south and north-westerly winds; but pressure was again falling in the west on the 21st, after which there was another period of rainy weather, almost entirely confined to Bihar.

Numerous and in some cases heavy showers fell between the 22nd and 24th, not, however' with any great change of temperature which remained high in all parts of the province.

Though pressure oscillations continued larger than usual, only a few scattered showers fell between the 25th and 28th, after which showers were again fairly general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and extended to part of North Bengal During these latter days of the month temperature was below the normal in Bihar, and there was a considerable fall in other parts of the province, but on the 31st it recovered rapidly, means being between 5° and 8° above the normal in all parts of the province.

Pressure oscillations have been rather larger than usual and fairly continuous throughout the month. As readings have been alternately above and below the normal, the effect of the variations, occasionally of considerable amount, has been small on the monthly averages, which differ very little from the normal. The greatest difference is defect of ·02 inch in the west of Bihar.

Temperature has been above the normal almost continuously and at times by 8° to 10°. The only occasion of comparatively cool weather in all districts was in the middle of the month, when, owing to high pressure in the north-west, northerly winds were stronger. There was local low temperature in Bihar not unfrequently during the latter half of the month, with the result that mean temperature for the month was only half a degree above the normal in that division. In the others mean temperature was high by large amounts. In North Bengal and Assam excess was between 1° and 2°, in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur about 2°, and in Orissa more than 3°.

Rainfall has not been up to the average in any part of the Province except Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where, however, the fall was about four times the average for the month. It began in the west of the Province about the middle of the month, and from that time, especially in Bihar, it was, with short intervals of one or two days at a time, fairly continuous till the end. In other divisions only a few scattered showers fell.

The total fall in Chota Nagpur on an average for the whole division was 2·34 inches, in Bihar 2·23, in North Bengal ·34, South-West Bengal ·24, East Bengal ·04, and in Orissa only ·02 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of January 1900:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	80·3	45·1	80·0	57·7	68·9	+2·5	0·24	0·40	—0·16	0·72	0·82	—0·10	1·87	2·97
North Bengal	86·2	42·0	75·1	53·4	64·3	+1·0	0·34	0·47	—0·13	1·48	0·93	+0·55	2·31	2·26
East "	86·3	46·0	79·2	56·7	68·0	+2·9	0·04	0·44	—0·40	0·17	0·89	—0·72	2·74	4·25
Bihar	82·9	39·0	72·4	52·6	62·5	+0·5	2·23	0·66	+1·57	4·33	1·13	+3·20	3·13	1·90
Orissa	90·4	54·5	83·3	64·0	73·7	+3·3	0·03	0·35	—0·33	0·10	0·61	—0·51	0·65	5·46
Chota Nagpur*	87·6	40·0	76·9	55·4	66·2	+2·7	2·34	0·55	+1·79	3·84	1·15	+2·69	2·60	2·25
Assam	85·3	46·6	74·3	53·0	64·0	+1·2								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th February 1900

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th February 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
				Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Feb.	11th	142·4	6·4	29·917	75·6	88·5	20·4	68·1	71·4	0·719	69·4	82	SSW, calm and variable.	74	0·25	Partially cloudy, ⌓, ≡, t, <, /, p.
"	12th	138·6	6·0	·871	74·3	86·6	20·2	66·4	69·7	·667	67·2	80	WNW and calm ...	52	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	13th	135·2	3·3	·834	75·6	85·3	16·6	68·7	72·8	·770	71·4	87	ESE, calm and variable.	86	0·23	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, <, K, ▲.
"	14th	137·3	8·4	·914	73·8	82·6	13·2	69·4	67·3	·534	63·4	72	N by W and N ...	65	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	15th	136·4	8·6	·945	70·4	82·6	22·2	60·4	63·1	·485	58·0	68	ENE and calm ...	40	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	16th	136·9	8·3	·898	73·3	85·0	21·7	63·3	67·1	·582	63·2	71	NE by N, WNW and calm.	33	"	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	137·7	8·1	·829	73·6	86·8	21·6	65·2	69·1	·652	66·5	79	Calm and variable	42	0·17	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <, /.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 903
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·949
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	49·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·4
The mean temperature of the seven days	73·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72·7
The extreme variation of temperature	28·1
The maximum temperature	88·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	68
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th February 1900	0·65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·29
The total fall from 1st January to 17th February 1900	0·65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·08

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; ≡, fog; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; p, passing temporary showers; o, overcast; K thunderstorm; ▲, hail.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 19th February 1900.

C. W. PEAKE,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of December 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900. During the month.			Tollage, 1899-1900. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1898-99. During the month.			Tollage, 1898-99. To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	907	4	3	8,232	9	7	637	9	6	16,835	7	4
Kendrapara ditto ...	4,746	9	0	47,730	12	6	7,913	0	3	60,359	5	4
High Level, Range I	1,136	4	3	9,033	11	3	2,256	4	3	15,382	5	9
Ditto " II	180	0	9	1,989	5	6	276	10	3	2,266	6	6
Ditto " III	30	14	6	951	6	3	37	14	6	712	4	9
Jajpur Canal ...	26	5	6	291	4	3	48	11	6	179	3	3
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,027	6	3	68,229	1	4	11,170	2	3	95,735	0	11
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	6,834	3	6	72,324	4	0	8,474	14	9	74,408	13	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	2,191	9	3	38,147	12	3	2,596	2	9	56,228	8	3
Total South-Western Circle	9,025	12	9	1,10,472	0	3	11,071	1	6	1,30,637	5	9
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,826	3	9	31,254	10	6	2,211	0	0	28,028	9	9
Arrah ditto ...	2,075	8	3	21,820	15	0	3,807	3	9	36,324	12	0
Buxar ditto ...	1,337	6	9	11,918	4	9	751	5	3	7,192	5	3
Total Sone Circle ...	6,239	2	9	67,993	14	3	6,769	9	0	71,545	11	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,292	5	9	2,46,694	15	10	29,010	12	9	2,97,918	1	8

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			Tollage, 1899-1900. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			Tollage, 1898-99. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			Tollage, 1898-99. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.		
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.																				
High Level ...	......	......	......			44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0	3,751	89	3,227	4	9	34,937	2,687	26,624	4	8
Total Orissa Circle	......	......	......			44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0	3,751	89	3,227	4	9	34,937	2,687	26,624	4	8

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900. During the month.			Earnings, 1899-1900. To end of the month.			Earnings, 1898-99. During the month.			Earnings, 1898-99. To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	7,027	6	3	1,14,578	12	4	14,397	7	0	1,22,359	5	7
Midnapore Canal ...	6,834	3	6	72,324	4	0	8,474	14	9	74,408	13	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	2,191	9	3	38,147	12	3	2,596	2	9	56,228	8	3
Sone Canals ...	6,239	2	9	67,993	14	3	6,769	9	0	71,545	11	0
Total ...	22,292	5	9	2,93,044	10	10	32,238	1	6	3,24,542	6	4

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of December 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	29,578	8	6	2,21,639	0	9	33,530	2	9	1,90,373	7	3
Tolly's Nala ...	7,650	6	0	62,397	9	6	7,479	7	9	45,009	12	0
Total ..	37,228	14	6	2,84,036	10	3	41,009	10	6	2,35,383	3	3
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,137	6	9	31,243	11	9	4,294	15	9	51,355	13	6
Nadia Rivers ...	4,496	6	6	92,943	11	0	5,557	15	6	76,384	11	8
Grand Total ...	43,862	11	9	4,08,224	1	0	50,862	9	9	3,63,123	12	5

Calcutta,
The 19th February 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 18th February 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,547	4,21,150	7,177	1,376	2,82,780	4,444
Jute	41	21,060	323	73	31,975	517
Firewood	78	59,325	891	46	34,875	518
Other articles	916	2,18,[illegible]95	3,037	670	1,79,775	2,332
Total ...	2,582	7,20,120	11,427	2,165	5,29,405	7,811

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	224,200	1,15,100 0 0	10,42,440 0	1,61,210 0 0	8,570 0 0	2,84,980 0 0	36,374	37,766	74,140
Or per mile of railway	269	138 0 0	1,250 0	193 0 0	1 0 0	*332 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,001,280	4,98,053 0 0	48,92,434 0	8,27,268 0 0	80,486 0 0	14,05,807 0 0	175,993	189,537	365,530
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,225,480	6,13,153 0 0	59,34,874 0	9,88,478 0 0	89,056 0 0	16,90,087 0 0	212,367	227,303	439,670
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	207,432	98,921 0 0	9,63,032 0	1,28,703 0 0	9,538 0 0	2,37,162 0 0	34,473	34,026	68,499
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	251	120 0 0	1,171 0	156 0 0	1 0 0	277 0 0	......	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,242,261	5,95,550 0 0	52,42,449 0	7,54,530 0 0	75,758 0 0	14,25,837 0 0	208,634	200,253	408,887

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is mainly due to jute and food-grains.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,170	8,570 0 0	18,690 0	1,910 0 0	60 0 0	10,560 0 0	2,284	1,594	3,878
Or per mile of railway	304	100 0 0	217 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	123 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	114,870	40,270 0 0	167,920 0	16,260 0 0	850 0 0	57,380 0 0	12,078	7,486	19,564
Total for 6 weeks ...	141,040	48,840 0 0	186,610 0	18,170 0 0	910 0 0	67,940 0 0	14,362	9,080	23,442
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,821	7,203 0 0	35,473 0	3,275 0 0	234 0 0	10,712 0 0	2,533	1,739	4,273
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	84 0 0	412 0	38 0 0	3 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	139,533	42,903 0 0	177,433 0	17,540 0 0	1,211 0 0	61,719 0 0	14,906	9,510	24,416

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,880	920 0 0	16,700 0	610 0 0	180 0 0	1,710 0 0	217	928	†1,145
Or per mile of railway	57	28 0 0	503 0	18 0 0	......	*46 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,850	3,180 0 0	66,010 0	4,950 0 0	240 0 0	8,370 0 0	850	4,604	5,454
Total for 6 weeks ...	8,730	4,100 0 0	82,710 0	5,560 0 0	420 0 0	10,080 0 0	1,067	5,532	6,599
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,343	527 0 0	5,928 0	514 0 0	142 0 0	1,183 0 0	145	535	680
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	43	21 0 0	232 0	20 0 0	......	41 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,163	2,762 0 0	55,425 0	4,067 0 0	809 0 0	7,638 0 0	1,056	4,133	5,189

* Excluding coaching ferry 170.
† Includes ballast train-miles 573.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,170	1,990 0 0	7,420 0	430 0 0	10 0 0	2,430 0 0	950	*1,026	1,976
Or per mile of railway .	151	37 0 0	137 0	8 0 0	......	45 0 0	...	.	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	35,940	9,440 0 0	47,100 0	2,710 0 0	60 0 0	12,210 0 0	5,046	4,309	9,355
Total for 6 weeks ...	44,110	11,430 0 0	54,820 0	3,140 0 0	70 0 0	14,640 0 0	5,996	5,335	11,331
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,134	772 0 0	10,683 0	303 0 0	8 0 0	1,083 0 0	212	964	1,206
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	95	23 0 0	324 0	10 0 0	......	33 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,814	6,470 0 0	30,290 0	1,300 0 0	24 0 0	7,803 0 0	1,520	2,379	3,899

* Includes ballast train-miles 402.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,380	730 0 0	24,930 0	990 0 0	30 0 0	1,750 0 0	190	*1,342	1,532
Or per mile of railway .. .	96	30 0 0	1,007 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	71 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	12,310	3,831 0 0	1,02,982 0 0	4,492 0 0	437 0 0	8,760 0 0	1,000	4,921	5,921
Total for 6 weeks ...	14,690	4,561 0 0	1,27,912 0 0	5,482 0 0	467 0 0	10,510 0 0	1,190	6,263	7,453
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

*, Includes ballast train-miles 832.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the Week ended 3rd February 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	31,486	15,704 0 0	92,612 0	6,825 0 0	221 0 0	22,750 0 0	4,554	3,187	7,741
Or per mile of railway	212	*121 0 0	666 0	49 0 0	2 0 0	172 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	118,322	50,826 0 0	2,98,735 0	22,807 0 0	12,452 0 0	86,085 0 0	17,589	11,523	29,112
Total for 5 weeks ...	149,808	66,530 0 0	3,91,347 0	29,632 0 0	12,673 0 0	108,835 0 0	22,143	14,710	36,853
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,104	14,417 0 0	56,819 0	4,288 0 0	62 0 0	18,797 0 0	4,344	2,872	7,216
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	297	116 0 0	455 0	34 0 0	......	150 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	166,513	71,474 0 0	2,02,432 0	29,748 0 0	13,364 0 0	105,586 0 0	21,747	13,438	35,185

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th February 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	138,580	63,000	737,830	91,950	18,230	(a)1,73,180	26,736	(b)33,614	60,350
Or per mile of railway	127·72	58·06	675·42	84·75	16·80	159·61	......	......	......
For previous 4 6/7 weeks of half-year	593,330	2,64,200	32,23,790	3,82,730	88,460	7,35,390	133,908	138,427	272,335
Total for 5 6/7 weeks ...	731,910	3,27,200	39,66,620	4,74,680	1,06,690	9,08,570	160,644	172,041	332,685
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	113,610	47,947	654,835	89,253	17,768	1,54,968	20,347	(c)31,552	51,899
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	122·42	51·67	705·64	96·18	19·14	166·99	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	658,332	2,82,270	36,58,079	4,79,432	95,626	8,57,328	130,292	170,620	300,912

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,980 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ 4,158 „ „

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 10th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,023	165	10,509	506	7	678	177	111	288
Or per mile of railway	56·83	9·17	583·83	28·11	0·39	37·67	......	......	...
For previous 4 6/7 weeks of half-year	4,929	1,090	35,003	2,046	44	3,180	799	425	1,224
Total for 5 6/7 weeks ...	5,952	1,255	45,602	2,552	51	3,858	976	536	1,512
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 23rd December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	1,436	282 0 8	4,816	145 0 0	16 12 0	443 12 8	206	46	252
Or per mile of railway	79·78	15 10 8	267·56	8 0 11	0 14 11	24 10 6	......	......	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	8,493	1,788' 1 10	85,699	2,463 3 0	207 5 0	4,461 9 10	1,338	678	2,016
Total for 9½ weeks ...	9,929	2,070 2 0	90,515	21,611 3 0	224 1 0	4,905 6 6	1,544	724	2,268
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd February 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,113	17,502 0 0	1,67,141 0	10,393 0 0	539 0 0	28,454 0 0	3,649	6,474	10,123
Or per mile of railway ...	65·94	44·35	302·08	23·74	1·38	69·45	9·21	14·92	24·13
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	117,545	70,242 0 0	7,39,937 0	51,419 0 0	4,790 0 0	1,26,451 0 0	12,658	30,218	42,876
Total for 5 weeks ...	143,658	87,804 0 0	8,97,078 0	61,722 0 0	5,379 0 0	1,54,905 0 0	16,307	36,692	52,999
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,367	20,938 0 0	2,34,631 0	9,915 0 0	333 0 0	31,186 0 0	3,705	7,952	11,757
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	77·90	53·54	589·53	24·91	0·54	81·29	9·93	20·08	30·07
Total to corresponding date of previous year	153,243	99,964 0 0	12,23,609 0	56,009 0 0	3,819 0 0	1,59,792 0 0	17,952	40,721	58,673

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 3rd February 1900.			Receipts for week ending 4th February 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 3rd February 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 4th February 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	28,154	69·45	393	31,186	81·29	434	13,24,041	......	393	11,33,798	......	1,90,243	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th February 1900	12,816	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	12,777	0	0
Increase	39	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th February 1900	251	4	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	250	8	6
Increase	0	12	2
Receipts from 1st January to 10th February 1900	66,771	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	59,825	0	0
Increase	6,946	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.]*

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 169B., dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1900.

From—N. BONHAM-CARTER, ESQ., C.S., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of October, November, and December 1899.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 25,52,009 maunds, as compared with 25,99,230 maunds in the previous quarter and 26,82,538* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous

* Revised figures.

year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 59,82,021, as against Rs. 60,54,751 in the previous quarter and Rs. 62,70,341* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter and the quantity which remained in store at its close are shown in table (I) below:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,46,675
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	......
Total ...	4,46,675
Sold during the quarter	14,048
Wastage	3,901
Total ..	17,949
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,28,726

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 14,048 maunds, as compared with 17,834 maunds in the previous quarter and 20,103 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full amount sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	3rd quarter.		3rd quarter.		3rd quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	13,13,286	12,82,820	14,93,793	15,36,032	10,99,665	11,51,900
II.—Hamburg	1,72,059	1,81,302	1,48,361	1,81,610	4,67,044	2,86,002
III.—United States	......	......	2	2	......	......
IV.—Hongkong	......	......	......	......	11	11
IV.—Muscat	35,800	82,180	63,625	65,430	31,500	68,204
IV.—Aden	......	1,83,550	1,91,186	2,02,068	......	2,00,781
IV.—Linga	1,47,765	42,382	1,64,800	40,296	1,22,900	87,200
IV.—Bawayah	1,28,897	1,04,456	3,19,861	1,04,064	1,638	3,28,625
IV.—Salief	71,564	1,36,907	1,44,656	1,33,083	2,04,000	95,403
IV.—Hanjam	1,49,722	43,634	1,361	41,702	......	13,550
IV.—Jedda	......	......	......	2,100	......	2,082
IV.—Deigo Soarez (Madagascar) ...	......	......	82,667	......	......	5,462
IV.—Port Said	......	......	......	......	2	2
IV.—Ceylon	......	......	1	1	......	......
V.—Madras	20,000	13,498	......	428	......	......
V.—Coconada	13,810	13,810	......	......	3,000	......
VI.—Bombay	2,01,686	1,46,374	2,50,250	1,56,097	1,62,216	1,37,168
Total ...	22,54,480	22,41,408	28,00,972	24,14,415	20,91,976	23,76,174

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Third quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.	Second quarter of 1899-1900.	Third quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Salt Golas	18,34,249	18,62,926	17,26,129	24,17,957	24,85,905
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5,08,972	5,12 171	5,57,063	6,61,160	7,00,229
Chittagong Government Salt Golas	1,75,824	1,36,309	75,710	46,451	1,78,388
Ditto private ditto	98,537	96,567	55,957	23,115	14,512
Narayanganj (private bonded salt warehouses) ...	58,6[illegible]0	56,087	41,287	32,128	51,201
Khulna (ditto ditto) ...	2,982	2,232	1,605	1,596	2,416
Balasore (ditto ditto) ...	3,673	33	822	310	599
Chandbali (ditto ditto) ...	10,184	20,147	10,559	10,400	2,828
Bhairab Bazar (ditto ditto) ...	21,500	28,500	25,830	25,080	22,530
Jhalakati (ditto ditto) ...	30,800	45,000	18,100	19,041	31,198
Total ...	27,46,381	27,59,972	25,13,062	32,37,838	34,89,806

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vià Bali khal.	*Vià* Sankrail.	*Vià* Gewankhali.	*Vià* Kidderpore.	*Vià* Balliaghatta.	*Vià* Rathtala Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal, Bengal Central and South-Eastern Railways or *vià* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Third quarter of 1897-98...	1,37,118	1,07,020	84,352	41,487	3,48,547	702	10,59,199	1,55,689	2,06,346	13,770
Ditto of 1898-99...	1,46,644	1,31,214	90,078	72,490	3,80,989	153	8,78,072	3,63,877*	2,32,485	33,510
Ditto of 1899-1900	1,08,404	1,14,385	94,817	63,275	2,11,680	...	9,08,052	3,70,447	2,64,052	15,320

* Revised figure.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 19,490 maunds and 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 9,094 maunds and 20 seers in the previous quarter, and 6,370 maunds and 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

		Mds.	s.
October 1899	...	8,993	10
November „	...	5,625	0
December „	...	4,872	20
Total	...	19,490	30

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 1,587 maunds, as compared with 1,965 maunds in the previous quarter and 2,326 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

				Tons.
October 1899	...	...	...	7,660
November „	...	...	...	5,250
December „	...	...	...	3,740
		Total	...	16,650

It is reported that two sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,500 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending the 15th October 1899.	Fortnight ending the 31st October 1899.	Fortnight ending the 15th November 1899.	Fortnight ending the 30th November 1899.	Fortnight ending the 15th December 1899.	Fortnight ending the 31st December 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panga	69 14 10	58 10 0	59 8 0	60 15 4	63 2 5	53 0 0
Hamburg karkach	52 9 4	52 11 4	52 7 2	53 0 0	53 12 2	55 10 0
Muscat ditto	42 0 0	31 11 5	......	30 0 0	.	33 0 0
Jedda ditto	......				......	......
Bombay ditto	48 12 9	45 14 0	41 10 0	40 0 0	41 1 9	43 0 0
Rock ditto	......	30 0 0	......	......	......	......

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND. Third quarter of 1898-99.	ADMITTED INTO BOND. Third quarter of 1899-1900.	CLEARED. Third quarter of 1898-99.	CLEARED. Third quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3		5	
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	94,710 0 0	1,05,735 0 0	99,919 9 8	45,611 0 0
	Hamburg	......	36,259 0 0	7,080 0 0	11,479 0 0
	Burma (Akyab)	......	......	0 0 4	......
Narayanganj ...	Liverpool	1,19,115 0 0	1,10,815 0 0	1,05,254 0 0	1,29,129 0 0
	Hamburg	......		......	
Khulna	Liverpool	7,544 0 0	3,700 0 0	7,113 0 0	2,750 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	6,011 0 0	8,000 0 0	7,300 31 0	7,567 34 0
Chandbali	Ditto	22,570 0 0	6,500 0 0	27,473 0 0	13,608 14 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	23,510 0 0	42,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	44,065 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	25,399 0 0	51,990 0 0	34,598 29 0	42,214 0 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto	......	......	3,239 0 0	......
	Total ...	3,04,734 0 0	3,97,165 0 0	3,14,878 19 12	2,99,722 8 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY FOR TRANSFERRING A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE TO THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 20th February 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 6-1—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Practical Arts and Museums), dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following:—

Memorandum, dated October 1899, by the Honorary Director and Secretary, Imperial Institute, London, and enclosures, regarding the recent arrangements between Her Majesty's Government, the Imperial Institute, and the London University for transferring a portion of the buildings of the Imperial Institute to the London University, and for assigning the remaining portion to the general work of the Institute in such a manner that its practical utility may not be prejudicially affected.

MEMORANDUM.

Negotiations have recently been completed between Her Majesty's Government and the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, having for their object the devotion, to the housing of the London University, of portions of its Main Building which are not required by it for carrying on its operations connected with the practical representation by collections of the resources of the Colonies and India, the advancement of the commercial interests of the various portions of the Empire, and the accommodation of Fellows of the Institute and of others desirous of obtaining information available at the Institute in connection with all countries composing the British Empire.

The publicity given to the proposals which led to these negotiations resulted in the promulgation by the Public Press, at home and in the Colonies, of many statements of a more or less erroneous and misleading character, based in part upon the assumption that the contemplated relinquishment by the Institute of portions of the building, erected in commemoration of the 50th year of the reign of Her Majesty, must arrest, or at any rate prejudicially affect, the operations and future of the Institute.

The Executive Council have therefore directed that the following statement be communicated to Colonial Authorities and to others concerned or interested in the work of the Institute.

The design of the main building of the Institute, accepted in 1887, provided an amount of accommodation very considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the Institute, allowing even for important future expansion of its work. The Institute authorities, in adopting this design, contemplated the possibility that house-room might have to be provided for certain then existing Societies, or Institutions, whose objects and work were more or less akin to those of the Institute. The space available for such purposes in the Main Building constituted about two-thirds of the East Wing. In meeting the proposal to provide accommodation for the University it has been found practicable, by a concentration of the arrangements for carrying on the administrative portions of the Institute, to surrender the whole of the East Wing for that purpose. In addition thereto, the Halls attached to the centre of the building have been placed at the disposal of the University, with the stipulation that the Institute should have the use of them when required, by arrangement with the University authorities. Other apartments hitherto devoted to the accommodation of Fellows, and situated in the Central Block, have, together with the Main Entrance, also been made over to the University, the Government having undertaken the erection of corresponding apartments for the use of Fellows as an addition to the West Wing, a special Main Entrance being also provided to this—the Institute portion of the Main Building.

The East Wing of the Main Building included two Conference Rooms, the one for India and the other for the South African Colonies. The latter will be furnished with corresponding accommodation in the West Wing, while India has had made over to it the large addition to the East Wing, the cost of theerection of which, some years ago, was covered by special contributions received from India. The Government of India has, however, arranged that the large Conference Hall and the Entrance thereto, which form part of this Indian Section of the Buildings, shall be used by the Institute for its Lectures, Conferences, or for special functions.

The Galleries in which the Colonial and Indian Collections are housed are in no way interfered with by the arrangement made with the Government in the interests of the London University. Their subdivision among the Colonies, which was carried out as soon as the buildings were erected, remains intact.

The North Gallery remains as heretofore available for special exhibitions illustrative of the progress of particular industries, and for other objects of interest and importance included in the sphere of action of the Institute.

The accommodation provided for Fellows (Reading, Writing and News Rooms, Retiring Rooms, etc.) will now be in apartments in the West Wing, corresponding to those which the Fellows have occupied in the East Wing. Commodious Dining and Smoking Rooms, with accessories, will, as already stated, be built, and will immediately adjoin the other apartments devoted to Fellows.

The Library will be removed to the West Wing, and will in future be divided into a General Library and an Official Library, which will be in distinct contiguous rooms.

The weekly special Lectures, by well-recognized Authorities, on subjects relating to the various countries composing the Empire, and on matters of special Imperial interest, will be delivered during the Winter Season as heretofore, and will be open to the General Public as well as to Fellows and their Friends. But in view of the more or less heavy losses which have been sustained by the Institute in providing open-air musical entertainments during the summer to which Fellows had free access), the Council resolved, early this year, to discontinue the maintenance of the enclosed gardens, and the provision therein of the concerts referred to. This action of the Council was taken before the proposal to house the University of London in the Institute Buildings was made the subject of negotiation with Her Majesty's Government.

Upon the completion of those negotiations the Institute Buildings were transferred to the Government, from whom, as has been shown, the Institute authorities have secured the retention of the Galleries, and of the necessary accommodation in the Main Building for the proper conduct, and further extension, of the work of the Institute. In addition, the Institute has been relieved of considerable burdens of debt, of very heavy taxation, and of several important incidental liabilities and expenses. The Governing Body will consequently find itself, in the future, in a position to promote, to a greater extent than heretofore, the pursuit and elaboration of the work of the Institute in the interests of the various countries composing the Empire.

It follows, therefore, that so far from the prospects of usefulness of the Institute having been interfered with or prejudicially affected, they have been very materially improved by the conclusion of the arrangements which enable the Government to house the University of London in portions of the Institute Buildings.

There are more specially two Departments of the Institute whose operations have been steadily developed in the last few years, the practical value of which, to the Colonies, to India, and to the United Kingdom, has already been decisively and amply demonstrated, and the more extensive utilisation of which by the Colonies rests entirely with their Governing Authorities and public Institutions. These are *the Commercial Information Department*, and *the Scientific and Technical Department*, with its Laboratories, its staff of trained Chemists, its Scientific, Technical and Commercial Referees, etc.

Accompanying this Memorandum are two Papers* which give illustration of the useful, and often important, work accomplished in these two Departments in connection with the development of our knowledge of the nature

and commercial value of the natural products of the Colonies and India, as well as with every variety of commercial subjects, and with other matters of direct interest and utility to the various countries composing the Empire.

To meet the requirements of merchants and others whose business operations are conducted entirely, or in part, in the City of London, a branch of the Commercial Information Department of the Institute has been established in a very convenient quarter of the City. This branch is in telephonic communication with the head office at South Kensington, and includes a very completely equipped Commercial News Room for the use of Fellows and of Subscribers to the City Intelligence Office.

The arrangements in course of organisation by Her Majesty's Board of Trade for the establishment of a Government Commercial Intelligence Office are intended to provide for co-operation with the Imperial Institute, which is to be represented by two members upon a mixed Committee to be appointed for directing the work of this new Government Department. The Institute will take part in carrying out the arrangements for the reception, from the Colonies and Foreign Countries, of samples of materials and of manufactured goods representing supplies made from Countries which compete with British manufactures and Merchants;—their exhibition at commercial centres of the United Kingdom;—their circulation and eventual storage and exhibition at the Institute, as reference-collections for purposes of comparison, etc.

It is hoped that this brief statement will serve to demonstrate that the operations of the Imperial Institute will continue, and increasingly, to promote the interests, and to assist in developing the resources and commerce, of the various countries composing the British Empire.

Some Examples of Information of a Commercial Character supplied by the Intelligence Department.

From the Chief Office, South Kensington, S. W., and the City Branch, 112 Cannon Street.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Agent-General for Queensland, London	Report on, and commercial valuation of, hibiscus fibres produced in Queensland.
Ditto ditto ...	To bring to the notice of London and Suburban Vestries, Queensland, hardwood blocks for street paving.
Ditto ditto ...	Commercial value of rutile (titanium dioxide).
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.	Statement or the quality and value of Indian sisal fibre.
Ditto ditto ...	Report on commercial value of samples of gums.
Creator of Canadian Section ...	Valuation of Canadian graphite.
W. Fosbery, 20 Glazbury Road, West Kensington.	Valuation of India-rubber from the Niger Coast Protectorate.
Geo. Matthey, F.R.S., Hatton Garden ...	Umbogazembe fibre, from Natal, opinion desired.
Ditto ditto ...	Value of a specimen of kieselguhr from South Africa.
India Office	Conditions necessary for the safe carriage in India of carbonic acid gas in cylinders.
Ditto	Tests for viscous petroleum.
Hall & Ladyman, 25 St. George's House, Eastcheap.	Information on steatite requested.
Agent-General for New South Wales ...	Commercial prospects of Xanthorrhea gum.
Thirkell & Co., 155 Fenchurch Street ...	Specimens of fibres, obtained from various Colonies, suitable for hat-making and matting, for introduction into the British markets.
James Bros., London	Samples of jarrah and karri woods supplied, with particulars as to durability, cost, etc.
H. C. Wilson, London	Report respecting sources of supply, in United Kingdom, of hydrocarbons suitable for liquid fuel.
Reichardt Bros., Hull	Prospects of trading in wools in Thibet, and samples of Thibetan wools supplied.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
A. Philips, Birmingham	Licenses required by commercial travellers in South Africa.
W. J. Bush & Co., London ...	Names of firms in Jamaica who would collect leaves of Hedyosmumnutans.
Sperling & Williams, London ...	Names of Colonial firms exporting ox tongues.
A Maidment, South Africa ...	Where nitrate of potassium is produced, how worked, price in London, etc., and some information as to mica and asbestos.
M. Lamm, London	Whether patent fuel made in Belgium requires specially marking for entry into Mauritius.
Metal Manufacturing Co, Delhi ...	Manufactures of sheet metal exported to India. Makers of special tools for manufacturing sheet metal hollow wares. If silver sheets are exported to India from England or the Continent.
W. V. V. Lidgerwood, London ...	Makers of plant for producing artificial ice for skating rinks.
Cundall & Sons, Shipley, Yorkshire ...	Various Customs in Foreign business transaction.
Peter de Abrew, Colombo	Asking for name of an agent or broker who would act as London representative.
"Oil and Colourman's Journal," London	Samples of, and names of, dealers in tung oil.
D. Bodden & Co, Glasgow	Canadian manufacturers of wood-wool.
S. Holmes, Hull	Prices realised for vanilla beans in London.
R. G. Norman, Dublin	Market for diatomacious clay (kieselguhr) in the United Kingdom.
Allan & Co., London	Canadian maple sugar and firms supplying it.
J. Geddes, Chicago	Development and future prospects of the hog trade in Australia.
'Oils, Colours & Drysalteries," London	Information on, and samples of, tung oil.
W. A. Grosuk, London	Duties on spirits and wines in Cape Colony and average rents in bonded warehouses.
The Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers.	Asking for the names of the principal timbers in favour in our various Colonies for carriage-building, with prices, and as to the possibility of the exportation of supplies to this country.
Ditto ditto ...	As to the possibility of finding a Colonial timber suitable as a substitute for lancewood for carriage shafts.
Ditto ditto ...	Substitutes for English ash, for use in carriage-building, from the Colonies.
C. H. Pigott & Co., London ...	As to price and sale of mica in London.
T. B Harbottle, London	Customs tariffs of the Colonies and India.
W. Barlow, Chorlton cum Hardy ...	Commercial prospects in the Soudan.
G. Crosfield & Co., Liverpool ...	List of principal Colonial importers likely to introduce coloured cube sugar.
C. H. Whiteman, Nova Scotia ...	Particulars of process for converting fish offal into guano.
Daniel de Pass, London	Particulars as to brown-paper mills in the United Kingdom.
Jamaica Fibre Co., Ld., Kingston ...	Value of samples of ramie fibre grown in Jamaica.
Thirkell & Co., London	Where to obtain material of the nature of silk or tussore waste suitable for felting.
Lever Brothers, Ld., Birkenhead ...	Details of crop, shipments, costs, exports, etc., of copra in Ceylon, India, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Fiji and South Sea Islands; value of the oil-cake, therefrom.
Kamm & Schrempt, Liverpool ...	Information regarding shipments of castor seed, linseed, ground-nuts and butter beans from Natal and various West Indian Colonies; also of aniseed and linseed from Cyprus.
J. T. Boyde, Isle of Man	Prospects of obtaining markets for large deposits of fuller's earth.
W. A. Stephens, London	Discharging capabilities of Fremantle Harbour.
W. Berridge, Southend	Yacht-building in Australia.
Union Steamship Co., Ld., London ...	Causes, etc, of spontaneous combustion in coal barges.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Plymouth Chemical Works, Plymouth ...	Manufacture of, and trade in, chemical manures in Australasia.
E. M. Macnaghton, Windsor ...	London importers of jams, crystallised fruits, etc.
R. J. Ferguson & Co., Brighouse ...	Singapore firms exporting rice, etc., and importing woollens and cottons.
H. T. Buckland, Birmingham ..	Cost of building and general plan followed in constructing public library in Port Elizabeth.
W. Crawford, Belfast	Linen goods suitable for the Indian market.
E. Enderlein, Manchester	Importers of Manchester goods in various foreign countries.
Scrempft & Co., Liverpool	Exporters of seed in Bombay and Alexandria.
J. H. Row, Poole	Market for bone and fish manure in India.
Barrow Iron & Steel Co., Barrow ...	Newfoundland iron mines.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris ...	Manufacturers of white felt.
P. A. Cobbold, Ontario	Demand for, and prices of, pencil-cedar.
S. J. Waring & Son, London ...	Colonial woods suitable for panelling.
Miss Mary Louch, Lympston ...	Processes of salt manufacture and names of manufacturers in the United Kingdom.
F. W. Heilgers, London	Substitutes for diamonds in boring drills.
A. S. Hughes, London	Demand in Colonies for celestine (sulphate of strontia).
Ditto ditto	Colonies importing fire-bricks and blue-bricks.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., London ...	Growth and preparation of sponges.
C. H. Havercross, London	Firms in Cape Colony in varnish and spirit trade.
Lambeth Brass & Iron Co., Ld., London	Colonial importers of hardware.
Moreau Marble Co., London ...	Vendors of Malta stone.
B. Samaraweera, Ceylon	Obtaining a market for citronella oil.
K. Takayama, London	Manufacturers of certain goods suitable for the Japanese markets.
E. H. Rohl, Hamburgh	Australian exporters of dried fruits.
M. Warlow, Haverfordwest ...	Market for ginger, liquorice, and other roots from Queensland.
A. G. Dawson, Brussels	Introducing aniline dyes into Zanzibar.
Cyprus Government, Cyprus ...	Conditions and extent of the market for terra umbra, and means for developing trade in the Cyprus product.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ld., Wolverhampton	Export and samples of Barbados asphaltum.
Hugh Low & Co., Middlesex ...	Procuring rubber plants and seeds.
H. K. Gordon, Bombay...	Commercial value, and uses of yellow ochre, and prospects of establishing Indian export trade.
R. Craig, Garstone	The grafting of sugarcanes as practised in Queensland.
S. Mabson, Bristol	Bee culture in New Zealand.
H. Moore, Owen Sound, Canada ...	British importers of evaporated apples.
G. E. Pike, London	Countries producing and exporting *Arachis hypogea.*
H. Dawson, Daren	Canadian importation of aniline dyes.
E. J. Ewart, Aberdeen	Jamaica's export fruit trade, freights, packing and size of consignments, most suitable seasons, best markets, prices realized, commission charged, cost of storage, etc., etc.
A. Walker, Calcutta	Market for plantain meal and flour; and machine for working plantain fibre.
J. W. Johnston, London	Cultivation of cinchona; and importation and manufacture of quinine.
C. S. Hawkes, Vienna	Market for Australian pelts.
Groome & Sons, Rushden	Boots and shoes suitable for export to Hong-Kong.
C. Mitchell & Co., London	Colonial trade in motor vehicles.
A. Bosworth, Sheffield	Mineral water manufacturers in India, Ceylon, and South Africa.
British Preserving Co., Braintree ...	Wholesale firms abroad willing to sell evaporated vegetables and fruits.
Schrempft & Co., Liverpool ...	Indian exporters of certain seeds and roots.
M. A. Hafeez, Bangalore	Manufacture of catgut.
G. L. Streatfield, London	Suitability of Jarrah for flooring.
Mander-Hannay Lead Co., Wolverhampton.	Sources of supply of Galena.

SOME EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS FOR STATISTICAL AND SPECIAL INFORMATION REGARDING BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enquiries under this head embrace a most extensive list of subjects, comprising, amongst others, Trade Returns, Agricultural and other industries, names of Works of Reference, etc., the following being a few specimen applications :—

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
C. W. Anderson, Hull	Beet-root sugar industry.
Price's Patent Candle Co.	Export of candles from the United Kingdom.
W. Spencer, Batley	Export of osiers from Africa.
Sir Lintorn Simmons, London ...	Comparative prices of Australian and American meat.
Ellis, Munday and Clarke, London ..	Trade marks in Egypt.
"Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," London.	Production of dried vegetables in the Colonies.
Darley and Butler, London	Aden trade statistics.
J. Ormsby Lawder, London ...	Six ports in England importing the most timber with amounts.
E. T. Rawson, Epsom	Statistics of the importation of Russian and American petroleum into India.
E. G. Barton, Bengal	Process, cost, and places of manufacture of cement, and export to India from the United Kingdom.
A. H. Cherry, Eccleshall	Sundry trade statistics.
Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, London ...	Gold production of British Guiana.
E. G. Wills, London	Gold mining in British Columbia.
Mons. Yrarrazaval, London ...	Prices of jute, jute butts, sacks, etc., and names of brokers.
G. Jones, Southbourne-on-Sea ...	Indian imports and exports of hides, skins and leather for five years.
J. Smith, Keighley	Timber industry of the various Colonies.
C. R. Watson, London	Import of paper into Australia.
R. Thorp, Goole	Import and export trade of Belize.
Royal Danish Agricultural Society, Copenhagen.	(1) Importation of butter, bacon, hams and condensed milk into India, Ceylon, Cape Colony, Natal, Lagos, Mauritius, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. (2) Principal teakwood producing Colony.
C. A. Bordier, London	Cultivation of, and trade in, jute in Bengal.
F. V. Longstaff, Wimbledon ...	Timber imports into the United Kingdom.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris ...	Reports on Commissions on Agriculture in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.
Ditto ditto ...	Number of inhabitants, distinguishing males from females, in the United Kingdom.
Ditto ditto ...	Whisky trade of the United Kingdom.
Thomas Harris, London	Sugar producers in Fiji and Mauritius.
Edward J. G. Gill, Huntingdonshire ...	Sugar refineries in India and Australia.
India Office, London	Prices of various kinds of raw and manufactured cottons.
J. Armstrong, London	South American rates of exchange.
"Trade Journals' Review," Manchester ..	Statistics of Japanese trade.
Hans Frey, Zurich	Australian hardwoods for paving.
J. F. W. Howley, London	Prices of oil-seeds, cattle-foods, etc.
Clayton Beadle, Erith	Import of ebony and miscellaneous details as to that wood.
H. J. Jarman, London	Mineral resources and prospects of development of Siberia.
R. Jenkis & Co., Rotherham ...	List of Consuls in Northern Europe.
W. T. Hollingworth, New Barnet ...	Importation of cattle into the United Kingdom.
Civil Service Musical Instrument Supply Association, London.	List of towns in various Colonies.
Haddon & Co., London	List of various local directories of the British Empire.
James Edward & Co., London ...	Export of rubber from Lagos.
House's Cement and Anticrustator Co., Limited, London.	Sources of supply of Mica.
R. L. Smith, London	Tin-mining in Straits Settlements.
A. C. Campbell, London	Average freight rates to Monte Video during ten years.

Names of Enquirers.	Subject of Enquiry.
Captain J. Phillips, Southsea ...	Shipping, trade returns, and population of minor Indian ports.
G. E. Pike, London	Imports into the United Kingdom of dried vegetables; countries producing and exporting ground-nuts.
Danish Export Union, London ...	Import into the United Kingdom of dead meat.
E. de la Penha, London	Russian weights, measures and coinage
Osborn and Shearman, London ...	Imports of wall paper into Mexico and Central America.
P. C. Windsor, Worthing	Ostrich farming in South Africa.
J. Hewitt & Co., London	Home Firms dealing in Indian curios and antiquities.
Bryant and Aitkens, London ...	Tapioca and sago; process of manufacture, and forms in which they are exported.
G. M. Johnson, Fleet	Climate, products, prospects and conditions of trading and mining in Somaliland.
H. B. Geddes, London	Price of banana flour in West Indies, and freights
Brook & Co., Limited, Lewestoft ...	Colonial and foreign fishing ports likely to purchase patent steam capstan engines.
G. R. Young, Darlington	Climate, cost of living, education and general conditions of life at Trichinopoli.
Manila Railway Co., London ...	Gauges of Colonial railways.
Frey & Co , Hamburg	Jamaica pimento crop.
Miss Christie, Malvern	Education, churches, and occupations of Cape population; climate, and cost of living at Kimberley.
L. Jarnefelt, Bjorneborg	Names and prices of periodicals relating to electric and acetylene-lighting.
W. F. Sedgwick, Limited, London ...	Colonial coats of arms.
A. J. Flux, Belvedere	Works of reference upon the expansion of the British Empire.
J. W. Hawkins, Royal Courts of Justice	Newspapers published in the vicinity of Currajong, New South Wales.
D. L. Anderson, Glasgow	New Zealand Company law.
Vandum & Co , London	Electrically lighted towns in South Africa.

Emigration Enquiries.

A considerable proportion of enquiries relate to the emigration to British Colonies, and embrace very varied written and personal requests for information respecting the best fields for emigration, and particulars of all kinds, *e.g.*, climatic conditions, prospects of employment in professions and trades, rates of wages, cost of living, best routes, outfits, etc. Great pains are taken to promptly furnish full details, and to render assistance in the way of introductions, etc.; the literature of the Emgrant's Information Office is also widely distributed to such applicants. Reports and statements from that office, together with particulars of the Parliamentary Emigration Returns, are, moreover, regularly published in the Monthly Journal of the Institute. The Curators for Canada and for South Africa likewise furnish enquirers with information respecting the British Possessions they represent, whilst the British Women's Emigration Association has its home at the Institute, and carries out a large amount of valuable work in selecting suitable females for Colonial employment. The Association secures for such persons proper protection during their voyage, and adequate reception upon arrival. Many instances of the success attending these various efforts are on record, letters expressing gratitude for the assistance rendered having been received from persons in Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and some of the minor Possessions.

4th October 1899.

Illustrations of practical results attained, or in course of attainment, from information supplied by the Commercial and Industrial Intelligence Office and by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute.

Messrs. George Crossfield & Co., of Liverpool, wishing to place a new "rainbow cube" *sugar* on the Australasian and South African markets, were supplied with a list of firms in the different Colonies, likely to be interested, and the firm has sent samples and particulars with a view to orders.

A South African correspondent enquired about the prospects of a trade between the United Kingdom and Natal, in *thyme*, grown in the Colony. Samples were obtained from Natal, and reported on by the Institute's expert Referee; the probable result being that stills will be erected in Natal and a trade in the *essential oil of thyme* established.

Mr. E. B. d'Auvergne desired information as to *tea-planting in Ceylon*, viz., average price of suitable land; quantity of tea grown per acre; how long tea-plants take before bearing; labourers' wages; whether trade is exclusively in the hands of Companies; and other details only obtainable on the spot. The Corresponding Agent of the Institute in Colombo provided a full report explaining all the particulars.

The "Oil and Colourman's Journal" wrote for samples of *tung-tree oil*, and information as to the sources of supply. The samples and particulars were supplied. Several other enquiries respecting the same material have been dealt with.

Messrs Stevenson & Son, Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, Co. of Tyrone, enquired whether samples of *cotton* and *linen* goods, suitable for *the South American Market*, could be inspected, they being anxious to manufacture similar qualities. The desired information was given.

Two firms of exporters, one in Brighouse, Yorkshire, and the other in Belfast, enquired as to the descriptions of *cotton* and *woollen* goods and of *linen* goods respectively, which were suitable for *the Indian markets*. Full information was given of the various kinds of textile manufactures in which trade might be developed.

NEWFOUNDLAND—

Steatite.—A sample of mineral, closely resembling steatite, and useful for most of the purposes for which steatite is used, was received from the late Premier of Newfoundland. The results of its analysis were reported to the Colony and brought to the notice of British traders in French chalk; a large firm in Liverpool, who use this mineral extensively, offered to take a trial shipment, and have been put in communication with the deposits.

Some specimens *of iron ores* (hæmatite, magnetite, and chrome iron ore) received from Newfoundland, were found by analysis to be of a nature and quality likely to prove valuable. Further, average samples are to be sent.

BRITISH GUIANA—

Crowa fibre seems likely to be a useful fibre and of a nature for which there is a demand in this country. Steps are being taken to induce merchants in British Guiana to undertake the export of this fibre.

FIJI—

Fibres for fancy articles.—Samples of fibres from Fiji, suitable for various articles for which a demand exists here, have been obtained at the instance of a London firm, who have taken up the matter with a view to placing these products on the market.

CANADA—

Timbers.—Enquiries have been made of the authorities in the Canadian Provinces and the West Indies, at the instance of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers, for timbers which might be useful as *substitute for English ash*. Various samples from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc., were submitted, and have been reported on. Among them were some which have been very favourably received, and details are now being obtained as to possibility of regular quantity being exported to this country.

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD—

Specimens of *woods* from these Colonies have also been obtained in connection with the foregoing enquiry and have been tested. A larger sample, for practical trial, has been asked for of a wood from Jamaica which seemed promising.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—

Numerous samples of *metalliferous minerals, sands, coals,* etc., found in British Central Africa have been analysed in the Scientific Department and reports furnised to Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba.

NEW SOUTH WALES—

Australian sandarac (resin).—A sample of Australian sandarac was received from New South Wales and, being valued at less than the African sandarac at present on the market, on account of the alleged inferiority in point of solubility, etc., samples were examined in the Scientific Department, and it was evident that the resin is not so inferior as the difference in valuation would indicate.

Copra oil-mills.—Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, of Birkenhead, enquired for details of the crop and exports of copra in Ceylon, India, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Fiji and South Sea Islands; whether there were any oil-mills in these countries and of what type; whether there was any sale for the oil-cake, if so, where it was shipped and at what price. Full information was obtained from the Corresponding Agent of the Institute and communicated to the applicants, *with the result that the firm has established oil mills at Sydney,* thus introducing a new field for labour in New South Wales.

Messrs. Arnold & Co., timber merchants, of Woolwich, applied for particulars and samples of certain *timbers* from New South Wales, not hitherto introduced into the British markets. Samples and information were supplied, and they state that some of their customers have been favourably impressed with the samples and they expect business to result.

QUEENSLAND—

Information has been furnished, for the use of the Government, respecting the sources of supply of *arrowroot,* the cultivation of *agave* and the extraction and preparation of the fibre for the market; the commercial value of *various fibres;* the cultivation and extraction of *pine-apple fibre;* the cultivation of *ginger;* the commercial value of *rutile;* machines for *practically testing fibres,* etc.

Mr. R. Callard, having observed certain specimens of Queensland *woods* in the Section of that Colony, made enquiries as to importing some quantity for ornamental purposes. Small samples of the woods (*Casuarinas*) were supplied to him, together with the names of timber dealers in the Colony through whom supplies could be obtained.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Coal.—A full chemical and technical report has been made on the Collie coal of Western Australia, samples of which were sent for the purpose by direction of the Premier.

BARBADOS—

Manjak.—Enquiries have been made for information as to "Manjak," a mineral of the nature of "glance pitch," which has been found to occur in large quantities in Barbados. Samples of the material have been supplied from the Commercial Collections to several enquirers, and recommendations have been made to the owners at Barbados as to the preparation of the material for the market.

GRENADA—

Ground-nuts and castor-seed.—The Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Grenada, has made enquiries as to obtaining a market for the above products in the United Kingdom. It has been reported that there is an opening for new supplies of these products. This enquiry is of interest in connection with the request (see above) of Messrs. Kamm & Schrempft.

INDIA—

India-rubber.—A number of samples of india-rubber from Burma, Assam and Madras have been introduced to the notice of manufacturers, cable-makers and brokers, and their valuation of the samples have been reported to the Indian authorities. Samples of the rubber-like material obtained from certain new plants have been received and are under examination.

Jute.—A number of samples collected at various stages of the plant's growth, and submitted to certain treatment after rotting have been investigated chemically and examined by commercial experts, with the view of ascertaining at what period of maturity the plant yields the most constant quality of fibre.

Castor-oils.—A numerous series of castor-oils from various parts of India have been investigated as to their comparative properties and reported upon.

Indian dyes.—Professor Hummel and Mr. A. G. Perkin have investigated the dyeing properties and chemical constituents of a number of Indian dye-stuffs, amongst which may be mentioned Myrica Nagi, Morinda, Delphinium Zalil, etc., etc.

Fibres.—The following are some of the fibres which, after chemical examination by the methods adopted for comparative valuation, have been brought to the notice of merchants and brokers, who have reported on their market value:—Sunn hemp. Phœnix paludosa, Agave rigida, Sansevieria (bow-string hemp), Pine-apple fibre, Calotropis silk floss, Ban riha fibre, Madar bark-fibre, Sabai fibre, Tacca bast, etc., etc.

Mica.—Various preparations of this mineral have been submitted to manufacturers for their opinions, at the request of the authorities in India.

The value of samples of mica from Jeypore has been determined and recommendations made as to the best methods of mining and preparing the products for the market.

Coals.—A full report on Indian coals, with an extensive series of analyses and practical tests, has been furnished to the Government of India.

Limestone.—In connection with smelting experiments with Madras iron ore and Bengal coal, a number of samples of Madras limestone are being analysed.

Iron ores.—A large number of analyses of iron ores from Madras have been made and published. Steps have since been taken to ascertain whether it would be possible to work these ores in Madras.

Turpentines.—A complete series of the turpentines produced in India, from various districts, is under investigation and has been partly reported upon.

Tanning materials.—Acacia arabica pods and bark, Cassia auriculata bark, Terminalia chebula fruit (myrobalans), Cæsalpinia bark, etc., etc. Many samples of these tanning materials have been analysed, and specially samples of the three first-named, collected from trees of different ages, with the fruit or bark at various degrees of ripeness, have been compared, the object being to determine the best conditions for cultivation and the most favourable periods in the age of the plants for collecting the tanning materials for the market. At present the proportion of tannin in these materials as sent into the market, and their consequent value, varies very greatly.

A report on a number of samples of Mangrove barks and extracts as to both their tanning and dyeing value has been communicated to the Indian authorities.

Catech and catechu tannin.—Samples of these preparations have been analysed and a report on them is in preparation.

Edible oils.—An extensive series of samples has been examined and the results published so as to receive the notice of manufacturers and consumers.

Medicinal plants.—A number of plants have been and are being investigated, both as to the chemical nature of their constituents and their therapeutic value, *e.g.*, *Indian aconites*, *Indian opium*, *Podophyllum*, *Indian henbane* (*Hyoscyamus muticus*), *Malabar kino*, *Castor-oil cake*, *etc.*

Timber.—A report was made by Professor Unwin on the strength and physical properties of pyinma wood, and reports were obtained from the War Office authorities as to its suitability for making gunstocks.

Food-grains.—A large number of food-grains (including famine foods) have been analysed and reported on, and others are now under investigation.

Sun-flower seed and hibiscus (musk-mallow) seed have been dealt with as to their commercial prospects.

Tobacco from India has been analysed, and also reported on from the commercial point of view.

Gums.—A chemical enquiry has been made and supplemented by commercial reports, in reference to the value of some Indian gums occurring abundantly in certain localities, which appear likely to be serviceable as substitutes for gum arabic or for frankincense.

Corundum.—Samples of this material from India have been brought to the notice of manufacturers.

For details of the above extensive researches see the REPORTS for 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99 on the INDIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, presented to the Under-Secretary of State for India by the Special Sub-Committee for India at the Imperial Institute, composed of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Chairman), Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Sir Alexander Wilson,—together with temporary Honorary Members.

The following are further examples of work done for the Colonies in the Scientific and Technical Department:—

VICTORIA—

30 fibres grown in the Botanical Garden, Melbourne, examined by the chemical methods adopted for the comparative valuation of fibres.

20 essential oils, from Dunolly Scent Farm, chemically examined and their value determined, as compared with corresponding oils from known sources of supply. (Some of these will meet with ready demand in the London markets when their manufacture has been sufficiently developed.)

A sample of meat extract was analysed at the request of the Agent-General.

QUEENSLAND—

Fibres of *Hibiscus* have been reported on by practical experts.

7 timbers, for paving-blocks, submitted to Surveyors of Vestries with full particulars. The same timbers submitted to mechanical tests, and also to working tests, by experts.

Coffee.—Various samples, cultivated in the Colony, have been reported on by practical experts.

A full report was made on the quality and value of some *cured hides* and *skins* and samples of *leather*, and particulars as to Australian leather and the trade therein were obtained from experts.

Samples of *divi divi* pods were analysed and brought to the notice of consumers.

Analyses of a number of samples of *wine* produced in Queensland were made and experts' opinions obtained, with a view to recommending improvements and precautions in manufacture.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Sample of water from a bore in Perth analysed.

TASMANIA—

3 timbers—Submitted to mechanical tests for strength, elasticity, etc., and also to practical tests. Results sent to the Colony and published.

NEW ZEALAND—

Limestone, *iron-ore and oxide of iron paint*—Reported on.

"*Greenstone*," *jet* and *jasper*—Samples valued and reported on.

Kouri timber—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

HONG-KONG—

Tung oil—Recommended as a substitute for Baltic linseed oil.

BAHAMAS—

Sisal fibre—Examined.

JAMAICA—

30 timbers—Submitted to tests. Reports sent to the Colony and published both there and in Jamaica.

BRITISH GUIANA—

14 timbers—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

MONTSERRAT—

2 timbers—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

ST. VINCENT—

1 timber—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

Groo-groo fibre—Investigated and valued as above.

TRINIDAD—

Chione glabra—Examined and reported upon to the Colony.

Seeds of *Omphlea megacarpa* are being examined.

Carapa oil—Examined and reported upon.

Sisal fibre—Examined and reported upon.

NATAL—

Samples of an oil-shale and *talc* analysed and reported on.

Experiments made and advice given as to the utilisation of the wood of the South African wattle for paper-pulp.

A sample of a rubber-yielding plant is under examination, as well as a number of medicinal plants.

6 timbers—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

CAPE COLONY—

Analyses of a series of samples of wines have been made with the view of improving the characters and qualities of Cape wines for the English markets.

3 timbers—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

Minerals—Examined.

CANADA—

Minerals, honey, etc.—Examined and reported upon.

CEYLON—

An extensive series of the *timbers* of Ceylon have been tested by Professor Unwin and working tests made as to their practical value.

Kekuna oil is being tested as to its medicinal value.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin* for information and publication in the local Gazette, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, to the Foreign Department, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin† for information.

*Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

† Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Rangoon.
" " " Upper India.
" " " Karachi

[True extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th February 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·70, Kalna 1·35, Katwa ·93. Weather cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cases of cattle-disease reported from Raniganj and Katwa. Common rice selling as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13¾	
Katwa	...	...	...	15	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22, Rampur Hât ·50. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·49, Vishnupur 1·80. Weather variable. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Harvesting of *rabi* has commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Contai ·08, Tamluk ·55, Ghatal ·77. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. *Boro* is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Garhbeta, and Nayagram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	16	
Tamluk	...	...	...	13	
Ghatal	...	...	...	16	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Serampore ·77, Jahanabad ·06. The rain and hail-storm have damaged mango and standing crops. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Ulubaria ·08. Weather cloudy with strong south-west wind. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria still going on. State of *rabi* crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Barasat 1·72, Basirhat ·43, Diamond Harbour ·24. Weather cloudy and foggy. Prospects of crops good. The recent showers have done much good in facilitating ploughing operations. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Cases of cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	0	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15	8	
Basirhat	...	...	...	16	13	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	13	5	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar ·95, Kushtea ·85, Meherpur ·96, Chuadanga 1·90, Ranaghat 2·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands are being cultivated for *aus*. Fodder plentiful. Water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33, Jangipur ·45, Kandi ·43. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable. Harvesting of oil-seeds commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15½	
Kandi	...	...	...	16½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·40, Narail 1·48. Weather cloudy and rainy. There was a storm at Sadar on 25th. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of crops good. The storm on the night of the 25th at Sadar blew down huts, uprooted trees, &c., with heavy

rainfall. Lands are being cultivated for *aus* crops. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·12, Bagerhat 1·33, Satkhira ·87. Weather variable. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84, Nator ·34, Naugaon ·85. Prospects of crops good. No cattle disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·78. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at Sadar 17 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of mustard finished. Tobacco doing well. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·17, Siliguri ·04. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* being harvested; wheat, barley, and potatoes doing well. *Terai*:—Harvesting of mustard going on; tobacco doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27, Nilphamari 1·49, Kurigram ·37, Gaibanda ·58. Weather seasonable. Mustard, sugarcane, and potatoes are being harvested. Common rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Panchbibi ·22, elsewhere nil. Cultivation of *aus* and jute still going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at 18¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Sirajganj ·20. Weather partially cloudy. Slight rain last night (25th). Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21, Manikganj ·71, Munshiganj 1·52, Naraingani 1·51. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Jamalpur ·75, Kishoreganj 1·50, Netrokona ·40, Tangail ·56. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 13¼ to 18¾ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·67, Goalundo 1·58, Madaripur 1·15. Weather stormy. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla ·20, Brahmanbaria 1·21, Chandpur 1·16. Weather seasonable. Pulses being harvested. Lands under preparation for jute and *aus* paddy. Common rice 16¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Feni ·48. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of early *rabi* and lancing of poppy going on. Sugarcane being pressed. Leaf-manufacture progressing where the flowers have not been destroyed. Collections going on everywhere. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Aurangabad ·09, Nawada ·13. Harvesting of *rabi* and lancing of poppy continue. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Harvesting of *rabi* commenced. Standing crops fair. Fodder and water abundant. A few cases of cattle-disease. Common rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* generally doing well and harvesting begun. Ploughing for paddy and indigo in progress. Common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and *makai* 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Collection of opium commenced. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12½ and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Hajipur ·01, Sitamarhi ·75. Prospects of crops good. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14¾ seers, gram 16 seers, and *rahar* 16 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Samastipur ·29, Madhubani ·08. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee.
Samastipur	13¾	
Madhubani	15$\frac{9}{16}$	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Begusarai ·02. Weather clear and fine. Prospects of standing crops good. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Poppy is being lanced. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	13	2	per rupee
Begusarai	14	0	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Rain at Sadar ·16, Madhipura ·18, Supaul ·60. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Fodder and water ample. Cattle-disease continues in the Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Price of common rice rising.

Purnea.—Rain at Sadar ·60, Kishanganj 1·18, Araria 2·13. Weather seasonable. Heavy rain with hail has injured standing crops in the Araria subdivision. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Ploughing of lands for *bhadoi* crops going on. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses still continue. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	18	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall at Chanchal ·20, Shibganj ·06. Weather seasonable; occasionally cloudy. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and indigo. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. *Rabi* crops are in good condition. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather warmer, cloudy. Average rainfall ·11. *Rabi* doing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Mangoes in blossom. Price of rice 14 seers and of maize 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Health of cattle good.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Tobacco, *achua cotton*, and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rain at Sadar ·90. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cattle-disease reported from Balasore and Singla. Rice sells at 18, 16, and 17 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder anp water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul ·31. Weather cloudy. *Khesari*, castor, and turmeric crops are being gathered; sugarcane is being planted. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Fodder and water available.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·7, Khurda ·31. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* and mango look fair. *Dalua* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Labour available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	16	1	
Interior of district	16	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12¼ seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·47. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 9½ seers and in the interior 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¾ seers, gram 14 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 13 seers, and wheat 12¾ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22, Gobindpur ·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Tundi, and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Condition of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 13 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Rain fell in varying quantities in different parts of the Province during the week. It has done good in facilitating the cultivation for the autumn crops, which is in progress. The standing *rabi* and other spring crops are in good condition, but some damage from hail is reported from Hooghly and Purnea. Sugarcane and early *rabi* crops are being harvested, and poppy is being lanced and opium collected. No change of importance in the price of rice is reported except that it has slightly fallen in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Puri, where scarcity is apprehended. Some cattle-disease is reported, but no want of fodder is reported anywhere.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 27th February 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th February 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Feb.	18th	127·7	8·0	29·868	73·6	81·8	16·6	65·2	70·5	0·709	69·0	85	ENE and E by S	97	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, d.
"	19th	135·6	6·9	·922	74·5	83·8	13·3	70·5	68·8	·630	65·5	76	N by W and variable.	84	Nil	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, o.
"	20th	136·4	6·6	30·003	69·4	81·3	22·7	58·6	61·2	·435	55·0	64	NNW and calm	31	"	Clear, , hazy.
"	21st	134·4	3·2	29·974	70·4	85·0	26·8	58·2	64·1	·521	60·1	72	Calm and variable	19	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, , d.
"	22nd	140·6	7·1	·972	72 6	85·4	19·2	66·2	65·9	·549	61·6	71	N by W and calm	40	0·04	Chiefly clear, d.
"	23rd	139·4	8·4	30·008	70·5	86·6	27·2	59·4	62·6	·463	56·8	66	NNE and calm ...	25	Nil	Clear, .
"	24th	143·1	3·9	29·994	73·1	85·3	22·1	63·2	69·1	·659	66·8	81	S and Calm ...	20	"	Chiefly cloudy, .

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 964
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·937
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	39·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	80·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	72·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74·8
The extreme variation of temperature	28·4
The maximum temperature	86·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th February 1900	0·10
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·28
The total fall from 1st January to 24th February 1900	0·75
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·36

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

d, drizzling rain; o, overcast; , dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 26th February 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1900 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	973	3,33,885	5,543	1,104	3,26,690	5,607
Jute	34	16,150	232	73	40,200	630
Firewood	68	54,975	820	89	72,150	1,051
Other articles	761	1,85,676	2,477	919	2,79,965	3,798
Total ...	1,836	5,90,686	9,072	2,185	7,19,005	11,086

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	309,010	3,72,406 5 0	56,06,580 20	10,83,964 2 0	36,387 0 0	14,92,757 7 0	101,409	201,728	303,137
Or per mile of railway	......	217 11 5	......	633 11 3	21 4 4	872 11 0	... ..	......	.....
For previous 4⅘ weeks of half-year	1,669,973	18,09,033 10 0	2,49,05,959 0	49,54,464 13 0	1,89,187 0 0	69,52,685 7 0	481,011	987,063	1,468,074
Total for 5⅘ weeks ...	1,978,989	21,81,439 15 0	3,05,12,539 20	60,38,428 15 0	2,25,574 0 0	84,45,442 14 0	582,420	1,188,791	1,771,211
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	351,598½	3,78,722 6 3	46,31,267 20	8,60,482 14 3	21,076 7 10	12,60,281 12 4	98,459	160,727	259,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	221 3 0	......	502 8 10	12 5 0	736 0 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	1,863,472½	21,43,029 2 7	2,68,90,570 30	51,84,102 15 2	1,09,343 14 9	74,36,476 0 6	582,709	976,055	1,558,764

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gya districts and also in coal traffic.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,710·53	13 days of January ...	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,520	552,864	4 11 3
1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	316,042	3,48,015	52,22,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,62,065	855	306,160	4 12 5
1,710·53	" " 27th " ...	318,495	3,46,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,658	14,54,232	850	305,050	4 12 8
1,710·53	" " 3rd Feb. ...	386,585	4,36,841	48,94,899	9,62,858	36,436	14,36,135	840	304,000	4 11 7
1,710·53	" " 10th " ...	369,016	3,72,406	56,06,581	10,83,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	303,137	4 14 9
	Totals up to date ...	1,978,989	21,81,440	3,05,12,540	60,38,429	2,25,574	84,45,443	843	1,771,211	4 12 3

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	" " 28th " ...	294,019	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	" " 4th Feb. ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,048	4 14 9
1,712·22	" " 11th " ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
	Totals up to date ...	1,863,473	21,43,029	2,68,90,571	51,84,103	1,09,344	74,36,476	724	1,558,764	4 12 4

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,611	5,540 8 0	36,431 20	963 6 0	8 0 0	6,511 14 0	1,048	140	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	249 3 9	......	43 5 5	0 5 9	292 14 11	......	......	......
For previous 4⅘ weeks of half-year	98,596	24,001 4 0	1,25,004 0	3,605 5 0	39 0 0	27,645 12 0	5,142	629	5,771
Total for 5⅘ weeks ...	121,207	29,541 12 0	1,61,435 20	4,568 14 0	47 0 0	34,157 10 0	6,190	769	6,959
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,232	5,314 6 11	17,028 0	667 8 0	7 7 6	5,989 6 5	1,071	117	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	239 1 1	......	30 0 5	0 5 4	269 6 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	126,711½	30,144 1 10	104,297 30	3,504 2 0	57 10 9	33,705 14 7	6,401	774	7,175

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	13 days of January ...	37,989	9,094	49,021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,207	4 12 2
22·23	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	19,630	4,734	22,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 5
22·23	" 27th " ..	20,603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5,968	268	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	" 3rd Feb. ...	20,374	5,055	24,968	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15 1
22·23	" 10th " ..	22,611	5,541	36,432	963	8	6,512	293	1,188	5 7 8
	Totals up to date ...	121,207	29,542	1,61,436	4,569	47	34,158	262	6,959	4 14 6

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899 —concluded. *1899.*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,018	1,085	0	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	" 28th " ..	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	" 4th Feb. ...	21,821	5,245	18,362	607	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	" 11th " ...	22·232	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
	Totals up to date ...	126,711	30,144	104,298	3,504	57	33,705	253	7,175	4 11 2

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,803	12,028 15 0	1,14,623 30	12,181 10 0	64 0 0	24,274 9 0	6,868	5,255	12,123
Or per mile of railway	... ...	74 2 3	...	75 1 4	0 6 4	149 9 11	......	......	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	73,805	64,283 3 0	4,17,453 0	48,346 10 0	314 0 0	1,12,943 13 0	32,890	24,681	57,571
Total for 5½ weeks ...	89,608	76,312 2 0	5,32,076 30	60,528 4 0	378 0 0	1,37,218 6 0	39,758	29,936	69,694
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,820½	12,253 2 0	68,753 20	8,637 8 0	54 12 2	20,945 6 3	6,798	3,079	9,877
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	75 8 4	......	53 3 10	0 5 5	129 1 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 6 weeks ... of previous year	102,257½	78,738 0 2	5,01,642 20	58,301 1 5	431 9 3	1,37,370 10 10	41,049	20,111	61,160

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	30,008	26,915	1,48,537	18,004	121	45,100	278	22,553	2 0 0
162·24	Week ended 20th Jan.	14,380	12,384	91,379	11,312	64	23,760	140	11,592	2 0 10
162·24	" " 27th "	14,639	12,595	79,896	8,458	65	21,118	130	11,715	1 12 10
162·24	" " 3rd Feb.	14,778	12,389	97,641	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 15 5
162·24	" " 10th " ...	15,803	12,029	1,14,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2 0 0
	Totals up to date ...	9,608	76,312	5,32,077	60,528	378	1,37,218	144	69,694	1 15 6

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan.	15,913	12,425	76,360	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	" " 28th "	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,092	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	" " 4th Feb.	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	" " 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
	Totals up to date ...	102,258	78,738	5,01,643	58,301	432	1,37,371	141	61,160	2 3 11

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,780	5,479 13 0	51,761 10	3,685 13 0	19 0 0	9,184 10 0	1,502	724	2,226
Or per mile of railway ...	......	69 8 3	... ...	46 12 1	0 3 10	116 8 2	......	......	......
For previous 4⁹⁄₇ weeks of half-year	46,664	23,008 2 0	2,72,908 10	18,031 10 0	89 0 0	41,128 12 0	7,783	3,029	10,812
Total for 5⁹⁄₇ weeks	57,450	28,487 15 0	3,24,669 20	21,717 7 0	108 0 0	50,313 6 0	9,285	3,753	13,038
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate, Rs. A. P.
78·83	13 days of January ...	17,553	8,584	1,01,358	7,099	33	15,716	199	4,134	3 12 10
78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,688	4,518	61,197	3,905	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	9,729	4,784	57,936	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
78·83	„ „ 3rd Feb. ..	9,694	5,092	52,417	2,947	19	8,058	102	2,226	3 9 11
78·83	„ „ 10th „ ..	10,786	5,480	51,761	3,685	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 2 0
	Totals up to date	57,450	28,488	3,24,669	21,717	108	50,313	109	13,038	3 13 9

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	228,380	1,19,770 0 0	10,00,470 0	1,65,750 0 0	10,770 0 0	2,96,290 0 0	36,290	40,534	76,824
Or per mile of railway	274	143 0 0	1,272 .0	199 0 0	1 0 0	*313 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ... - ...	1,225,480	6,13,153 0 0	59,34,874 0	9,88,478 0 0	89,056 0 0	16,90,687 0 0	212,367	227,303	439,670
Total for 7 weeks	1,453,860	7,32,923 0 0	69,95,344 0	11,54,228 0 0	99,826 0 0	19,86,977 0 0	248,657	267,837	516,494
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	202,009	98,096 0 0	8,72,241 0	1,18,373 0 0	9,219 0 0	2,25,688 0 0	34,731	33,806	68,537
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	245	119 0 0	1,057 0	143 0 0	1 0 0	263 0 0	......	......	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,444,360	6,03,646 0 0	61,14,690 0	8,72,912 0 0	85,017 0 0	16,51,575 0 0	243,365	234,050	477,424

* Excluding coaching ferry.
Note.—Increase due to goods traffic in jute, food-grains and coaching traffic in passenger and fish import.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,510	8,390 0 0	21,790 0	2,289 0 0	130 0 0	10,800 0 0	2,325	2,081	*4,406
Or per mile of railway	308	98 0 0	252 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	126 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	141,040	48,840 0 0	186,610 0	18,190 0 0	910 0 0	67,940 0 0	11,362	9,080	23,442
Total for 7 weeks ...	167,550	57,230 0 0	208,310 0	20,470 0 0	1,040 0 0	78,740 0 0	16,687	11,161	27,848
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,722	6,930 0 0	35,090 0	3,443 0 0	34 0 0	10,163 0 0	2,480	1,930	4,410
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	81 0 0	408 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	122 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	162,258	49,987 0 0	212,520 0	20,983 0 0	1,215 0 0	72,215 0 0	17,386	11,440	28,826

* Includes ballast train-miles 528.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,720	930 0 0	14,190 0	630 0 0	150 0 0	1,710 0 0	155	901	†1,086
Or per mile of railway	52	28 0 0	425 0	19 0 0	1 0 0	*48 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	8,730	4,100 0 0	82,710 0	5,560 0 0	420 0 0	10,080 0 0	1,067	5,532	6,599
Total for 7 weeks ...	10,450	5,030 0 0	96,910 0	6,190 0 0	570 0 0	11,790 0 0	1,222	6,433	7,685
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,118	501 0 0	6,332 0	752 0 0	165 0 0	1,418 0 0	193	517	710
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	44	20 0 0	248 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	51 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,280	3,263 0 0	61,757 0	4,810 0 0	974	9,053 0 0	1,255	4,650	5,905

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 140.
† Includes ballast train-miles 518.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,360	1,690 0 0	7,340 0	430 0 0	20 0 0	2,140 0 0	1,006	478	1,484
Or per mile of railway	118	31 0 0	133 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	44,110	11,430 0 0	54,820 0	3,140 0 0	70 0 0	14,640 0 0	6,596	5,335	11,331
Total for 7 weeks ...	50,470	13,120 0 0	62,160 0	3,570 0 0	90 0 0	16,780 0 0	7,602	5,813	12,815
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,400	894 0 0	8,140 0	220 0 0	16 0 0	1,130 0 0	241	880	1,121
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	163	27 0 0	247 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,213	7,334 0 0	38,430 0	1,628 0 0	89 0 0	9,031 0 0	1,761	3,259	5,020

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,?49	680 0 0	44,110 0	1,680 0 0	40 0 0	2,400 0 0	190	*1,423	1,612
Or per mile of railway ...	82	27 0 0	1,794 0	68 0 0	2 0 0	97 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	14,C9)	4,561 0 0	1,27,912 0 0	5,482 0 0	467 0 0	10,510 0 0	1,1))	6,263	7,473
Total for 7 weeks ...	16,730	5,241 0 0	1,72,32? 0 0	7,162 0 0	507 0 0	12,910 0 0	1,38?	7,685	9,065
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Includes ballast train-miles 288.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the Week ended 17th February 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	36,316	15,14? 0 0	1,05,232 0	7,218 0 0	2?1 0 0	22,?42 0 0	4,530	2,708	7,238
Or per mile of railway ...	279	*116 0 0	757 0	52 0 0	2 0 0	170 0 0	......	....	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	149,8??	66,530 0 0	3,91,347 0	2?,6?2 0 0	12,??? 0 0	1,08,835 0 0	22,118	14,71?	36,853
Total for 6 weeks ...	18?,124	81,673 0 0	4,96,579 0	35,??? 0 0	1?,?? 0 0	1,31,477 0 0	26,6?3	17,418	44,111
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,668	13,017 0 0	57,919 0	3,974 0 0	54 0 0	17,125 0 0	4,340	2,868	7,208
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	2?3	1?5 0 0	463 0	32 0 0		137 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1?8,?81	84,571 0 0	3,59,312 0	21,72? 0 0	13,118 0 0	1,22,711 0 0	26,0?7	16,306	42,3?3

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th February 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	*Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	140,6??	65,6?0	7,33,500	1,02,0??	18,199	(a)1,85,840	26,942	(b)?3,73?	60,681
Or per mile of railway ...	129·64	60·48	676·04	94·04	16·78	171·28	...	......	......
For previous 5⅞ weeks of half-year	731,910	3,27,20?	39,56,620	4,71,6??	1,06,69?	9,08,570	160,614	172,041	332,68?
Total for 6⅞ weeks ...	872,570	3,92,82?	46,90,120	5,73,710	1,24,88?	10,94,410	187,586	205,78?	393,366
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	120,436	63,910	648,867	10,693	18,770	1,63,373	21,693	(c)26,648	48,316
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	129·78	68·09	609·21	97·73	20·23	176·05	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	778,768	3,35,180	43,06,946	5,70,125	1,14,396	10,20,701	151,960	197,268	349,228

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 5,002 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,492 " "

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open ...	1,262	362	5,776	373	3	738	164	88	25[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	70·11	20·11	320·89	20·72	0·17	41·00	......	......	..
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	5,952	1,255	45,602	2,552	51	3,858	976	536	1,51[illegible]
Total for 6 weeks	7,214	1,617	51,378	2,925	54	4,596	1,140	624	1,76[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th February 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,930	21,013 0 0	1,52,256 0	10,787 0 0	577 0 0	32,377 0 0	3,576	6,139	9,715
Or per mile of railway ...	85·68	53·06	350·82	24·85	1·33	79·24	9·03	14·15	23·18
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	143,658	87,804 0 0	8,97,078 0	61,722 0 0	5,379 0 0	1,54,905 0 0	16,307	36,693	52,189
Total for 6 weeks ...	177,588	1,08,817 0 0	10,49,334 0	72,509 0 0	5,956 0 0	1,87,282 0 0	19,883	42,831	62,714
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,844	19,298 0 0	2,52,853 0	11,807 0 0	384 0 0	31,489 0 0	8,877	8,681	12,558
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	76·51	51·19	635·32	29·67	0·96	81·82	10·28	21·81	32·09
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	182,087	1,10,262 0 0	14,76,543 0	67,816 0 0	4,203 0 0	1,91,281 0 0	21,829	43,402	71,231

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 10th February 1900.			Receipts for week ending 11th February 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 10th February 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 11th February 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	32,377	79·24	398	31,489	81·82	434	13,56,418	......	398	11,65,287	......	1,91,131	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th February 1900	13,109 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	11,529 0 0
Increase	1,580 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th February 1900	257 0 8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	226 0 11
Increase	30 15 9
Receipts from 1st January to 17th February 1900	79,880 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	71,354 0 0
Increase	8,526 0 0

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99 (1st SEPTEMBER 1898 TO 31st AUGUST 1899).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 1104O.

READ—

The Report on the Annual Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1898-99 (1st September 1898 to 31st August 1899).

THE Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the Board have again, for the fourth consecutive year, submitted their report punctually on the due date (1st February).

Climatic conditions of the season.

2. In Bihar the climatic conditions of the season were as unfavourable as in the past years. Prospects were in the beginning excellent, but blight, which was brought in by east winds and damp weather in January and February, seriously injured the crop. Later on, at the time of lancing, some damage was done by west winds, which dried up the capsules prematurely. Hail also caused loss in some of the Sub-Agencies. In Benares a bumper crop was looked for until nearly the end of March, but partly owing to the prevalence then of hot westerly winds and partly to the effects of severe frost in January, the yield of opium eventually was not as good as was anticipated. The loss due to frost was more severe in Cawnpur than elsewhere.

3. The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each agency in the three seasons 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99 :—

Cultivation.

SEASON.	Area engaged for.	Area sown, including failures.	Net cultivated, excluding failure.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar.	Bighas.	Bighas	Bighas.	Mds.	No.
1896-97 ...	372,713	359,635	328,191	31,578	22,000
1897-98 ...	374,196	373,075	362,475	31,384	18,652
1898-99 ...	368,956	368,629	358,765	31,886	24,700
Benares.					
1896-97 ...	578,582	601,312	570,969	53,594	23,500
1897-98 ..	542,763	522,407	501,342	52,930	25,424
1898-99 ...	539,264	552,984	543,684	60,520	27,019

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna to equalise, as far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each of the agencies :—

	Mds.
1896-97	10,697
1897-98	6,652
1898-99	13,149

The actual outturn of the two agencies for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 was still below the estimate of normal requirements fixed by the Government of India (54,000 chests of provision opium in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of excise opium of 90° consistence). The attention of the Board was drawn to this deficiency in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the report on the administration of the Opium Department for that year. The explanation given with regard to the season 1897-98 is that the average yield per bigha of the Bihar and Benares Agencies in that season was only 3 seers $7\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks and 4 seers and $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks, respectively, whereas the Government of India had based their estimate of normal requirements upon the average for the 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95 of 4 seers $2\frac{1}{10}$ chitaks for Bihar and 4 seers $15\frac{7}{10}$ chitaks for Benares. The results of the year under report show an increase of outturn compared with the past two years. In the Bihar Agency it is noticeable that in spite of the fact that there was a decrease of 5,240 bighas in the area of land engaged for, of 4,446 bighas in land sown, including failures, and of 3,710 bighas in the net cultivation, excluding failures, the total produce increased from 31,384 maunds in 1897-98 to 31,886 maunds in the year under report, owing to a slight increase in the average yield per bigha, which was 3 seers $8\frac{3}{4}$ chitaks as compared with 3 seers $7\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in 1897-98, the increase occurring only in the four agencies of Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Tehta, and Monghyr. In the Benares Agency, while there was a decrease of 3,499 bighas in the area of land engaged for, there was an increase of 30,577 bighas in the area of land sown, including failures, and of 42,342 bighas in the net cultivation, excluding failures; and the total produce increased from 52,930 maunds to 60,520 maunds in 1898-99. The average outturn per bigha was 4 seers $7\frac{1}{4}$ chitaks as against 4 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in the previous year, all the divisions, except Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Cawnpur, Fyzabad, and Gonda showing an increase. From his experience of recent years the Benares Agent has remarked that the average outturn of the western districts in his agency is considerably higher than that in eastern districts. The subject of the productive powers of the land in the east is one which will require the careful attention of the Board in the future.

Check-measurements by gazetted officers.

4. The results of check-measurements by gazetted officers show that in the Bihar Agency the number of plots tested in all the districts was 49,278 as against 36,812 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which the raiyats whose holdings were checked had failed to cultivate opium, or had only made a pretence of doing so, was 457 as compared with 524 in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the number of plots checked was 118,432 as against 142,764 in 1897-98. The number of cases detected of raiyats not having cultivated, or of only making a pretence of doing so, was 415 as against 925 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion of the Bihar Agent and the Board that test-measurements by gazetted officers are the best means of checking and finally eradicating paper cultivation. Owing to the idiosyncracies of the officers concerned the Benares Agent does not attach much importance to the figures at present compiled in his agency, and he has suggested that instructions to secure uniformity should be issued. A report of the instructions issued by him on the subject will be awaited. The question of the utilization of cadastral survey maps and records in making settlements and checking measurements was discussed in the Government Resolutions on the reports on the administration of the Opium Department for the past two years. The Board promised a further report to Government on the subject on the completion of a more extended and detailed enquiry by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Settlement Officer, in communication with the local Opium Officers. A full report on the subject was received by them during the year from the Director of Land Records, and they have consulted the Bihar Agent on the Director's proposals. The Board's report on the subject is awaited by Government.

Irrigation and advances to wells.

5. Out of a total cultivation of 358,764 bighas in the Bihar Agency exclusive of failures, 302,116 bighas were irrigated and 56,648 bighas unirrigated, while in the Benares Agency, out of a total area of 543,684 bighas, 524,352 bighas were irrigated and 19,332 bighas unirrigated. The percentages for the Bihar Agency were irrigated 84 and unirrigated 16 as against 85 and 15 respectively in the previous year; and those for the Benares Agency were irrigated 96 and unirrigated 4 as against 95 and 5 respectively in 1997-98. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that the result of the representation made to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, with regard to the insufficiency of the supply of canal water in the Cawnpur Division has been a great improvement in the supply of water for the purposes of cultivation.

A sum of Rs. 20,574 was advanced during the year for the construction of wells in the Bihar Agency as against Rs. 25,470 in 1897-98. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 33,188, of which Rs. 2,456 have since been realised. In the year under report, three hundred and thirty-eight *pucka* and 561 *kutcha* wells were constructed, 74 *pucka* wells repaired, 145 additional wells were under construction, and 25 under repairs. Mr. Tytler deserves the thanks of Government for his successful efforts towards the construction and maintenance of wells in the Aligunj district. In the Benares Agency there were Rs. 12,084 advanced for wells as against Rs. 16,004 in the preceding year. The sum outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 21,486. Two hundred and fifty-seven *pucka* and 329 *kutcha* wells were constructed, 81 wells were repaired, and the construction or repair of 635 others was commenced.

Outturn and sales.

6. The total outturn of the season was 51,719 chests, of which 24,700 chests were manufactured in Bihar and 27,019 chests in Benares as against 18,652 from the former and 25,424 from the latter agency in the preceding year. After meeting the requirements of the year 1899, there was a surplus in reserve of 10,096 chests (5,583 of Patna and 4,513 of Benares opium) on the 1st January 1900 from the outturn of the two agencies in the previous year. The total number of chests available for sale in 1900 thus amounts to 61,815 chests, consisting of 30,283 chests of Patna and 31,532 of Benares opium. Of this number, 44,400 chests, made up of 20,400 chests of Bihar and 24,000 chests of Benares opium, are to be sold in 1900, leaving a surplus in reserve of 17,415 chests* on the 1st January 1901. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered during the year was

235 maunds as against 251 maunds in the previous year. The total number of chests sold during the 12 months ending 30th September 1899 was 40,350 of which 17,925 chests were of Bihar and 22,425 chests of Benares opium. The average price per chest of Bihar opium for this period was Rs. 1,139 and of Benares opium Rs. 1,128 as compared with Rs. 993 and Rs. 984 respectively in the previous year, the increase being attributed to increased demand in China and the partial failure of the crop in Malwa. It is reported that the prices have continued to rule high since September last.

Consistence of opium.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the measures adopted by the Board, with a view to obtaining opium at a consistence more suitable for manufacture, were attended with some success as, partly owing to these measures and partly to the climatic conditions being favourable, the consistence of the opium obtained during the year showed a great improvement. The average consistence in Bihar was 73·95 as against 75·01 in 1897-98. It is satisfactory that not a single cake was manufactured of a consistence above the standard of 75°. The average in Benares was 70·75 as against 72·15 in the previous year. In only three out of eleven sub-agencies in Bihar was opium brought in of a consistence above the standard of 75°. In Benares, although 14 out of the 20 divisions sent in opium above the standard consistence of 71°, yet in all divisions, except Etawah and Mainpuri, the consistence was lower than in the preceding year. The loss to Government by caking above the standard consistence of 71° was Rs. 59,084, which compares very favourably with the results of the previous year, when the net loss to Government amounted to Rs. 2,56,900. The amount of *pasewa* received for every 100 maunds of opium delivered was 28 seers 5¼ chitaks in Bihar and 3 seers 3¾ chitaks in Benares, as compared with 36 seers 9¼ chitaks and 4 seers 10¾ chitaks respectively in 1897-98. Comparing the figures of the two agencies, the Factory Superintendent of Ghazipur thinks that the entire quantity of *pasewa* which drains off from the opium is not brought in by the cultivators in the Benares agency. The Benares Agent proposes to consult officers as to how a larger quantity can be obtained. The Board are requested to report to Government the conclusions at which the Agent may arrive on this question.

There were 352 lbs. 2 oz. of cake and 826 lbs. 4 oz. 1 dr. of powdered medical opium manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, while 440 lbs. 14 dr. of morphia hydrochlorate, 9 lbs. 13 oz. 4 dr. of morphia acetas, 51 lbs. 11 oz. 2 dr. of codeia, 623 lbs. 3 oz. of pure morphia, and 2 lbs. 7 oz. 12 dr. of morphia tartras were turned out at Ghazipur. In accordance with an arrangement concluded with the Secretary of State, the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Company were being supplied from the Ghazipur Factory with monthly consignments of 60 lbs. of morphia and 60 oz. of codeia for sale in the London market. A renewal of the agreement with that firm on the basis of a despatch to them month by month from June 1900 of 30 lbs. of muriate of morphia and 5 lbs. of codeia has been suggested to the Government of India, and the orders of that Government are being awaited.

Purchase of Malwa opium.

8. The plan of purchasing Malwa opium for excise purposes was continued during the year. Mr. Hastings, who was deputed for the purpose, obtained 3,903 maunds of crude opium, of which 2,386 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable, against 1,615 maunds of that quality obtained during the previous season. The opium purchased was both cheaper and of better quality than in the previous year. The scheme of laying in a reserve of *hali* coins at the time when they were cheapest did not prove so great a success as in the preceding season, but on the whole it worked well. The saving effected by this measure was Rs. 13,712 as against Rs. 22,735 in the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by the fact that for local reasons it seemed inexpedient to lay in so large a stock as on the last occasion. During the current season the Government of India passed orders directing the discontinuance of the purchase of Malwa opium. Accordingly the Government property under the charge of Mr. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, was sold, and the house occupied by him in Indore was given up.

Packing of opium.

9. The experiment of packing opium in the Bihar Agency for conveyance to the factory in cloth bags instead of in earthen jars was continued during the year. The results show that the use of bags for all opium of the consistence of 70° and upwards was convenient and suitable; that the trial of the experiment in the case of opium below 70° in consistence not being conclusive further trial was necessary; and that for opium of a lower consistence than 67° bags of the kind in use were not suitable. With regard to the Benares Agency, the Board have issued orders to the Agent for packing 2,000 maunds of opium of a consistence of 70° and over in cloth bags in the current season. The results of this experiment should be given in the next Administration report.

Expenditure.

10. The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 86,11,857 as against Rs. 84,74,008 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,60,55,616 as compared with Rs. 1,41,23,846 in 1897-98. There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,37,849 in Bihar and of Rs. 19,31,770 in Benares, the total increase in the two agencies being Rs. 20,69,619. This was due to the larger outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 270-1-3 in the Bihar and Rs. 265-4-8 in the Benares Agency as compared with Rs. 270-0-1 and Rs. 266-13-5 respectively in the preceding year. The average cost per chest of opium was Rs. 455-12 in Bihar as against Rs. 472-8-8 in the previous year and Rs. 466-13 in Benares as against Rs. 478-0-2 in 1897-98. The larger outturn accounts for this decrease in both the agencies.

Saw mills.

11. The total number of chests both provision and abkari, turned out by the mills at Patna in 1898-99 was 26,425 as against 60,355 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the mill was closed for five months from the 1st May 1898 in consequence of the execution of several important improvements rendered necessary for the safety of the workmen, and this retarded work to a great extent. As in the preceding year, all the provision and abkari chests were made of mango wood, the average cost per chest being Re. 1-15-8 as against Rs. 2-0-8 in 1897-98. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Opium Agent and the Board that this is a satisfactory result, considering that the cost in 1896-97 was Rs. 2-5-11, and is very creditable to Mr. Williamson, the officer in charge. The total cost of working the mills in 1898-99 was Rs. 20,302 as compared with Rs. 39,023 in 1897-98. The quantity of mango and simul wood contracted for during the season was 136,384 cubic feet and 46,000 cubic feet respectively as against 181,328 cubic feet and 27,000 cubic feet respectively during the preceding year.

Breaches of the Opium Law.

12. The following statement shows the figures relating to the breaches of the Opium Law during the past two years:—

Province.	Cases investigated.		Persons						Fines				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realised.			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	700	612	777	666	657	580	104	86	21,120	24,733	11,008	14,722	15,481	18,783
North-Western Provinces	653	541	945	701	742	588	203	113	12,340	10,232	8,190	6,376	6,269	7,968

The Benares Agent mentions a few important cases of opium-smuggling in which persons were convicted. The Bihar Agent reports a case in which 16 men were arrested at the Mokameh railway station carrying 1 maund 13 seers and 9 chitaks of contraband opium. They were all convicted and sentenced—one man to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, and the rest to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 200 each. The Bihar Agent adheres to the view expressed by him in his report for the year 1897-98 that

only small quantities of opium are retained by cultivators for medicinal purposes and that there is no general large retention of the produce for purposes o smuggling. The case is, however, different in the Benares Agency regarding which the Agent says: "It is common for persons who embezzle their produce to conceal its disappearance by presenting a made-up substance with a smal quantity of opium in it." He issued general instructions to secure the examination of every case of deliberate adulteration and the prosecution o all guilty cultivators. One case in which some 30 seers of produce must have been embezzled was successfully prosecuted during the year. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board's view that the outturn of the lands o suspected cultivators should be carefully and systematically watched, and that every cultivator whose produce is habitually short should be proscribed as such measures are calculated to prevent, if not to detect, fraudulent cases o this kind.

Assamiwar system.

13. Mr. Tytler's alternative assamiwar scheme was continued in the Aliganj Sub-Agency during the past season, and again it answered admirably. It was tried for the first time in the Bettiah and Hazaribagh Sub-Agencies and should also have been tried in Tirhut, to which its extension was sanctioned; but the trial in tha sub-agency was entirely vitiated because the Sub-Deputy Opium Agen there endeavoured to combine his own long-term settlement system with Mr Tytler's plan. The Government of India accepted the conclusion of the Board and this Government that no extension of the "intermediate system' to other sub agencies should be contemplated until further experience had beer gained of its working in the tracts in which it is already in force. The further report called for by the Government of India on the continued working of the system in the Aliganj Sub-Agency during the year 1898-99 and on it working in the Bettiah and Tirhut Sub-Agencies is awaited from the Board Measures were taken to remedy some of the defects pointed out by Mr. Tytle on the working of the assamiwar system of poppy cultivation in the Benares Agency. One of the defects referred to by him was that the amount of *khurchan* exacted is excessive. It appears that no reduction is possible in the tota amount of remuneration at present allowed to lambardars. The question whethe the method of that remuneration should be changed, so as to extinguish o diminish the amount at present levied from the raiyats in the shape of *khurchan* is still under the consideration of Government. The Government of India have called for a further report on this point, and also as to the possibility o introducing an assamiwar system of settlements in the Gorakhpur and Bast subdivisions. The Board have accordingly been asked to furnish these which are awaited. The Government of India desired that an attempt should be made to regulate the establishments at the various *kothis* on the basis of the number of cultivating raiyats, the area of cultivation, and the items of accoun and settlements regarding which the Board promise a report.

Establishment.

14. Proposals for improving the position and prospects of the factory establishment at the Bihar Opium Agency, involving a net yearly increase of expenditure of Rs. 2,117-8 were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year; and the proposed reorganisation of the guard establishment of the opium factory a Ghazipur at an extra expenditure of Rs. 3,296 a year, with effect from the 1s April 1900, was also sanctioned by that Government.

Opium Convention.

15. The Opium Convention concluded with the Principal Administrato at Chandernagore on the 27th December 1893 was renewed on the existing terms for a further perioc of five years from the 1st January 1899.

Merits of officers.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham for his efficient administration of the Opium Department. His thanks are also due to Messrs Blyth and Baillie for the assiduous and successful management of their respec tive agencies. The officers of whom special mention is made as deserving o commendation for good work are Messrs. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., J. Christian L. L. Parrott, F. J. R. Field, A. H. Biss, J. C. Roy, N. C. Wilcox, P. P. Donlea

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Owen, Messrs G. C. R. Nicholson, J. H. Hill, G. M. Gregory, W. H. T. Howey, A. Ross, C. S. Delmerick, J. E. Hand, J. P. Augier, C. Paterson, A. C. Bryson, A. B. Kennedy, C. Burt, L. S. Graham, Rai Keshri Narain, and Maulvi Abdul Majid. The names of the following officers have also been mentioned for good services rendered by them:—Mr. Williamson, Superintendent and Engineer of the Saw Mills, Patna; Mr. Graham, Head Assistant and Accountant, Bihar Agent's office; Rai Gogon Chandra Roy, Head Accountant; and Mr. Pigott, Superintendent of the Benares Agent's office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th March, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Kalna 2·15, Katwa 0·54, Raniganj 0·06. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of *rabi* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease reported from Raniganj and Katwa. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Price of rice at Sadar 13 seers 8 chitaks and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of wheat and barley commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Contai ·08. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Transplantation of *boro* continues. Cattle-pox reported from Binpur, Nayagram, and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather moderate. Cattle-disease reported from thana Pandua. Price of common rice stationary.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of *boro* in Ulubaria continues. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly at an end. Cattle-disease in Basirhat abated. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	8	
Basirhat	15	0	
Diamond Harbour	13	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·26, Kushtea 0·26, Meherpur 0·54, Chuadanga 0·36, Ranaghat 1·93. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Wheat, barley, and gram being harvested. Cultivation of lands for *aus* going on. Fodder plentiful. Water sufficient except in some places in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kushtea	16	
Meherpur	13¾	
Chuadanga	13¾	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rain at Kandi 0·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable. Harvesting of oilseeds and pressing of sugarcane going on. Cattle-disease appears in Daulatabad police-station of Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	16½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Jhenida 0·50, Magura 0·34, Narail 0 94, Bangaon 1·88. Weather warm, cloudy and muggy. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and ploughing of land going on. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jheniha	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·60, Bagerhat 1·08, Satkhira 0·13. Weather hot. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16½	
Satkhira	17	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naugaon 0·3. Weather getting warmer. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 0·26. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling 18 seers per rupee at Sadar and Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06, Alipur Duars 0·46. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of tobacco commenced. Land for *bhadoi* paddy and jute being prepared. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 0·26, Siliguri 0·18. Weather seasonable. *Hills*:—*Tori* being harvested; wheat, barley, and potatoes doing well. *Terai*:—Mustard being harvested; potatoes doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 18 seers and Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·46, Kurigram 0·15, Nilphamari 0·35. Weather seasonable. Potatoes, sugarcane, and mustard are being harvested. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·34. Cultivation for *aus* and jute still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sirajganj 0·11. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·24, Manikganj 0·15, Munshiganj 0·28, Narainganj 0·30. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·56, Jamalpur 0·25, Kishoreganj 0·02, Netrokona 0·40. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 to 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 13 to 18¾ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·33, Goalundo 0·68, Madaripur 0·30. Weather warm. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 0·05, Chandpur 0·29, Brahmanbaria 0 90. Weather warm and cloudy. Lands under preparation for jute and *aus* paddy. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from Sonbag and Sidhi. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·32, Cox's Bazar 0·01. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* doing well. Harvesting going on. Collection of opium in full swing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·11 Harvesting of *rabi* and extraction of opium continue. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Standing crops fair. Fodder and water abundant. Price of rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·23, Siwan 0·14, Gopalganj 0·05. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well and harvesting going on. Poppy lancing is in progress. Common rice 13 seers 1 chitak and *makai* 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* crops being reaped. Opium collection going on. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12 1/8 and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Hajipur 0·19, Sitamarhi 0·17. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks, wheat 12 seers 1 chitak, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14¾ seers, gram 16 seers 3 chitaks, and *rahar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·07, Samastipur 0·16, Madhubani 0·17. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	8	per rupee.
Samastipur	15	8	
Madhubani	14	15	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·05, Begusarai 0·26, Jamui 0·08. Weather seasonable. Sowing of indigo going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Opium collection in full swing. Prospects continue fairly hopeful. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	12	5	per rupee
Beguserai	14	0	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Westerly breeze blowing. Rain at Madhipura 0·25, Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Fodder and water ample. Cattle-disease reported from the Banka subdivision. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rain at Sadar 0·35, Kishanganj 0·23, Araria 0·20. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of tobacco has commenced. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·30, Shibganj 0·07, Gajole 0·60. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi.* Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Average price of rice 16¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and cloudy. Average rainfall 0·16 *Rabi* crops doing well. Mangoes promise well. Price of rice 14 seers and of maize 19 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from small areas in Dumka and Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being planted. Tobacco, *achna* cotton, and *dalua* growing. Condition of men and cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—No rain. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Boro* being transplanted. Cotton doing well. Ploughing commenced. Rice sells at 17, 15, and 17 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda 0·05. Weather seasonable; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* and mango look fair. *Dalua* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Lands are being ploughed for coming *sarad* and sugarcane. Labour available. Price of rice stationary.

Angul.—Weather hot and foggy. Rainfall in Angul 0·05, Khondmals 0·02. *Khesari*, castor, and turmeric being gathered. Sugarcane being planted. Common rice selling at 12 seers in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Cattle disease reported. Scarcity of fodder and water has been felt.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·40, Giridih 0·22. Prospects of mango and *mahua* promising. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 9½ seers and in the interior 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11 seers 13 chitaks, *makai* 12 seers 15 chitaks, barley 16 seers 14 chitaks, gram 14 seers 10 chitaks, wheat 12 seers 10½ chitaks, *makai* 12 seers 10½ chitaks, and *mahua* 33 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Mango crop failed owing to want of rain. *Mahua* promises well. *Rabi* crop being gathered. Common rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibassa, and average price 13 seers.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·89, Gobindpur 0·36. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Chas, Gourangdi, Tundi, Gobindpur, and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 1 chitak and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

General Summary.—More rain fell during the week in various parts of Bengal Proper and Bihar and in Hazaribagh and Manbhum. There were also slight showers in Angul and the Khurda subdivision of Puri. The *rabi* crops are now being generally harvested, and the collection of opium is going on. Spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well, and lands are being ploughed for autumn rice and jute. In Hazaribagh mango and *mahua* are promising crops. In Singhbhum *mahua* is promising, but mango has failed. Prices are practically stationary, there being slight variations in a few districts. Cases of cattle-disease continue to be reported from some districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient except in Angul.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 6th March 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN — WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	JOWAR. Next preceding return.	JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	13 4	13 5	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	17 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 4	.	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	..	
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	..		...		Old 13 0 New 16 0	13 0 16 0	14 0 ...	...	.	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	14 8	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	12 1	15 0	16 0	17 12	12 4	11 6	12 4	12 4	11 6	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	15 14	15 4	16 13	...	...	..	13 0	12 13	15 4	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	15 8	Jamali. 14 0	19 0	...	..	...	15 8	15 8	18 0	...		...
	11	Jessore ...	10 4	9 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	19 0		.	..
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	13 8	14 4	20 0	26 4	26 4	30 0	14 4	15 12	18 0	...	...	
	14	Dinajpur ...	9 9½	9 9½	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 0	16 12	20 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	..	17 0	16 0	16 0	.	.	.
	16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	..	.	.
	17	Rangpur ...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	16 8	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	16 2	16 2	16 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	13 0	16 8	18 12	...	...	..
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	12 13	32 0	32 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	13 4	...	.	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	14 8	14 0	18 8	32 0	35 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	14 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch); Katwa 11 seers 12 chittaks (karkatch) ; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai return not received ; Tamluk 11 seers ; Ghatal 11½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10½ seers ; Jahanabad return not received.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 10 seers 11 chittacks ; Barasat 11 seers 4 chittacks ; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks ; Magra Hât 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers ; Chuadanga 10 seers ; Meherpur 11½ seers ; Ranaghat return not received.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers ; Jangipur 10 seers ; Kandi return

... of the Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1900.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Bajra: Next preceding return.	Bajra: Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Marua: Next preceding return.	Marua: Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
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...UR, ...A. ...ens.) Corresponding return of last year.	Salt: Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt: Present return.	Wholesale Salt: Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
0	A 11 14	11 14	12 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
8	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
0	D 11 0	11 0	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
0	E 10 0	10 8	10 8	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
8	F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
14	G 10 11	10 10	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
6	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
5	H 12 1	12 1	11 7	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
[illegible]	I 11 8	11 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
[illegible]	J 10 0	9 2	9 2	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
[illegible]	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
[illegible]	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
0	10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
[illegible]	M 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga or rora. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
[illegible]	N 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
[illegible]	10 2	10 2	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 9 6	Bogra.	18	
8	O 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
0	P 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
8	Q 9 8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
0	R 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	S 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

...ces of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers 6 chittacks ; Magura 9 seers 12 chittacks ; ...ks ; Narail 10 seers.

...ices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.

...ces of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

...Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

...prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda

...salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.

...he district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks ...adim 11 seers 13 chittacks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers, ...

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*													
Chittagong Division.													
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 14	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.													
Patna Division.													
27	Patna	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	...	16 0	29 0
28	Gaya* ..	...	13 8	18 0	...	17 0	25 0	...	13 8	17 0	...	13 12	27 0
29	Shahabad ..	11 0 and 12 8	10 8 and 12 0	16 0 and 17 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	12 0 and 13 0	10 0 and 13 8	14 0 and 17 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	11 0	11 10	17 0	18 0	15 0	30 0	12 8	12 0	16 4	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ..	12 0	12 2	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	13 4	13 2	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	13 3	13 3	15 0	16 8	19 12	25 0	14 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.													
34	Monghyr .	13 0	13 0	15 12	..	...	...	12 10	12 12	14 14	..	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 4	17 10	17 12	17 12	30 4	13 14	14 8	17 10	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	30 0
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	9 0	13 8	...	17 0	30 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
Orissa Division.													
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	15 12	...	...	...
40	Balasore	13 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Puri	10 8	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.													
Chota Nagpur Division.													
42	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	13 4	20 0	14 0	22 8	11 12	11 12	18 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 12 to 11 0	7 12 to 11 0	8 0 to 13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	20 0	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	18 9	16 14	15 12	30 6	11 13	11 13	20 4	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	16 0	...	...
46	Singhbhum ..	...	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
U. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapur 10½ seers ; Bihar 10 seers.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : —Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers ; Sitamarhi return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers ; Madhubani 11½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1900.

...tricts of Bengal on the 28th February 1900 —(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (Pennisetum typhoideum.)			Marua or Ragi. (Eleusine Coroocana.)			...Gur, ... (...Rs.)	Salt. (retail)			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[T] 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	[U] 10 4	10 4	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
													BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[V] 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	3 11 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[W] 11 0	10 8	10 12	3 10 3	3 9 0	3 11 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	25 0	[illegible] 0	[X] 10 8	10 8	10 12	Panga. 2 11 6	3 12 6	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	[illegible] 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[Y] 11 8	11 8	11 8	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	...	19 12	19 12	25 0	[illegible] 0	[Z] 11 4	11 0	10 8	3 11 0	3 10 2	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[a] 10 0	11 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 3	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 4	[b] 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[c] 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[d] 10 0	9 8	9 8	Karkatch. 3 11 0	1 0 0	3 14 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
							10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[e] 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
													ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[f] 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[g] 11 0	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	[h] 13 0	13 0	13 0	Karkatch. 3 0 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
													CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	28 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 3 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	35 0	[illegible] 0 to [illegible] 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	Ranchi.	43	
...	...	...	...	33 12	30 6	...	9 4½	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[i] 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	7 0	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

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...bdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
...rices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Supaul 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers.
...subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
...rices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers ; Godda 9½ seers; Rajmahal 11 seers ;
...½ seers.
...rices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10½ seers ; Kendrapara 9 seers.
...alt is 10½ seers per rupee.
...alt is 13 seers per rupee.
...of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2
2	Burdwan ...	3 0 0	3 0 6	2 10 0	2 10 6	2 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 2 0	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8
7	Chittagong ...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	1 13 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 1 6	2 1 0	1 3
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 14 6	2 15 6	2 13 9	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 8 0	2 6 9	2 3 6	2 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 2 6	3 3 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 4 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 3	2 4 0	2 4 3	1 5
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 3	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 4 3	3 12 6	3 12 6	2 14 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	3 11 9	3 13 4	2 0 0	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 3

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1900.

Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	2 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 5 9	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
2 7 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 3 0	1 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 9	2 7 6	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6	2 10 0	1 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 3 0	2 2 6	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0 to 3 7 0	3 1 0	1 14 6 to 2 0 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 11 0	3 13 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 1
...	...	...	4 1 0	1 1 0	3 2 0	1 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 1
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 1
...	2 10 0	1 4 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	4 6 0	1 6 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3
2 10 0	2 12 0	1 12 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 9	3 8 3	3 8 0	3 0 3	4 6 6	4 4 0	3 10 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	3 1
...	...	...	2 3 0	2 0 6	1 12 9	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 11 3	3 1
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 11 0 to 5 13 0	5 13 0	2 1 t 3

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	4 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	18 4 0	19 0 0	[illegible] 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	5 14 0	5 11 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	1 0 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	18 8 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
4 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 10 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 13 0	3 6 0	22 0 0	27 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 11 3	2 14 6	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 11 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	3 13 0 to 4 5 6	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Tobacco leaf. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Hides (cow). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Grass. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 14
33 8 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	33 0 0 to 34 0 0	32 8 0	Madhakhali. 8 0 0 Pulta. 10 0 0	6 0 0 9 12 0	5 8 0 8 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 6 0 0 12 0 to 2 10 0	...	...	...
50 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	31 0 0	35 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
35 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4
30 7 6	29 1 6	32 0 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	6 6 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0 0	30 0 0	34 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 1
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	29 8 0 to 34 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 28th February 1900.

Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	.	0 7 0	0 11 6	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 1 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 11	0 2 11	0 2 6	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	.	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	..	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	.	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 7 8	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 228 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1900.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.	1st week of Feb. 1900.	1st week of March 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata ...	6,20,500	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,22,000	3,83,000	3,53,000	1,86,500	2,10,000	3,11,000	4,18,000
Ultedanga ...	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700	36,500	26,000	32,700	45,500	61,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat. ...	3,20,000	3,45,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600	3,37,700	2,34,500	1,81,200	2,04,300	2,73,500	2,79,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,300	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	2,000	4,700	4,300	6,300	8,100
Taliyaunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,59,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800	1,47,500	1,10,600	1,42,100	2,00,000	2,60,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,27,200	1,42,400	1,33,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000	1,36,200	1,18,000	1,56,500	1,62,200
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	19,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	860	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469	11,075	2,037	4,994	5,000
Total	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,894	20,23,572	19,06,860	15,75,331	13,22,034	14,39,352	13,88,869	11,52,275	12,03,437	14,87,794	16,84,900
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	13,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	538 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,303 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,525 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,927 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900.)	56,947 (on 3rd March 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,963 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	32,970 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,305 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	53,233 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)
By Canal returns	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,773 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	63,276 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	26,760 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	81,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,33,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	1,62,637 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	19,98,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875	15,11,780	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,49,666	19,57,717

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th March 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th February to 3rd March 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Feb.	25th	143·4	7·1	29·962	75·7	87·9	19·8	68·1	70·6	0·685	68·0	78	SSW, calm and variable.	89	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	26th	143·1	9·7	·931	76·3	89·7	24·5	65·2	69·8	·645	65·2	73	WSW and WNW	105	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	27th	141·4	9·6	·896	75·7	87·4	19·4	68·0	67·8	·559	62·1	66	WNW and calm	59	,,	Clear, ▲, ≡
,,	28th	140·6	9·7	·903	73·2	87·4	24·6	62·8	63·2	·448	55·9	58	Calm and variable	41	,,	Chiefly clear.
Mar.	1st	140·7	9·4	·866	74·3	89·5	29·0	60·5	67·9	·603	61·4	73	SSW and calm	85	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	2nd	144·3	7·8	·843	80·4	92·2	20·0	72·2	75·7	·826	73·5	79	SSW ...	111	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	3rd	144·5	8·3	·830	81·3	91·9	18·5	73·4	76·4	·844	74·1	78	S by W and SSW	114	,,	Chiefly clear, ▲.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·891
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·884
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77·0
The extreme variation of temperature	31·7
The maximum temperature	92·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th February to 3rd March 1900	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·42
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd March 1900	0·75
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·78

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; ▲, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 5th March 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Supplementary Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal for 1899.

January 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1898 up to 31st January 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 31st January.
oghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	2	0·92	0·74	0·37	0·61	0·74	3·19
urshidabad	Lalbag	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·22	...	0·70	...	...	4	0·55	1·36	0·25	0·70	1·40	2·48
	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·25	Nil	Nil	2·29
rjeeling	Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·19	2·29	0·94	1·15	4·24	2·39
najpur	Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	0·04	?
ngpur	Rangpur																Rejected.											Rejected.											
ymensingh	Netrakona	0·14	...	...	0·21	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	...	0·61	...	...	4	0·89	3·18	0·19	2·22	3·27	3·76
ppera	Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	2	0·90	3·72	0·26	3·11	3·82	3·94
	Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·35	...	...	1	0·69	5·35	0·30	5·35	5·35	3·54
ittagong	Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	0·08	?
ya	Pakribarwan	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	3	1·20	2·85	0·57	1·35	2·85	1·97
ahabad	Sasaram	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	2	1·22	1·59	0·51	1·05	1·63	2·17
	Mohanea	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	1·55	0·76	1·50	1·56	2·14
zaffarpur	Paru	...	...	0·20	0·14	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·40	0·69	0·57	0·35	0·69	1·38
	Mahuwa	...	...	0·20	0·50	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·10	1·27	0·73	0·57	?	1·34
	Pupri	...	...	0·06	0·15	...	...	0·38	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·10	1·52	0·75	0·93	1·52	1·80
agalpur	Bangaon (Sylabad)	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·70	?	0·40	0·70	?
nthal Parganas.	Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·68	Nil	0·53	Nil	Nil	1·76
	Sarwan	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	3	?	2·94	?	1·79	2·94	?
	Bario	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	3	?	3·84	?	2·20	3·84	?
ttack	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	5·98
	Salipur	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	0·05	0·24	0·05	0·05	5·81
nchi	Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·08	?
ssa Tributary Mahals.	Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·26	Nil	Nil	3·79
	Bispara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	3·92
[illegible]	Kanas 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		

February 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1898 up to 28th February 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 28th February.
Midnapore ...	Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·08	?
Murshidabad	Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	Nil	0·78	Nil	1·40	[illegible]
	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	Nil	0·75	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	1·23	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·77	?	1·31	?	?
Darjeeling ...	Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·21	Nil	0·79	Nil	4·24	[illegible]
Mymensingh ...	Subarnakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1	1·50	0·37	0·82	0·30	2·39	[illegible]
Tippera ...	Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	...	2	1·40	3·33	0·68	2·20	7·15	[illegible]
Gaya	Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	0·26	0·56	0·22	2·23	[illegible]
	Pakribarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·51	Nil	2·85	[illegible]
Shahabad	Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·44	1·21	0·67	0·95	2·85	[illegible]
	Mohania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·5	Nil	1·55	[illegible]
	Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·75	?
Saran ...	Bhoreh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·09	?	0·09	0·70	?
Muzaffarpur	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·30	1·45	0·55	1·05	?	[illegible]
	Sinhar ..	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·60	1·21	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·80	2·09	0·35	1·21	4·10	[illegible]
	Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·59	0·23	0·43	0·23	1·76	[illegible]
Bhagalpur ...	Bangaon (Syfabad)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.79	?
Sonthal Parganas.	Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·59	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
	Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·12	?
	Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	1·77	?
Cuttack ...	Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	1	0·90	0·70	0·41	0·70	0·75	[illegible]
Palamau ...	Panki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·13	?
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·62	Nil	1·15	[illegible]
	Talcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	Nil	1·40	0·06	0·96	0·06	0·18	[illegible]
	Bisipara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
	Kunjabongarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1	0·67	0·12	0 29	0·12	0·12	[illegible]
Puri ...	Kanas 1898 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil		Nil		

March 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1898 up to 31st March 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 31st March.
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini ...																																						
Darjeeling ...	Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	0·34	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·86	1·41	1·46	0·97	5·65	4·6[illegible]
Midnapore	Kukrabaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·25	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·04	[illegible]
Murshidabad	Lalbâg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	...	...	...	...	1	1·75	1·49	0·98	1·49	2·89	4·[illegible]
	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·96	Nil	Nil	4·00
Bogra ...	Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·30	3·[illegible]
Tippera	Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·40	2·30	2·04	2·30	9·45	5·76
	Laksam ...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·30	0·95	2·54	0·95	12·35	7·[illegible]
Shahabad ...	Mohania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·14	Nil	?	[illegible]
Muzaffarpur	Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·59	Nil	0·24	Nil	?	[illegible]
	Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·89	0·40	0·54	0·40	2·15	2·[illegible]
Bhagalpur	Bangaon (Sylabad)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·76	?
	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·51	Nil	3·43	[illegible]
Sonthal Parganas.	Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	Nil	0·71	Nil	2·69	3·[illegible]
	Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·94	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·44	?
	Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·77	?
Ranchi ...	Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·34	4·87
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Talcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·37	Nil	1·34	Nil	0·15	[illegible]
Puri ...	Kanas 1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		

April 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1899.	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April.
Murshidabad	Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	...	...	...	0·74	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	2·33	3·24	1·24	1·56	3·24	[illegible]
Murshidabad	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	3·25	1·10	2·53	0·40	1·10	[illegible]
Khulna ...	Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·11	1·09	0·60	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·91	0·08	1·55	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	?	8·13	?	3·91	8·13	?
Jalpaiguri	Alipore Duar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	1·41	0·55	0·33	[illegible]	...	0·54	...	...	...	1·14	...	...	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	7·00	6·27	7·17	1·41	6·27	7·17
Jalpaiguri	Kalchini ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	1·19	[illegible]	0·04	1·64	0·63	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	?	5·76	?	1·64	5·76	?
Dacca	Dacca ...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·11	...	0·33	1·26	0·50	...	0·15	0·40	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·40	0·10	0·67	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11	6·58	6·29	4·56	1·30	6·29	4·56
Dacca	Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	1·51	0·16	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	5·96	3·27	4·26	1·51	3·27	4·26
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	2·86	0·26	0·03	0·11	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	5·79	6·17	4·08	2·86	6·17	4·08
Tippera ...	Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·40	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	3·00	3·00	4·48	2·30	3·60	[illegible]
Gaya	Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	0·70	0·96	0·36	0·96	0·96	[illegible]
Gaya	Pakribarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	0·20	0·41	0·05	0·41	0·41	[illegible]
Muzaffarpur ...	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	0·50	0·30	0·45	0·30	0·30	0·45
Bhagalpur ...	Bangaon (Sylabad)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	?	2·56	?	1·70	2·56	?
Sonthal Parganas	Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
Cuttack ...	Pal Lahera	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·46	1·25	1·10	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·18	1·03	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	?	4·89	?	1·25	4·89	?
Puri ...	Kanas 1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	?	0·15	?	0·10		

May 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 10th to 31st May 1899.	Average rainfall from 10th to 31st May.
Murshidabad ...	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	0·20	0·40	...	0·10	0·40	...	1·40	0·40	0·20	0·78	0·90	...	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	12	7·22	6·30	5·19	1·40	4·50	[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini ...	0·39	0·14	...	...	1·53	...	...	...	1·95	...	...	0·40	...	...	2·30	1·63	0·07	0·14	0·21	0·41	0·25	...	0·21	...	...	1·21	0·20	2·21	0·81	0·41	0·21	17	?	14·43	?	2·30	8·08	?
Gaya ..	Pakribarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·40	1·40	1·53	0·80	0·50	[illegible]
Shahabad ..	Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·61	Nil	Nil	0·04
Muzaffarpur ...	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·40	3·56	2·07	2·25	1·31	[illegible]
Bhagalpur ...	Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·38	?	1·00	1·80	?
Sonthal Parganas	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1	?	0·40	?	0·34	0·06	?
Hazaribagh ...	Ramgar ...												Rejected.												Rejected.														
Ranchi ...	Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·36	Nil	0·82	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Baisinga ...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·04	...	0·09	...	...	0·21	0·19	...	...	0·26	0·03	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	6	?	1·40	?	0·28	0·98	?
Mymensingh ...	Subarnakhali												Rejected.												Rejected.														
Puri ...	Kanas 1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	2	?	0·70	?	0·60		

June 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May up to 30th June 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May up to 30th June.
...ahidabad ...	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	4·10	0·30	1·00	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	1·50	2·00	...	...	1·40	...		9	11·56	14·60	9·49	4·10	19·10	2·65
...habad ...	Debri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·78	0·26	...	...	0·25	...	2·77	2·03	0·23	4·00	1·94	0·51	0·26		11	7·92	14·14	5·91	4·00	14·81	6·53
	Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·75	...	...	...	2·40	1·06	...	0·25	...	...	1·43	0·63	1·13	1·25	0·32	...	...		10	6·65	9·46	5·19	2·40	9·67	5·68
...affarpur ...	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·50	...	...	0·20	...	1·60	0·51	3·50	...	0·50	...	0·50	1·16	0·20		10	7·10	10·47	7·16	3·50	11·73	8·36
...rnea ...	Kaliaganj ...	0·24	1·07	0·20	0·10	0·09	1·90	3·90	1·10	0·15	0·21	...	...	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·05	...	1·15	0·50	0·85	2·06	1·26	1·40		17	16·00	27·23	16·95	6·00	31·68	21·78
...thal Parganas	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·60	0·30	0·42	0·78	1·00	...	...	0·70	1·60	0·50	0·75	0·80	2·50	0·30	0·40	2·50	2·00	...		16	?	15·15	?	2·50	15·21	?
...ri ...	Kanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·63	0·28	...	0·10	...	...	0·80	...	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·15		7	?	6·34	?	3·83	6·64	?
...nchi ...	Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	2·42	0·15	0·50	...	0·45	0·42	1·48	0·18	0·49	1·30	2·30	2·31	0·51	0·35		14	?	13·04	?	2·42	14·16	?
	Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·90	2·20	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	2·10	1·50	2·00		6	9·79	13·20	9·57	3·90	13·20	10·2
	Gangpur ...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·90	0·20	...	...	0·86	1·04	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·40	...	1·50	...	1·80	...	2·00	0·24		12	10·21	10·44	9·66	2·00	11·98	10·3
...sa Tributary Mahals.	Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·10	...	0·80	0·72	3·42	...	...	0·23	0·32	1·52	1·16	0·11	...	...	...	0·46	0·60	...			12	?	10·14	?	3·42	12·51	?
...mensingh ...	Durgapur ...	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	0·60	...	1·55	2·10	1·40	0·20	...	0·45	.	1·20	...	1·40	1·10	0·30	0·60	0·40	0·20	0·20	0·30	0·60	3·60	0·80	0·70	2·20	0·90		23	15·90	21·30	28·15	3·60	44·10	37·9
	Subarnakhali ...												Rejected.												Rejected.														
...hulna ...	Rampal ...												Ditto.												Ditto.														
...aribagh ...	Ramgar ...												Ditto.												Ditto.														
...ri ...	Kanas 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·50	0·30	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		5	?	2·13	?	0·98		
	Do. 1898 ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·45	.	...	...	...	1·10	5·15	1·20	0·10	0·05		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1·25	3·10	1·50		10	?	14·44	?	5·15		

July 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May up to 31st July 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May ...
Murshidabad ...	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·90	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	5·00	0·40	0·50	...	2·40	0·40	1·40	0·50	0·40	0·60	0·40	14	12·56	15·10	9·40	5·00	34·20	22
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini ...	4·06	1·95	0·75	0·70	0·20	...	0·15	0·69	0·20	2·57	1·50	1·65	1·57	0·57	0·05	0·40	...	0·15	0·40	0·15	0·05	0·30	0·75	2·48	0·14	0·70	0·48	0·10	0·15	0·40	0·65	27	?	23·73	?	4·06	77·41	
Noakhali ...	Hatya ...	...	0·30	1·20	...	1·60	0·10	0·36	0·53	1·75	0·25	0·65	1·20	0·25	0·24	1·52	0·25	3·60	3·95	1·25	3·75	2·32	2·85	0·65	0·05	3·30	0·50	1·97	1·78	0·10	0·10	...	27	?	36·99	?	3·95	77·04	
Muzaffarpur ...	Paru ...	1·50	0·18	4·11	0·96	...	0·22	0·18	0·17	0·48	...	...	3·[illegible]	1·09	1·18	4·0	...	...	1·11	0·68	...	0·72	0·85	1·71	1·13	0·40	0·02	0·17	...	0·02	2·12	2·43	22	12·50	28·48	11·71	4·11	37·69	19
Ranchi ...	Tamar ...	0·73	0·40	0·20	0·30	0·09	0·32	0·83	1·92	...	...	0·96	0·03	2·05	0·45	0·29	0·56	2·38	0·50	...	...	...	0·50	...	1·03	0·33	0·69	...	...	...	...	0·29	20	[illegible]	15·43	?	2·38	35·20	
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	0·07	...	0·70	0·80	1·00	...	...	...	0·10	...	2·80	2·50	1·10	0·20	...	...	0·15	0·05	0·50	...	...	0·03	0·60	0·10	...	...	...	2·00	...	0·90	14	12·79	13·60	9·67	2·80	26·41	16
	Narsingpur ...	...	...	0·10	0·11	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·11	0·10	0·54	0·33	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·72	0·05	0·22	0·25	1·35	0·60	...	...	...	1·50	1·30	0·05	15	14·55	7·61	9·58	1·50	15·04	20
Khulna ...	Rampal ...												Rejected.												Rejected.														
Mymensingh ...	Subarnakhali ...												Ditto.												Ditto.														
...	Kanas 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·10	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·10	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	6	?	8·85	?	2·50		
			0·15	2·13	1·10	0·15	...	...	0·35	1·25	...	0·05	...	0·10	...	0·90	...	0·25	0·15	1·80	1·10	0·60	0·60	2·10	0·60	0·80	2·70	0·80	1·20	1·25	1·10	0·12	23	?	21·24	?	2·70		

August 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 up to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May up to 31st August.
[illegible]urshidabad ...	Patkabari ...	0.50	0.20	0.70	0.40	0.50	0.39	[illegible]	..	...	1.00	...		...	.	1.30	0.15	0.30	1.50	0.25	..	...	...	..	...	2.00	...	...	...	0.45	0.50	0.71	17	9.78	11.16	6.18	2.00	45.36	28.28
[illegible]lpaiguri	Bhagatpur ...	5.10	...	0.03	7.02	1.89	0.95	0.30	...	...	0.70	1.35	1.10	1.20	2.80	2.30	0.30	...	...	1.90	.	0.44	4.40	2.80	...	0.30	...	...	1.40	0.29	...	0.60	20	?	37.37	?	7.02	96.13	?
	Kalchmi ...	2.37	0.20	1.32	2.30	2.42	5.85	...	...	...	0.48	2.32	1.32	1.42	0.75	1.10	0.10	1.48	2.76	0.75	0.30	0.92	1.30	1.30	..	0.90	0.53	0.05	0.20	1.33	0.15	3.37	26	?	37.22	?	5.88	114.63	?
[illegible]ippera ...	Daudkandi ...	1.10	0.75	1.03	2.08	1.06	...	...	1.35	0.15	0.25	1.05	.	0.10	0.30	0.56	...	1.60	0.20	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.30	0.90	.	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.20	0.65	1.95	24	14.10	18.38	9.93	2.08	73.36	[illegible]
[illegible]ahabad ...	Koath ...	...	..	0.90	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	0.12	0.10	1.30	.	1.04	...		..	0.23	0.09	...	3.50	0.15	..	1.60	...	0.03	...	0.85	...	10	?	11.47	?	3.50	47.35	?
[illegible]uzaffarpur ...	Mahuwa ...	...	0.30	0.50	0.20	...	...	.	...	0.05	..	...	...	...	1.04	6.00	0.30	...	3.00	3.40	...	0.22	.	0.91	0.50	0.60	0.35	1.00	0.25	1.55	0.50	.	17	12.50	22.16	11.75	6.90	55.34	32.85
[illegible]urnea ...	Kaliaganj ...	1.95	2.85	2.70	5.90	6.10	1.10	0.90	0.50	0.60	...	0.18	1.04	1.40	0.85	0.36	0.50	1.50	1.10	...	0.45	1.05	...	0.60	0.18	0.43	0.35	0.30	0.25	...	...	...	25	18.78	33.34	21.43	6.10	96.42	[illegible]
[illegible]nthal Parganas	Nanihat ..	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.90	.	...	...	0.50	0.61	0.20	1.30	.	.		..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10.45	4.10	8.34	1.30	48.11	[illegible]
[illegible]uttack ...	Salipore ...	...	0.14	1.00	...	...	..	0.25	0.40	0.08	1.30	0.19	...	1.60	0.21	0.90	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	0.20		0.22	0.94	...	...	...	...	12	15.40	6.63	13.89	1.30	31.91	[illegible]
[illegible]nchi ...	Sirguja ...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.40	..	...	0.70	..	.	..	.	...	..			..	1.00	0.60	0.40	0.20	...	1.20	1.10	1.50	...	...	...	11	19.31	7.80	21.99	1.50	43.81	[illegible]
[illegible]	Balumath ...	...	..	...	...	0.15	...	...	..	.	0.94	0.19	...	1.60	0.16	1.00	0.10	.	.	0.27		..	...	1.90	...	0.50	0.35	0.80	...	...	...	...	13	16.80	7.87	14.87	1.90	36.98	[illegible]
	Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	0.50	...		...	.	...	.		.	.	..	...	1.90	1.02	.	1.10	...	...	...	2.40	...	5	12.50	6.92	13.13	2.40	43.81	[illegible]
[illegible] ...	Rampal ...													Rejected.												Rejected.													
[illegible] ...	Sabarnakhali ...													Ditto.												Ditto.													
[illegible]ri	Kanas 1897 ..	...	...	...	..	...	1.10	0.60		.	.	0.2[illegible]	0.50	5.60	0.50	1.00	..	...	0.15	0.60	0.40	0.10	0.80	...		0.10	0.15	0.30	0.10	...		...	16	?	12.20	?	5.60		
	Do. 1898 ...	0.15	...	0.10	..	...	.	0.50	2.10	1.12	0.50	.	0.12	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.2[illegible]	1.51	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.95	..	..	.	0.05	1.7[illegible]	.	0.65	...		16	?	10.81	?	2.10		

September 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 up to 30th September 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May up to 30th September.
[illegible]urshidabad ...	Patkabari ...	...	...		...			...	...	.			0.10	0.20		...	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	0.50	2.60	...	...	.	...	.			4	7.63	3.40	5.60	2.60	48.76	33.88
[illegible]lpaiguri ...	Kalchini ...	...	2.03	0.32	1.32	0.32	1.07	0.05	3.65	0.55	...	1.50	1.32	2.05	3.40	2.65	1.60	3.64	1.22	0.30		..	...	.	[illegible]	...		...			..		17	?	27.69	?	3.65	142.32	?
[illegible]mensingh ...	Subarnakhali ...													Rejected.												Rejected													
[illegible]ridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0.05	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.40	0.12	...	...	.	0.45	0.15	0.15	1.10	0.60	0.10	0.15	0.02	...	..		...	1.1[illegible]	0.23	..	...	..					14	11.23	6.52	7.68	1.18	59.97	47.90
[illegible]ill Tippera ...	Agartala ...	0.27	0.55	0.15	0.17	0.90		0.23	0.29		.	...	0.27	0.59	0.15	0.65	0.14		.	.	0.3[illegible]		...	0.1[illegible]	...	...	.	...	1.45	0.10	0.35		17	13.53	6.19	10.05	1.45	45.11	53.32
[illegible]ppera ...	Daudkandi ...	0.25	0.65	...	.	.	0.20	1.30	1.40	0.15	.	-	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.15		0.20	0.60	0.20	0.21	1.10	.	...		...	0.15	..	...		...		16	8.10	7.32	6.56	1.40	80.04	45.05
[illegible]ya ...	Nawada ...	...	...	..	.	. .	..	...	.		.	-	0.07		.	0.28	0.03	0.53	.	0.39	...	.	...	...	2.30	...	...	...					4	8.58	3.51	6.43	2.30	47.20	37.17
[illegible]hahabad ...	Mohanea ...	...	...	...		.		...		..	.			...					...		..	.	...	.	.	.	...		..		...		Nil	6.30	Nil	6.12	Nil	84.0?	36.17
[illegible]uzaffarpur	Taru ..	0.72	...	.	0.78	..	.		..	..	...	...	..	..	0.36	1.25	0.77	0.30	. .	...	.	...	..		0.71	..	...	..		..	.		7	8.27	6.15	8.27	1.95	68.38	40.96
	Mahuwa ...		...	0.09	...									.	2.20	2.80	1.00	5.10			...	..	...		[illegible]	...	..	..					5	8.10	17.09	6.12	5.10	73.43	38.97
[illegible]urnea ...	Kaliaganj ..	..	.	...		0.84	0.46	0.50	1.10	.		0.10	0.18	...	0.25	0.70	1.40	.		...	...		...	1.[illegible]9	5.[illegible]	7.55	...	...		.	...		12	12.60	19.4[illegible]	14.76	7.85	115.39	81.16
[illegible]nthal Parganas	Naihat ...		...	..	.	.	.	.	...			...				...			0.80	...	...		...	...	3.20	1.70	...	-			...		3	8.40	5.7[illegible]	6.45	3.21	47.81	34.64
[illegible]nchi	Jashpur ...	0.17	...									0.21	0.44	0.22	0.69	1.38			...			..	...	...	...	.	...						6	13.14	3.11	10.39	1.38	40.41	38.74
	Gangpur ...	...	...				...	..	...		-		1.40			1.80					..		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..		2	11.36	3.20	8.58	1.80	47.14	51.81
[illegible] Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...						...	0.30	0.36	0.24		0.30	0.01	.	0.16			..	...	0.34	0.10	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		7	9.79	1.81	6.36	0.36	33.63	28.59
[illegible]rbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	0.78	.	[illegible]	0.09			0.08	...	.	...	0.07		0.13	0.66	1.45	1.08	0.15	0.05	.	.	...	...		1.31	0.52	...	...			...		9	0.16	6.58	8.94	1.49	55.32	42.61
[illegible]ri ...	Kanas 1897 ...	...	0.10	0.15	0.12			..	1.10	1.80	0.10	0.40	0.50	0.10	.	.	...	.	..		...	...	0.10	0.80	..	0.32	...	.	.	. .	. .		12	?	5.59	?	1.80		

October 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st October 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st October.
Murshidabad ...	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0[illegible]	...	...	...	2	[illegible]	0·79	3·09	0·50	0·20	1·39
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini	...	2·30	...	...	...	0·3[illegible]	0·34	0·37	0·[illegible]0	0·31	0·15	0·4[illegible]	0·73	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	11	?	7·32	?	2·30	1·31	?
Darjeeling ...	Kalimpong	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]	1·53	3·[illegible]	1·53	Nil	0·91
Mymensingh ...	Subarnakhali												Rejected.													Rejected.							?	5·73	?	3·60	?	?	1·43
Tippera ...	Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·33	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·09	2·42	4·73	2·33	2·42	2·74
	Nasirnagar	...	0·60	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·15	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·50	1·00	...	...	7	4·70	5·90	4·05	2·25	4·00	2·11
	Dandkhandi	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·35	0·16	...	...	...	7	4·60	2·42	3·21	1·16	0·71	1·63
Noakhali ...	Hatya	0·35	0·55	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·[illegible]	1·[illegible]5	5·35	0·02	...	...	8	?	16·24	?	5·35	14·34	?
Shahabad ...	Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
Purnea ...	Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·30	1·40	3·04	Nil	Nil	0·67
Sonthal Parganas.	Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·80	1·00	1·96	0·50	0·50	0·28
	Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
Ranchi ...	Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·50	Nil	2·44	Nil	Nil	0·95
Palamau ...	Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·10	Nil	3·07	Nil	Nil	1·37
	Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
Puri ...	Kanas 1897	0·70	0·60	2·35	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	2·40	1·30	0·60	0·48	0·35	0·25	0·10	0·40	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	11·09	?	2·40		

November 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1899 up to 30th November 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct.
Murshidabad ...	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	1·86	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·20	2·4[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	1·36	?
Darjeeling ...	Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	0·69	Nil	0·30	Nil	Nil	1·[illegible]
	Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...		Nil	?	0·04	?	0·02	1·17	?
Puri ...	Kanas 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	2·85	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	?	4·75	?	2·85		?

December 1899.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1899 up to 31st December 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct.
Murshidabad ...	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·20	2·[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ...	Kalchini	...																																					
Darjeeling ...	Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·24	Nil	Nil	1·4
																...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	2	?	0·30	?	0·20		

No. II.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1899-1900.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Saran Canals were closed.	5
Sugarcane ...	...	73	303	...	...	...	783	1,957	11,766		14,882
Cereals ...	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Rice	166,074	30,317	68,971	20,206	7,921	37,645	34,552	216,825		581,511
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Pulse ...	Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Fodder crops ...	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Fibres ...	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		12
Dyes ...	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Drugs ...	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Oilseeds ...	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44		44
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	1,183	22,790		25,147
Hot-weather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total Kharif, 1899-1900*	...	166,147	30,620	68,971	20,206	7,921	39,602	37,692	250,442	...	621,601
Total Kharif, 1898-99†	...	160,720	29,038	69,344	19,938	10,477	40,228	38,724	251,809	...	620,278
Average of the five years ending with 1898-99.		134,642	21,378	67,642	15,708	10,596	38,785	38,770	230,214	310	558,045

* Approximate figures.
† Actual figures as per Revenue Report or 1898-99.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of January 1900, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
		From Allahabad ... 86		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia .. 120						
Highest Gauge Reading.		26th August 1889. 253·47		26th August 1889. 241·46		31st August 1894. 209·83		14th August 1879. 169·55		24th August 1894. 124·43		23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 63·25		26th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.																	
1st ...	...	2·42	203·80	0·52	196·28	2·50	166·55	5·40	139·63	2·17	104·02	3·08	71·08	1·92	43·92	4·92	13·86	2·67	36·41	4·00	8·30	1·90	150·66
2nd ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·54	196·26	2·58	166·47	5·40	139·63	2·17	104·02	3·00	71·00	1·89	43·89	5·08	14·02	2·67	36·41	4·50	8·80	1·80	150·56
3rd ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·56	196·24	2·58	166·47	5·40	139·63	2·17	104·02	3·00	71·00	1·87	43·87	5·25	14·19	2·67	36·41	4·10	8·40	1·80	150·56
4th ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·58	196·22	2·58	166·47	5·30	139·53	2·17	104·02	2·92	70·92	1·85	43·85	5·42	14·36	2·64	36·38	4·50	8·80	1·70	150·46
5th ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·60	196·20	2·58	166·47	5·20	139·43	2·17	104·02	2·92	70·92	1·83	43·83	5·50	14·44	2·64	36·38	4·15	8·45	1·70	150·46
6th ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·62	196·18	2·67	166·38	5·20	139·43	2·08	103·93	2·83	70·83	1·79	43·79	5·50	14·44	2·64	36·38	4·10	8·40	1·60	150·36
7th ...	...	2·58	203·64	0·64	196·16	2·67	166·38	5·20	139·43	2·08	103·93	2·83	70·83	1·75	43·75	5·42	14·36	2·62	36·36	4·00	8·30	1·60	150·36
8th ...	...	2·58	203·64	0·67	196·13	2·75	166·30	5·10	139·33	2·08	103·93	2·83	70·83	1·71	43·71	5·25	14·19	2·62	36·36	3·95	8·25	1·50	150·26
9th ...	...	2·58	203·64	0·69	196·11	2·75	166·30	5·10	139·33	2·08	103·93	2·75	70·75	1·69	43·69	5·00	13·94	2·60	36·34	3·90	8·20	1·50	150·26
10th ...	...	2·58	203·64	0·71	196·09	2·75	166·30	5·10	139·33	2·08	103·93	2·75	70·75	1·67	43·67	4·75	13·69	2·60	36·34	3·60	7·90	1·40	150·16
11th ...	...	2·67	203·55	0·73	196·07	2·83	166·22	5·00	139·23	2·08	103·93	2·67	70·67	1·64	43·64	4·50	13·44	2·60	36·34	3·25	7·55	1·40	150·16
12th ...	...	2·67	203·55	0·77	196·03	2·83	166·22	5·00	139·23	2·08	103·93	2·67	70·67	1·60	43·60	4·25	13·19	2·58	36·32	3·10	7·40	1·35	150·11
13th ...	...	2·67	203·55	0·81	195·99	2·92	166·13	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	2·50	70·50	1·58	43·58	4·17	13·11	2·56	36·30	3·00	7·30	1·35	150·11
14th ...	...	2·67	203·55	0·83	195·97	2·92	166·13	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	2·42	70·42	1·54	43·54	4·17	13·11	2·54	36·28	3·00	7·30	1·35	150·11
15th ...	...	2·67	203·55	0·83	195·97	2·92	166·13	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	2·25	70·25	1·52	43·52	4·25	13·19	2·52	36·26	3·20	7·50	1·30	150·06
16th ...	...	2·50	203·72	0·83	195·97	3·00	166·05	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	2·08	70·08	1·50	43·50	4·33	13·27	2·52	36·26	3·10	7·40	1·15	149·91
17th ...	...	2·33	203·89	0·83	195·97	3·00	166·05	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	2·08	70·08	1·48	43·48	4·42	13·36	2·50	36·24	3·15	7·45	1·15	149·91
18th ...	...	2·33	203·89	0·83	195·97	3·00	166·05	5·00	139·23	2·00	103·85	1·92	69·92	1·44	43·44	4·42	13·36	2·50	36·24	3·00	7·30	1·10	149·86
19th ...	...	2·33	203·89	0·83	195·97	3·00	166·05	4·90	139·13	2·00	103·85	1·75	69·75	1·42	43·42	4·42	13·36	2·50	36·24	2·95	7·25	1·00	149·76
20th ...	...	2·33	203·89	0·67	196·13	3·00	166·05	4·90	139·13	1·92	103·77	1·58	69·58	1·39	43·39	4·42	13·36	2·50	36·24	3·10	7·40	1·00	149·76
21st ...	...	2·17	204·05	0·58	196·22	3·00	166·05	4·90	139·13	1·92	103·77	1·42	69·42	1·35	43·35	4·25	13·19	2·48	36·22	3·00	7·30	0·90	149·66
22nd ...	...	2·17	204·05	0·50	196·30	2·83	166·22	5·00	139·23	1·92	103·77	1·25	69·25	1·33	43·33	4·25	13·19	2·48	36·22	3·20	7·50	0·90	149·66
23rd ...	...	2·17	204·05	0·50	196·30	2·75	166·30	5·20	139·43	1·92	103·77	1·08	69·08	1·29	43·29	4·17	13·11	2·48	36·22	3·10	7·40	0·80	149·56
24th ...	...	2·00	204·22	0·17	196·63	2·67	166·38	5·30	139·53	1·83	103·68	0·92	68·92	1·27	43·27	4·00	12·94	2·46	36·20	3·30	7·60	0·80	149·56
				Above zero.																			
25th ...	...	1·67	204·55	0·50	197·30	2·58	166·47	5·60	139·83	1·92	103·77	0·75	68·75	1·25	43·25	4·00	12·94	2·46	36·20	3·20	7·50	0·70	149·46
26th ...	...	1·33	204·89	0·67	197·47	2·50	166·55	6·20	140·43	1·92	103·77	0·50	68·50	1·21	43·21	3·92	12·86	2·46	36·20	3·00	7·30	0·55	149·31
27th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·67	197·47	2·42	166·63	6·80	141·03	1·83	103·68	0·50	68·50	1·17	43·17	3·75	12·69	2·46	36·20	2·80	7·10	0·20	148·96
28th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·75	197·55	2·33	166·72	7·20	141·43	1·83	103·68	0·33	68·33	1·14	43·14	3·67	12·61	2·46	36·20	3·10	7·40	0·00	148·76
29th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·75	197·55	2·00	167·05	7·30	141·53	1·83	103·68	0·25	68·25	1·12	43·12	3·67	12·61	2·44	36·18	2·95	7·25	0·00	148·76
																						Below zero.	
30th ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·75	197·55	1·83	167·22	7·10	141·33	1·92	103·77	0·25	68·25	1·08	43·08	3·75	12·69	2·44	36·18	2·95	7·25	0·10	148·66
31st ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·75	197·55	1·75	167·30	6·90	141·13	1·83	103·68	0·17	68·17	1·06	43·06	4·00	12·94	2·44	36·18	3·20	7·50	0·10	148·66

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation Operations for the official year 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1900

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	197	.....	15,231	17,317	14,649	3,618	17	......	.....	......	3,065	18,314	......	55 71	0·02	58·00	Kulsai.
		Ditto. 2nd ,, ...	566	64																
		Machgaon	776	133	537	36,309	33,473	25,271	10,425	......	......	......	......	10,428	[illegible]	......	35·61	1·00	42·00	Balia.
																......	42·38	0·30	50·78	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	246	210	52,857	52,350	40,291	3,518	17	1	......	......	3,560	52,557	...	56·14	0·02	56·29	Kendupatna.
																..	46·16	0·15	59·69	Marsaghai.
		Gobri	373	26	21	3,743	3,868	3,744	....	......	......	......	......	......	3,744	......	55·22	0·04	60·61	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	28	22	3,457	3,64[illegible]	3,458	...	.. ..	......	....	....	..	3,458	.. ..	59·52	0·09	60·13	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	855	41	13	14,757	15,221	13,865	929	.....	......	.....	......	929	14,794	.. ..	57·81	0·01	66·51	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I ...	608	225	9	22,910	22,291	22,398	414	10	......	.....	11	515	22,913	.....	55 00	0·31	59·13	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	...	...	3,054	3,116	2,996	50	55	......	....	....	105	3,101		No gauge.			
		Jajpur Canal	700	118	103	10,521	12,544	9,281	1,477	1,295	50	.....	15	2,786	12,087	... ..	52·46	0·00	56·32	Jajpur.
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727	40	40	30,959	29,352	28,856	1,412	17	144		208	1,781	30,637	.. .	56·13	0·00	56·53	Akhoyapada.
		Total ...	......	....	......	197,218	193,471	174,479	21,986	1,351	204	......	234	23,775	198,254	.. ..	.. ...	... ..	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.. ..	......	.. ...	. ...	.. ..	188,193	1,422	2,376	380	.	244	4,422	192,615	......	.....	.. .	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	1,411	37·00	......	62,155	56,137	62,464	.... .	.....	.. ...	.. ...	....	... ..	62,464	0·07	65·56	0·43	59·18	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	15·03	12 03	2,404	4,198	6,507	......	508	......	. ....	.....	508	7,015	2·01	74·89	1·08	48·12	27 ,, ,,
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	. ....	... ..	......	131	1,315	1,377	. ...	.. ..	.. ..	....	. .	.. ..	1,377	. .	...	.	... ..	
		Total ...	. ....	.....	......	64,720	61,990	70,348	.. .	508	..	...	. . .	508	70,856		.	... .	... ..	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..	......	......	. .. .	.. ..	. ...	70,118	......	3,559	.. .	. .	.... .	3,559	73,757	.... .	....\.	. ....	.....	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,343	1,542	540	36,150	31,650	14,378	4,312	15,658	......	.... .	357	20,327	34,705	2·04	40·25	2·43	46·64	
		Buxar	1,226	158	155	117,839	113,650	71,822	6,488	27,588	... .	......	5,449	39,525	111,377					
		Arrah	2,000	818	454	193,140	188,682	140,938	3,062	20,67[illegible]	.. .	.. ...	13,804	37,536	178,474	5·76	54·34	1·75	53·19	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	359	278	3,242	2,738	1,925	527	7[illegible]0	.. ...	. ....	20	1,247	3,175	3·96	55·12	1·09	55·22	
		Patna				88,372	86,421	61,701	12,631	6,772	. . ..	. ....	2,920	21,743	83,433					
		Total ...	......	......	......	436,763	423,141	290,707	27,020	71,365	.	...	22,600	120,307	411,104		...	. ..	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.. ...	......	......	......	......	297,864	18,861	55,040	..	.... .	22,515	97,516	395,380	..	. .	......	.. ...	
		Grand Total ...	......	......	......	698,701	678,572	535,614	49,063	73,227	204	..	22,843	144,683	680,294	....	. ....	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	.... .	550,255	20,383	61,575	380	. .	23,150	105,497	661,752	......	......	......	......	

Calcutta,
The 6th March 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1900 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 4th March 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,592	3,77,510	6,522	1,244	2,54,025	4,260
Jute	15	8,475	123	44	32,550	468
Firewood	81	65,850	990	42	44,150	649
Other articles	828	2,15,485	2,792	869	2,57,200	3,314
Total ...	2,516	6 67,320	10,427	2,199	5,87,925	8,691

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of December 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,331	210	1,039	179	2,541	1,218	1,323	......
Cotton, raw ...	2	5	7	1	7	8	......	1
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	49	......	53	......	49	53	......	4
Ditto, Indian ...	8	......	1	......	8	1	7	......
Piece-goods, European ...	81	......	105	......	81	105	......	24
Ditto, Indian ...	3	......	1	......	3	1	2	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric ...	1	......	12	1	1	13	......	12
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia) ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk ...	37	5	34	23	42	57	......	15
Do. not in the husk ...	6	1,748	10	1,138	1,754	1,148	606	......
Jawar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	23	289	73	33	312	106	206	......
Others ...	1	2	......	......	3	......	3	......
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned, Raw ...	......	29	......	54	29	54	......	25
Skins of sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned, Raw ...	......	5	......	......	5	......	5	......
Horns ...	......	31	......	......	31	......	31	......
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw ...	......	5,134	......	1,910	5,134	1,910	3,224	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	41	2	24	12	43	36	7	......
Lac—								
Stick ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shell ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, manufactured ...	6	......	5	......	6	5	1	......
Liquors—								
Ale and beer ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wine ...	4	......	1	......	4	1	3	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Brass, ditto ...	2	2	7	9	4	16	......	12
Iron and steel—								
Cast ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Unwrought ...	8	......	......	......	8	......	8	......
Wrought ...	17	......	31	......	17	31	......	14
Manufactures of iron and steel ...	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Others ...	11	17	15	25	28	40	......	12
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	96	3	105	4	99	109	......	10
Castor ...	5	......	......	......	5	......	5	......
Cocoanut ...	3	......	11	......	3	11	......	8
Mustard and rape ...	27	......	......	......	27	......	27	......
Others ...	1	......	45	......	1	45	......	44
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	20	......	33	20	33	......	13
Rape and mustard ...	11	7	15	2	18	17	1	......
Til or jinjili ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Poppy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard ...	3	2	12	1	5	13	......	8
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	4	......	1	......	4	1	3	......
Dried fruits and nuts ...	11	3	1	4	14	5	9	......
Others ...	153	184	124	34	337	158	179	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt ...	241	......	248	6	241	254	......	13

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	...	614	...	1,051	614	1,051	...	437
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Chillies	22	2	12	18	24	30	...	6
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	1	2	5	7	3	12	...	9
Stone and lime	32	15	95	...	47	95	...	48
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	24	...	33	...	24	33	...	9
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1	70	5	61	71	66	5	...
Tea—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...
Timber	30	6	13	4	36	17	19	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	51	5	36	35	56	71	...	15
Manufactured—								
Cigars	...			...	...		...	
Other sorts	1		1	...	1	1	...	...
Wool—								
Manufactured								
Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	124	86	121	127	210	248	...	38
Total	3,481	8,198	2,307	4,772	11,079	7,079	5,670	779

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd March 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	385,923	3,84,481 11 0	53,90,415 0	(a) 11,04,307 14 0	34,792 0 0	15,23,581 9 0	99,560	206,470	306,030
Or per mile of railway .	......	224 12 5	... .	645 9 6	20 5 5	890 11 4	..	... ..	.
For previous 5 6/7 weeks of half-year	1,978,989	21,81,439 15 0	3,05,12,539 20	60,38,428 15 0	2,25,574 0 0	84,45,442 14 0	582,120	1,188,791	1,771,211
Total for 6 6/7 weeks ...	2,364,912	25,65,921 10 0	3,59,11,954 20	71,42,736 13 6	2,60,366 0 0	99,69,024 7 0	681,680	1,395,261	2,077,241
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	365,165½	3,81,777 14 4	46,98,032 30	8,98,210 2 6	21,405 3 7	13,01,393 4 5	97,856	165,695	263,551
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	222 15 7	......	524 9 5	12 8 0	760 1 0	... ..	......	.
Total for corresponding 7 weeks of previous year ...	2,228,638	25,24,807 0 11	3,15,88,693 20	60,82,313 1 8	1,30,749 2 4	87,37,869 4 11	680,565	1,141,750	1,822,315

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gya districts.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. a. p.
1,710·53	13 days of January ...	588,851	6,80,134	94,95,347	18,43,349	76,770	26,00,253	1,529	552,864	4 11 3
1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. .	316,042	3,48,615	51,24,833	10,76,197	40,343	14,62,465	855	305,160	4 12 5
1,710·53	" " 27th " ...	318,495	3,46,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,658	14,54,232	850	305,080	4 12 3
1,710·53	" " 3rd Feb.	386,585	4,36,841	48,91,899	9,62,858	36,436	14,36,135	840	304,000	4 1 7
1,710·53	" " 10th "	369,016	3,72,406	56,06,781	10,83,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	304,137	4 14 9
	" " 17th "	385,923	3,84,482	53,90,415	11,04,308	34,792	15,23,582	891	306,030	4 15 8
	Totals up to date	2,364,912	25,65,922	3,59,11,953	71,42,737	2,60,366	99,69,025	850	2,077,241	4 12 9

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. a. p.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. .	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,936	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	292,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	" " 28th " .	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,229	8,90,823	20,657	12,47,530	720	250,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	" " 4th Feb.	306,675	3,55,533	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	" " 11th " ...	351,599	3,58,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	279,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	" " 18th " ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
	Totals up to date .	2,228,638	25,24,807	3,15,88,694	60,82,313	1,30,749	87,37,869	729	1,822,315	4 12 9

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)27,531	(a)6,977 9 0	34,141 0	1,061 6 0	7 0 0	8,045 15 0	1,048	140	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	313 14 1	......	47 11 11	0 5 1	361 15 1	......	.....	.....
For previous 5 6/7 weeks of half-year	121,207	29,541 13 0	1,61,435 20	4,568 14 0	47 0 0	34,157 10 0	6,190	760	6,959
Total for 6 6/7 weeks ...	148,738	36,519 6 0	1,95,576 20	5,630 4 0	54 0 0	42,203 9 0	7,238	900	8,147
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,413½	5,545 7 3	29,243 20	827 15 0	16 15 0	6,390 5 3	1,052	136	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	249 7 4	......	37 3 11	0 12 2	287 7 5	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 7 weeks of previous year ..	149,125	35,689 9 1	133,540 10	4,332 1 0	74 9 9	40,096 3 10	7,453	910	8,363

(a) The increase is due to the bathing festival "Maghi Purnima."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
22·23	13 days of January ...	37,089	9,094	49,021	1,396	15	10,505	473	2,207	4 12
22·23	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	19,030	4,734	22,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7
22·23	" 27th " ..	20,603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5,968	268	1,188	5 0
22·23	" 3rd Feb. ..	20,371	5,055	21,968	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15
22·23	" 10th " ..	22,611	5,541	36,132	963	8	6,512	293	1,188	5 7
22·23	" 17th " ..	27,531	6,977	31,141	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12
	Totals up to date ...	1,48,785	36,519	1,95,577	5,630	54	42,203	277	8,147	5 2 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
22·23	14 days of January ..	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,404	468	2,376	4 6
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	21,079	5,005	15,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9
22·23	" 28th "	21,702	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0
22·23	" 4th Feb. ..	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12
22·23	" 11th " ..	22,292	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0
22·25	" 18th "	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6
	Totals up to date ...	149,125	35,690	135,540	4,332	74	40,096	258	8,363	4 12

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,951	14,111 7 0	90,518 0	9,075 13 0	63 0 0	23,250 4 0	6,623	3,316	9,9
Or per mile of railway	......	86 15 8	...	55 15 1	0 6 2	143 4 11	......	......	......
For previous 5⅔ weeks of half-year	89,608	76,312 2 0	5,32,076 30	60,528 4 0	378 0 0	1,37,218 6 0	39,768	29,936	69,6
Total for 6⅔ weeks ...	1,06,559	90,423 9 0	6,22,594 30	69,604 1 0	441 0 0	1,60,468 10 0	46,391	33,252	79,6
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,935½	14,872 6 3	69,099 10	9,302 10 0	79 3 0	24,254 3 3	6,980	2,975	9,9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	91 10 8	......	57 5 5	0 7 10	149 7 11	... ..	......	......
Total for corresponding 7 weeks ... of previous year	1,21,193	93,610 6 5	5,70,741 30	67,503 11 5	510 12 3	1,61,024 14 1	48,029	23,086	71,1

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
162·24	13 days of January ...	30,068	26,915	1,48,537	18,064	121	45,100	278	22,553	2 0
162·24	Week ended 20th Jan.	14,380	12,384	91,379	11,312	64	23,760	146	11,592	2 0 1
162·24	" " 27th "	14,634	12,595	79,896	8,453	65	21,113	130	11,716	1 12 1
162·24	" " 3rd Feb.	14,778	12,389	97,641	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 15
162·24	" " 10th " ...	15,803	12,029	1,11,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2 0
162·24	" " 17th " ...	16,951	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	144	9,940	2 5
	Totals up to date ...	1,06,559	90,423	6,22,595	69,604	441	1,60,468	144	79,643	2 0

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *18[illegible]*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan.	15,943	12,425	76,365	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0
162·24	" " 28th "	16,944	12,701	74,792	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3
162·24	" " 4th Feb.	15,117	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4
162·24	" " 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 1
162·24	" " 18th " ...	16,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	70	24,254	149	9,955	2 7
	Totals up to date ..	121,193	93,610	5,70,742	67,504	511	1,61,625	142	71,115	2 4

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	11,428	6,224 3 0	60,096 10	4,338 7 0	20 0 0	10,582 10 0	1,511	715	2,226
Or per mile of railway	......	78 15 4	.....	55 0 7	0 4 0	134 3 11	.. ..	......	......
For previous 5¾ weeks of half-year	57,450	28,487 15 0	3,21,669 20	21,717 7 0	108 0 0	50,313 6 0	9,285	3,753	13,038
Total for 6¾ weeks	68,878	34,712 2 0	3,84,765 30	26,055 14 0	128 0 0	60,896 0 0	10,796	4,468	15,264
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	......	......	......	... .	......	......	......	......	......

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
78·83	13 days of January ...	17,553	8,584	1,01,358	7,099	33	15,716	199	4,134	3 12 10
78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,688	4,518	61,197	3,907	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	" " 27th " ...	9,729	4,784	57,938	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
78·83	" " 3rd Feb. ..	9,604	5,092	52,417	2,947	19	8,058	102	2,226	3 9 11
78·83	" " 10th " ...	10,786	5,480	51,761	3,685	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 2 0
78·84	" " 17th " ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,339	20	10,583	134	2,226	4 12 1
	Totals up to date .	68,878	34,712	3,84,766	26,056	128	60,896	113	15,264	3 15 10

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	219,890	1,21,720 0 0	11,65,556 0	1,53,250 0 0	34,490 0 0	3,09,460 0 0	37,284	40,770	78,054
Or per mile of railway	264	146 0 0	1,398 0	184 0 0	27 0 0	*357 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,453,860	7,32,923 0 0	69,95,344 0	11,54,228 0 0	99,826 0 0	19,86,977 0 0	248,657	267,837	516,494
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,673,750	8,54,643 0 0	81,60,894 0	13,07,478 0 0	1,31,316 0 0	22,96,437 0 0	285,941	308,607	594,548
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	234,670	1,23,205 0 0	11,62,163 0	1,41,068 0 0	35,608 0 0	2,99,971 0 0	34,570	37,268	71,838
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	284	149 0 0	1,409 0	171 0 0	28 0 0	348 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,679,030	8,16,941 0 0	72,76,853 0	10,13,980 0 0	1,20,625 0 0	19,51,546 0 0	277,935	271,327	540,262

* Excluding coaching ferry.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.					Other earnings.			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,710	9,110	0	0	21,570	0	2,020	0	0	120	0	0	11,250	0	0	2,378	1,652	4,030
Or per mile of railway	299	106	0	0	251	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	131	0	0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	167,550	57,230	0	0	208,310	0	20,470	0	0	1,040	0	0	78,740	0	0	16,687	11,161	27,848
Total for 8 weeks ...	193,260	66,340	0	0	229,880	0	22,490	0	0	1,160	0	0	89,990	0	0	19,065	12,813	31,878
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,994	9,020	0	0	40,470	0	4,004	0	0	411	0	0	13,435	0	0	2,330	1,928	4,258
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	314	105	0	0	471	0	46	0	0	5	0	0	156	0	0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	189,252	59,007	0	0	252,909	0	24,987	0	0	1,636	0	0	85,650	0	0	19,716	13,368	33,084

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic					Other earnings, including ferry.			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,920	950	0	0	14,000	0	700	0	0	200	0	0	1,850	0	0	180	1,108	†1,288
Or per mile of railway	58	29	0	0	422	0	21	0	0	... ..			*50	0	0	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	10,450	5,030	0	0	96,810	0	6,190	0	0	570	0	0	11,790	0	0	1,252	6,433	7,685
Total for 8 weeks ...	12,370	5,980	0	0	110,810	0	6,890	0	0	770	0	0	13,640	0	0	1,432	7,541	8,973
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,348	717	0	0	4,514	0	437	0	0	241	0	0	1,398	0	0	152	602	754
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	53	28	0	0	177	0	17	0	0	4	0	0	49	0	0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,628	3,081	0	0	66,271	0	5,256	0	0	1,218	0	0	10,455	0	0	1,407	5,252	6,659

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 189.
† Includes ballast train-miles .28.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.					Other earnings, including ferry.			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,880	1,920	0	0	7,480	0	460	0	0	10	0	0	2,390	0	0	1,110	698	1,808
Or per mile of railway ...	146	36	0	0	138	0	8	0	0	... .			44	0	0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	50,470	13,120	0	0	62,160	0	3,570	0	0	90	0	0	16,780	0	0	7,002	5,813	12,815
Total for 8 weeks ...	58,350	15,040	0	0	69,640	0	4,030	0	0	100	0	0	19,170	0	0	8,112	6,511	14,623
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,769	718	0	0	10,546	0	385	0	0	6	0	0	1,109	0	0	333	620	953
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114	23	0	0	320	0	12	0	0	......			34	0	0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,983	8,063	0	0	48,985	0	2,013	0	0	45	0	0	10,141	0	0	2,091	3,879	5,963

* Includes ballast train-miles 324.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,980	620 0 0	24,980 0	1,100 0 0	40 0 0	1,760 0 0	185	*1,573	1,758
Or per mile of railway ...	80	25 0 0	1,009 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	71 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	16,730	5,241 0 0	1,72,322 0 0	7,162 0 0	507 0 0	12,910 0 0	1,331	7,685	9,065
Total for 8 weeks ...	18,710	5,861 0 0	1,97,302 0 0	8,262 0 0	517 0 0	14,670 0 0	1,565	9,258	10,823
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,008.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 130 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	34,274	14,627 0 0	1,00,475 0	7,313 0 0	141 0 0	22,081 0 0	4,550	2,756	7,306
Or per mile of railway ..	264	*113 0 0	723 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	167 0 0	......	..	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	186,124	81,673 0 0	4,96,579 0	36,850 0 0	12,954 0 0	1,31,477 0 0	26,693	17,418	44,111
Total for 7 weeks ..	220,398	96,300 0 0	5,97,054 0	44,163 0 0	13,095 0 0	1,53,558 0 0	31,243	20,174	51,417
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,127	13,433 0 0	56,229 0	4,185 0 0	106 0 0	17,724 0 0	4,498	2,206	6,704
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	240	107 0 0	450 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	229,308	98,004 0 0	4,06,571 0	28,968 0 0	13,573 0 0	1,40,485 0 0	30,585	18,512	49,097

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th February 1900 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	136,250	60,130	7,77,390	97,300	20,320	(a)1,77,840	26,637	(b)33,476	60,113
Or per mile of railway	125·58	55·42	716·41	89·76	18·73	163·91	......	......	......
For previous 6⅞ weeks of half-year	872,570	3,92,820	46,90,120	5,76,710	1,24,880	10,94,410	187,586	205,780	393,366
Total for 7⅞ weeks ...	1,008,820	4,52,950	54,67,420	6,74,100	1,45,200	12,72,250	214,223	239,256	453,479
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	142,798	59,476	8,03,409	96,604	19,609	1,75,689	22,223	(c)29,215	51,438
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	153·88	64·09	865·74	104·10	21·13	189·32	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	921,566	3,95,655	51,10,355	6,66,730	1,34,005	11,96,390	174,183	226,483	400,666

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 5,614 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 5,066 " "

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open ...	1,439	214	10,220	575	5	794	133	120	253
Or per mile of railway ...	79·56	11·89	567·78	31·94	0·28	44·11	......	......	...
For previous 6 6/7 weeks of half year ...	7,214	1,617	51,378	2,925	54	4,596	1,140	624	1,764
Total for 7 6/7 weeks	8,646	1,831	61,598	3,500	59	5,390	1,273	744	2,016
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th February 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,905	20,038 0 0	1,52,075 0	11,050 0 0	768 0 0	31,856 0 0	3,432	6,484	9,916
Or per mile of railway ...	80·57	50·60	352·18	25·46	1·77	77·83	8·07	14·94	23·61
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	177,588	108,817 0 0	10,49,834 0	72,509 0 0	5,956 0 0	1,87,282 0 0	19,883	42,831	62,714
Total for 7 weeks ...	209,493	1,28,855 0 0	12,02,309 0	83,559 0 0	6,724 0 0	2,19,138 0 0	23,315	49,315	72,630
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,637	18,697 0 0	2,49,733 0	11,394 0 0	277 0 0	30,368 0 0	3,427	9,066	12,493
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70·66	49 59	627·17	28·63	0·69	78·91	9·09	22·78	31·87
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	208,724	1,37,959 0 0	17,26,275 0	79,210 0 0	4,479 0 0	2,21,618 0 0	25,256	58,468	83,724

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 17th February 1900.			Receipts for week ending 18th February 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 17th February 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 18th February 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	31,856	77·83	398	30,368	78·91	434	13,92,018	... ..	398	11,95,655	......	1,96,363	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th February 1900	17,400	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	17,379	0	0
Increase	21	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th February 1900	341	2	10
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	340	12	3
Increase	0	6	7
Receipts from 1st January to 24th February 1900	97,280	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	88,733	0	0
Increase	8,547	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

No. 525Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong No. 804P., dated the 23rd October 1899, submitting, through the Accountant-General, Bengal, the revised budget estimates of the Commissioners for the year 1899-1900, and the estimates for the year 1900-1901.

Letter from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, No. 1231P., dated the 30th January 1900, submitting a copy of a letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Assam Bengal Railway, enclosing estimates of receipts and charges in connection with the working of the jetties for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

There is very little difference between the figures in the estimate for the year 1899-1900 sanctioned in Resolution No. 1940Marine, dated the 29th September 1899, and those given in the estimate now submitted. The difference is only under the head "Expenditure," the estimates under that head being as follows:—

	Rs.
Sanctioned estimate	1,00,102
Revised estimate	1,00,844

The increase is said to be based on actuals.

2. Under the head "Mooring fees," a revised estimate of Rs. 8,797 was provided. Judging from the actual receipts under that head during the past

five years, the estimate appears to be too low, and a provision of Rs. 10,000 based on the actuals, has been made. The revised estimates under the other heads submitted by the Commissioners have been taken in round numbers: these added to a provision of Rs. 100 on account of receipts from jetties increase the revised estimate of receipts from Rs. 71,709 to Rs. 73,700.

3. There is a provision in the Provincial Budget for a grant of Rs. 10,000 to Chittagong Port Commissioners during the current year, and the Commissioners are allowed to take credit for this at once. This raises the total receipts to Rs. 83,700.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the revised estimate of receipts thus modified, an abstract of which is given in paragraph 10.

5. The budget estimate for 1900-1901 is stated to be based on the actuals of 1899-1900. It would appear that this estimate has not been very carefully prepared, the figures in the majority of cases being merely a reproduction of the revised estimates for the current year as submitted by the Commissioners.

6. For the reasons stated in paragraph 2, the estimate of receipts under the head "Mooring fees" has been increased from Rs. 8,797 to Rs. 10,000. The other estimates have been taken in round numbers.

7. A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been inserted under the head "Receipts from jetties." This is based on the figures supplied by the Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

8. The yearly amount to be paid to the Government on account of the loan (with interest) for the S.-T. *Gekko* amounts to Rs. 16,294-14-6. The Commissioners were unable to make this payment during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, but provision was made in the budget for 1899-1900 for payment of half the amount due, viz., Rs. 24,443. In the estimates now submitted, no provision is made for the repayment of the loan. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to point out that it is incumbent on the Commissioners to make due provision for this repayment, and estimates which do not provide for it should not be submitted in future. A provision of Rs. 24,443 has accordingly been made, with a view to the payment of the instalments due up to the 31st of March 1900.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1900-1901, under section 69 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1887.

10. An abstract of the revised estimate for 1899-1900 and of the estimate for 1900-1901 is subjoined:—

Receipts	1898-99 Actuals.	1899-1900 Sanctioned estimate.	1899-1900 Six months' actuals.	1899-1900 Revised estimate.	1900-1901 Budget estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues	20,846	29,846	10,721	30,000	30,000
Fees and fines—					
Water ...	2,215	2,215	240	2,300	2,700
Mooring fees	8,797	8,797	2,610	10,000	10,000
Licenses	711	1,064	343	1,100	1,100
Receipts from jetties ..	..	.		100	10,000
Other fees and fines—					
Sundry receipts	22,587	28,587	5,122	28,000	22,000
Contribution from Pilotage Fund	1,200	1,200		1,200	1,200
Grant from Government on account of the cost of a light on the Kutubdia light-house	12,000	...	...	10,000	...
Total ..	77,356	71,700	19,336	83,700	75,600
Opening balance	13,511	...	...	31,709	14,465
GRAND TOTAL ..	90,867	71,709	19,336	1,15,409	90,065

Expenditure	1898-99 Actuals.	1899-1900 Sanctioned estimate.	1899-1900 Six months' actuals.	1899-1900 Revised estimate.	1900-1901 Budget estimate.
7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refund of Port dues &c ...	150	150	102	150	150
Interest on and repayment of loans.	2,556	26,963	1,260	26,963	26,963
Administration ...	7,303	7,808	4,115	7,688	7,751
Law and Justice ...		..	16	16	16
Police ..	1,985	1,985	637	1,274	1,274
Marine Port Office establishment	2,961	2,937	1,411	3,003	3,094
Expenditure on account of jetties		..	..	100	8,534
Vessels and boats ...	24,008	20,789	6,842	20,576	17,054
Semaphore establishment ...	312	312	156	312	312
Harbour Master's boat establishment.	491	492	246	492	492
Light-houses ...	7,238	30,951	20,424	30,370	10,474
Miscellaneous establishment ..	2,012	2,038	1,092	2,022	2,039
Miscellaneous ...	10,081	5,699	2,387	7,151	7,151
Harbour Master's pay ...	479	479	239	478	478
Public Works ...	349	349	18	349	349
Total ...	59,158	1,00,102	38,855	1,00,944	86,041
Closing balance ...	31,709	...	..	14,465	4,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	90,867	1,00,102	38,855	1,15,409	90,065

11. The Commissioners have already been asked to take steps to improve their finances, and to submit any proposals they may consider necessary for the imposition of additional fees. The Port Fund is not at present in a satisfactory position, and the Government had for some years to make a grant from Provincial revenues to balance the account. This arrangement cannot be allowed to continue, and it is imperatively necessary for the Commissioners to take steps to make the Trust self-supporting.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th March, 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease reported from Katwa and Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of wheat and barley continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Contai ·04, Ghatal ·07. Weather seasonable. *Boro* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Narayangarh, Garhbeta, Navagram, Binpur, and Chandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	15½	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Serampore ·26. Weather hot during day: cool in night and morning. Cattle-disease reported from Balagar, Pandua, and Dhaniakhali. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* in Uluberia finished. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅝ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Barasat ·15. Weather seasonable. No important crops on the ground. Harvesting of *rabi* crops at an end. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Cattle-disease in Basirhat abated. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Barasat	15½	
Basirhat	15	
Diamond Harbour	13 6/16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Prospects good. Lands are being cultivated for *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Prices of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of oilseeds going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	16½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Magura ·07, Narail ·12, Bangaon ·24. Days hot, nights cool. Cloudy with occasional showers. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and ploughing of lands going on. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather variable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16¼	
Satkhira	17	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of pulses going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Lands being ploughed for *bhadoi* paddy and jute. Harvesting of tobacco going on. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice steady.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Bhutta* being sown; *tori* being harvested; wheat, barley, and potatoes doing well. *Terai*—Tobacco and mustard being harvested. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 18 seers and at Kalimpong 20 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. Sowing of *aus* crop going on. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cultivation for *aus* and jute still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease reported from here and there. Prices unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonabble. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Kishoreganj ·09, Netrokona 1·32. Weather warmer and drier. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishoreganj	16	
Netrokona	19	
Tangail	15¼	
Jamalpur	17¾	

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla nil, Brahmanbaria ·94, Chandpur ·03. Weather seasonable. *Boro* harvest commencing. *Aus* paddy and jute being sown on low lands. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and cultivation of land for *aus* continue. Cattle-disease continues at Senbag. State of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain, which is badly wanted for good prospect of crop. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Tapping of opium is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium continue. Common rice selling at 13¼ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Fodder and water abundant. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvest of *rabi* crops and collection of opium proceeding. Sowing of indigo and sugarcane commenced. Price of common rice 13 seers 1 chitak and of *makai* 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* harvesting and opium collection continue with fair outturn. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12¾ and 15¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* harvesting commenced in places. Prospects good. Prices are:—Common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 9 chitaks, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 16 seers 2 chitaks, and *rahar* 16 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Samastipur	15½	
Madhubani	14 15/16	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing almost over. *Rabi* harvesting going on in full swing. Opium collection in full operation. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	14¼	per rupee.
Begusarai	14	
Jamui	11	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. Planting of sugarcane-shoots in progress in Banka. Preparation of the fields for the next crops is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Banka subdivision. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in day and cool at night. Ploughing operations for *bhadoi* crops going on. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of tobacco going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting hot. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Mango promises well. Price of rice 14 seers and of maize 19 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Kendrapara ·08, Banki 1·28. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being planted. Tobacco and *dalua* growing. Condition of men and cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rain ·70 at Sadar. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Boro* being transplanted. Cotton doing well. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at 16 1/16, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy. *Khesari*, castor, and turmeric being gathered. Common rice selling at 12 seers in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22. Weather occasionally cloudy. Recent rain has done some good to *rabi* and mango crops. *Dalua* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Lands are being ploughed for coming *sarad* and sugarcane. Relief-works in progress in Tua. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	per rupee.
Khurda	16	
Interior of district	15¾	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of mango and *mahua* favourable. Opium being collected. Paddy-fields being ploughed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of mango and *mahua* look fair. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers and in the interior 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Former sown *rabi* being harvested in places. Early sown *rabi* still doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¼ seers, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 16 seers 14 chitaks, gram 14 seers 10 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 13 chitaks, *musur* 14 seers 10 chitaks, and *mahua* 30 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Para, Purulia, Manbazar, and Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 2 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Weather hot. Common rice sells at 12 seers at Chaibassa, and average price 13 seers.

General Summary.—There was fairly general rain during the week in Orissa and in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Mymensingh, and Tippera. In Puri the rain was good for the *rabi* and mango crops, which were in need of it. The *rabi* and other cold-weather crops are being harvested, and the collection of opium is going on. Spring rice is doing well. Cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute is in progress. In Hazaribagh and Ranchi the prospects of the *mahua* and mango crops are good. The price of rice is reported to have risen in ten districts and fallen in three; it is stationary in the remainder. The rise in price at Ranchi is noticeable—from 9½ to 8½ seers the rupee. Some cattle-disease is reported. Fodder is generally sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1900.

I.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of December 1899.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Paddy.*	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Total (in rice).	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulse.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Food-grains. Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal.																				
Burdwan	1,19,030	27,676	1,36,328	316	8,287	650	1,45,581	......	33,554	1,124	......	......	......	33	38,01,152	204	......	......	394	1
Birbhum	2,20,331	18	2,20,342	1,039	......	......	2,21,381	......	14,500	......	......	......	......	21	......	120	......	......	142	1
Midnapore	2,41,059	5,024	2,44,199	64	2,172	17	2,46,452	4,677	4,900	146	238	......	36	78	13,534	156	......	1,195	......	......
Hooghly	1,17,262	32,797	1,37,760	672	4,332	156	1,42,920	97,421	715,048	1,532	2,511	......	38	......	1,014	......	12	1,870	5,473	774
24-Parganas	3,45,332	53,562	3,78,808	42	810	......	3,79,660	1,27,331	768,513	......	......	......	957	......	6,511	......	195	52,120	3,161	894
Nadia	16,498	774	16,982	6,278	2,56,964	3,885	2,84,009	47,165	12,735	9,385	1,367	......	593	......	......	1,909	......	985	1,892	......
Murshidabad	41,068	......	41,068	10,190	29,210	3,121	84,587	18,506	2,965	4,786	1,293	......	......	830	675	1,453	......	......	......	......
Jessore	16,780	10,925	23,608	......	5,977	289	29,874	25,962	1,190	318	175	......	95	......	......	......	......	3,047	1,574	......
Khulna	52,678	11,703	59,992	......	3,192	......	63,184	8,900	353	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,650	663	......
Rajshahi	6,117	......	6,117	540	18,326	......	24,983	48,114	......	1,367	161	......	1	332	......	336	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	37,247	718	37,696	......	490	103	38,259	68,734	282,625	......	146	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	......
Jalpaiguri	2	......	2	......	......	220	222	1,47,8[illegible]1	223,[illegible]75	......	......	52,043	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,554	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2[illegible]	106,0[illegible]5	......	......	18,154	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	647	18	658	......	......	......	658	3,51,707	14,385	......	411	1,356	210	......	......	60	......	......	20,884	......
Bogra	1,12,848	593	1,13,219	86	......	......	1,13,305	25,672	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	269	......
Pabna	174	......	174	143	7,257	......	7,574	3,[illegible]4,960	7,420	......	2,774	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	130	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	312	......	312	14,5[illegible]0	175	......	444	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	......
Dacca	2,181	......	2,181	21	817	......	3,003	5,90,843	2,600	17	1,621	1	902	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	796	......	796	......	2,150	......	2,946	1,96,855	210	......	3,040	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	77,925	325	78,128	20	34,290	9,034	1,21,472	1,59,604	9,650	316	1,818	2	48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	2,26,190	530	2,26,521	......	1,743	......	2,28,264	19,721	......	......	539	......	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	12,388	......	12,388	......	......	......	12,358	48,088	70	......	......	......	107	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	6,320	......	6,320	......	400	......	6,720	3,148	......	30	......	......	300	......	......	......	......	300	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	575	......	......	197	495	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	16,52,871	1,44,663	17,43,235	19,411	3,78,719	17,505	21,56,920	21,12,416	2,261,010	15,824	16,533	71,753	3,814	1,294	38,23,216	4,407	207	77,156	36,499	1,670
Bihar.																				
Patna	648	......	648	15,694	16,220	1,836	34,402	......	770	32,231	10,405	......	......	......	......	28	......	3,105	1,336	2,080
Gaya	2	......	2	13,831	......	......	13,843	......	......	681	674	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,526	......	376
Shahabad	......	......	......	25,127	21,219	......	48,346	......	350	3,509	30	......	6	......	......	158	......	2,247	......	5
Saran	......	......	......	992	249	......	1,241	......	70	2,494	3,935	......	......	......	......	5,401	......	233	......	......
Champaran	1	......	1	1,272	......	9,777	11,050	......	805	19,544	6,331	......	......	......	......	9,799	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	386	......	2,188	2,574	......	290	3,393	1,599	......	......	......	......	6,456	......	......	510	10
Darbhanga	......	......	......	1,039	293	2,306	3,638	......	210	3,237	3,522	......	......	......	......	6,991	......	31	1,291	......
Monghyr	408	......	408	26,765	25,186	......	52,359	......	5,119	3,811	2,500	......	......	......	......	2,400	......	5	3	......
Bhagalpur	6	......	6	13,963	2,619	14,272	30,858	476	13,374	2,198	17,113	......	......	......	......	2,066	......	......	......	......
Purnea	2,633	......	2,633	......	......	480	3,113	2,10,556	21,735	301	9,180	......	......	......	......	3,310	......	......	5,855	......
Malda	346	......	346	166	307	......	819	2,231	......	43	......	......	......	9	......	118	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	5,095	......	5,095	28,146	7,571	4,427	45,239	8,116	2,275	1,458	19,350	......	......	2	......	1,113	......	4	1	106
Total of Bihar ...	9,134	......	9,134	1,27,381	73,673	35,284	2,45,472	2,21,379	44,975	72,939	74,939	......	6	11	......	37,920	......	23,151	8,996	2,577

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags †	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	1,101	......	1,101	220	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	271		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ..	......	......	......	......	1,101	......	1,101	491	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	595	......	......	116	......	......	2,56,370	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	3	......	3	......	......	......	3	......	2,695	......	......	527	......	......	22,54,573	......	8	......	......	......
Singhbhum	4	......	4	......	......	506	510	......	35	......	160	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	7	......	7	......	......	506	513	......	3,325	......	160	643	......	......	25,10,943	......	8	...	...	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	16,62,012	1,44,663	17,52,426	1,40,792	4,51,493	53,207	24,04,105	26,34,288	2,300,347	31,723	91,022	72,392	3,820	1,356	63,34,119	42,327	215	1,00,707	47,425	4,247
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	1,457	......	1,457	209	375	......	2,041	27,347	10,620	......	4,781	1,60,440	3	......	1,393	......	......	......	......	66
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	595	......	598	78,047	35,878	1,609	1,16,181	507	20,475	24,050	41,658	158	48,362	......	......	10,348	......	4,215	18	7
Punjab	15	......	15	......	369	......	384	......	2,835	......	......	174	21,142	91	......	135	......	......	20	2
Central Provinces ..	......	......	......	......	3	......	3	16	19,187	......	1,280	......	642	......	......	......	......	23	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	522	388	338	......	4,017	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	2,835	......	......	......	3,077	......	......	......	......	......	9	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	19	19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Grand Total of Imports in December ... 1899	16,04,062	1,44,663	17,54,436	2,25,048	4,55,115	54,082	27,22,044	26,72,160	2,308,080	1,18,271	1,37,189	2,42,184	81,253	1,326	63,35,352	52,410	215	1,04,758	47,742	4,327
Grand Total of Imports in December ... 1898	16,39,068	1,22,309	17,66,548	4,51,490	3,93,717	33,305	26,00,655	22,71,357	1,705,718	4,47,391	2,32,157	1,17,254	1,56,172	674	63,25,406	79,349	1,53,914	1,41,787	35,229	5,713

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of December 1899 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice.)	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	T… U. manufac…
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M…
To Indian Ports, viz.—																	
Bombay ..	1 83,565	7,547	1,83,283	2,841	1,65,73	29?	3,57,153		580,05	....	.....	1,791	...	...	112	.....	....
Madras ..	1,80,056	....	1,80,056	2,29?	83,157	449	2,67,951	....	457,760	.. .	.	86	. ..	72	1,6?9	......	
Other Ports in Madras ..	....	. ..	. .	.. ...	.....	. ...	.		. .		...		... .	......			...
Burma ...	3 562	.. ...	3,562	798	16,252	730	21,342	34	1,605,675	. .	.. ...	?? 3	174	18	4,?9?	1,177	12,7
Other Indian ports ..	7,545	......	7,545	2,111	4,724	41	14,421	1,294	1,955,050	16	.. ...	8	.. ...	. . ..	5,216	5,327	2,8
Pondicherry	......	.		271	162		433	.. ...	16,800	.. ...	..		.	.			
Sind ..	......		. ...	.	4,077		4,077		52,090					.	...	.	
Total of Inter-portal Trade	3,71,725	7,547	3,79,443	8,32?	2 74,102	1,519	6,33,387	1 328	4,667,275	16		2 271	174	90	11,847	6,504	5,6
To Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	1,97,173	811	1,97,679	6,348	1,11,015	4,072	3,10,144	?,35 873	4,272,050	1,31,523	19,066	1,76,511	223	601	516	7	... .
Other foreign ports ...	4,91,391	......	4,91,391	704	21,038	4,772	5,18,505	8,14,5?1	11,421,100	165	21,843	47,774	24,779	402	......	1	2
Total of Foreign Trade ..	6,88,564	811	6,89,070	7,052	1,32,053	8,844	8,37,649	?5,5 384	15,693,810	1,31,488	4 ,909	2,24 285	2?,002	1 003	516	8	2
Grand Total of Exports in Dec. 1899	10,63,293	8,358	10,68,516	15,372	4,06,785	10,363	15,01,036	15,51,712	20,361,085	1,31,502	40,909	2,26,556	25,176	1 093	12,163	6,512	15,8
Grand Total of Exports in Dec. 1898	9,90,995	9,559	9,96,969	1,91,699	?,25,597	9,003	14,23 358	8,38,750	29,886,18	4,70,137	53,331	1,41,168	37,023	1,387	4,747	6,137	13,6

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of December 1899.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	T… U. manu…
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
By country boats ...	8,70,594	97,701	7,336	1,24,376	721	5,31,441	1,192,710	9,394	6,518	......	988	19	15,154	66	207	31,470	6,1
,, river steamers ..	16,540	194	261	9,910	668	7,39,038	16,903	8,850	5,231	1,47,499	232	62	2,903	251	.. ...	12	1,4
,, rail — E. I. Railway	3,92,783	23 269	2,15,566	1,85,910	44,681	1,24,381	1,50,850	93,728	1,18,712	991	77,178	977	63,12,125	50,421	8	27,402	7,2
,, rail — E. B. S. Railway.	2 64 001	1,504	1,841	2,15,651	8,764	11,15,090	981,295	6,106	8,749	70,209	1,024	538	.....	2,642	......	1,390	24,1
,, rail — Assam Bengal Railway	2,774	......	... ..	......	......	4,270	1,015	. . .	329	23,404	605	...	......	...	......	......	...
,, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19	3	2	1	1	337	315	.. . .	150	......	388	...	... ..	4	......	......	...
,, rail — Bengal Central Railway.	11,093	..	. .	1,831	147	9,313	400	123	....	......	142	...	... ..	...	..	370	7
,, road	1,96,538	23 001	42	470	...	1,38,271	27,201		.	. .	826	...	5,280	. .	...	43,914	5,7
Grand Total of Imports in December 1899	16,64,?82	1,41,663	2,2?,048	4,?8,118	54,982	26,02,160	2,366,081	1,18,201	1,30,680	?42 184	81,283	1,3?6	63,35,552	53,410	215	1,01,568	45,5
Grand Total of Imports in December 1898	16,50,064	1,22,569	4,61,190	3,93,017	39,?9?	22,71,757	1,795,718	4,47,391	2,32 187	1,17,284	1,36,472	674	63,25,400	79,319	1,63,014	1,41,737	33,2

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of December 1899:—

Whither exported	Cotton piece-goods: European	Cotton piece-goods: Indian	Cotton twist: European	Cotton twist: Indian	Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	[illegible]	1,9[illegible]7	282	1,17[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	212,055
Birbhum	1,1[illegible],679	3,[illegible]37	49	87[illegible]	16,[illegible]	2,[illegible]41	2[illegible]5,31[illegible]
Midnapore	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]4	1,201	2[illegible]7	11,15[illegible]	3,348	[illegible]5,[illegible]86
Hooghly	1,51,0[illegible]1	[illegible]	130	55	2,1[illegible]	5,531	66,3[illegible]2
24-Parganas	[illegible]	6,3[illegible]8	1,0[illegible]8		9,[illegible]	[illegible]	41,[illegible]58
Nadia	[illegible]71,111		1,[illegible]25	24[illegible]	23,[illegible]	8,[illegible]75	181,644
Murshidabad	1,04,[illegible]	1,[illegible]90	15	55	[illegible],607	2,[illegible]73	60,[illegible]00
Jessore	71,041	...	274	...	16,7[illegible]5	4,[illegible]	84,5[illegible]5
Khulna	[illegible]	.....	7	166	[illegible]	685	2[illegible],65[illegible]
Rajshahi	[illegible]	. .	923	97	1[illegible],1[illegible]5	1,[illegible]26	[illegible]8,2[illegible]0
Dinajpur	1,10,9[illegible]0	....	...	198	1[illegible],[illegible]9	2,[illegible]01	14,1[illegible]5
Jalpaiguri	[illegible]		36	3[illegible]9	13,6[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]0
Darjeeling	1,1[illegible],[illegible]74	2[illegible]	.	[illegible]12	7,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],315
Rangpur	2,[illegible],15[illegible]	7[illegible]4	47	5,[illegible]9	25,0[illegible]	4,130	9,5[illegible]
Bogra	2,0[illegible],211	3[illegible]9	6[illegible]	4	7,36[illegible]	1,[illegible]4[illegible]	133,107
Pabna	1,5[illegible],[illegible]26	2[illegible]7	56	185	21,190	28,[illegible]02	25,000
Cooch Behar	[illegible],1[illegible]1	. ..		18	1,[illegible]5[illegible]		370
Dacca	5,[illegible]1,[illegible]	.	1,63[illegible]	81	[illegible]1,[illegible]94	26,339	6,715
Mymensingh	2,[illegible],[illegible]64		[illegible]1	12[illegible]	7,1[illegible]6	1,4[illegible]3	7,420
Faridpur	9,[illegible]16[illegible]	2,11[illegible]	5[illegible]9	57	1[illegible],[illegible]8[illegible]	3,[illegible]73	59,8[illegible]
Backergunge	. ..	. .	126	......	12,0[illegible]	7,406	6,567
Tippera	88,[illegible]17	.. .	7[illegible]4	......	[illegible],9[illegible]	8	6,8[illegible]5
Noakhali	1[illegible]1	... .	11[illegible]	2	4,1[illegible]	90	1,10[illegible]
Chittagong	82,011		5,8	......	[illegible]1	25	2,170
Total of Bengal	[illegible]	2[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	8,514	5,016	1,26,3[illegible]1	2,[illegible]4,1[illegible]	1,278,67[illegible]
Bihar.							
Patna	1,[illegible]8,7[illegible]3	1,[illegible]78	242	413	23,509	18,932	2[illegible]7,115
Gaya	1,[illegible],[illegible]11	1[illegible]8	4[illegible]	2[illegible]8	14,[illegible]47	3,[illegible]3	68,83[illegible]
Shahabad	[illegible],10,513	[illegible]3	7	193	1[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]	[illegible]48	74,10[illegible]
Saran	1,40,170	. ..	5[illegible]	280	2[illegible],557	2,474	7,490
Champaran	2,[illegible]2,798	....		2[illegible]1	12,7[illegible]1	3,7[illegible]5	2,4[illegible]5
Muzaffarpur	1,[illegible]1,[illegible]6[illegible]	. .	19	168	21,5[illegible]6	3,234	7,560
Darbhanga	[illegible],88,100	... .	....	52[illegible]	27,7[illegible]	4,[illegible]21	2[illegible],[illegible]80
Monghyr	1,[illegible]8,31[illegible]	315	.	5[illegible]3	2[illegible],8[illegible]	3,18[illegible]	112,315
Bhagalpur	[illegible]7[illegible],[illegible]1	173	62	1[illegible]3	3[illegible],5[illegible]	7,1[illegible]0	8[illegible],72[illegible]
Purnea	2,01,[illegible]07	8,1[illegible]7	[illegible]7[illegible]	1,8[illegible]8	11,[illegible]2[illegible]	3,614	17,640
Malda	3[illegible],[illegible]7[illegible]		[illegible]8	102	[illegible],[illegible]1	1,2[illegible]5	18,0[illegible]6
Sonthal Parganas	1,11,1[illegible]	3,[illegible]91	24[illegible]	1,517	21,[illegible]9	[illegible],[illegible]61	71,525
Total of Bihar	[illegible],71,47[illegible]	14,4[illegible]8	1,07[illegible]	7,025	2,12,18[illegible]	51,021	73[illegible],120
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	20,880	104	...	56	..	2,039	10,360
Balasore	3[illegible],14[illegible]	361	17	21[illegible]	811	8	23,695
Total of Orissa	[illegible]6,32[illegible]	4[illegible]4	17	269	811	2,[illegible]47	34,055
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	51,424	863	12	319	7,780	1,190	2,590
Manbhum	1,77,[illegible]	586	1[illegible]	1,713	21,[illegible]	2,561	22,260
Singhbhum	70,8[illegible]	....	43	43	8,4[illegible]	408	9,940
Total of Chota Nagpur	3,02,[illegible]0	1,44[illegible]	198	2,07[illegible]	37,[illegible]9[illegible]	4,[illegible]59	34,790
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	63,72,9[illegible]	3[illegible],[illegible]50	9,83[illegible]	14,385	6,07,319	[illegible],61,275	2,082,640
*** Other Provinces.**							
Assam	5,29,69[illegible]	207	538	964	49,113	9,256	12,330
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,[illegible],869	27,491	3,390	1,229	45,951	51,437	612,185
Punjab	5,16,582	982	2[illegible]1	[illegible]2	.. ...	4,785	39,725
Central Provinces	1,22,[illegible]5[illegible]	6,6[illegible]3	406	120	......	6,281	205,065
Rajputana and Central India	68,9[illegible]1	15,9[illegible]9	59	...	. ..	1,260	45,780
Berar	9,982	...	.. ...	....	......	......	18,830
Bombay	2,66[illegible]	....	......	.	.. ..	......	......
Sind	162	. .	...	.. ...	... ..	. . .	......
Grand Total of Exports in December 1899	1,05,16,541	88,3[illegible]2	11,546	16,826	7,02,413	3,34,300	30,16,615
Grand Total of Exports in December 1898	1,02,92,368	1,58,391	20,435	34,763	7,09,609	3,03,044	32,748,703

* Includes exports from Budge-Budge.

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1899 was as follows:—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods: European.	Cotton piece-goods: Indian.	Cotton twist: European.	Cotton twist: Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports— United Kingdom	1,17,89,067	.....	12,099	......	3,[illegible]3,455	10,734	.. ...
Other foreign ports	1,18,700	....	952	.. ..	3,61,099	2,5[illegible],657	......
Total of Foreign Trade	1,19,08,367	. . .	13,051	......	6,94,554	2,67,391	......
From Indian Ports— Bombay	4,09,360	12,167	380	14,323	37,731	. ....	......
Madras	31,626	1,800	......	567	......	.....	.. ..
Burma	10,800	895	. .	......	..	43,284	2,401
Other Indian ports	1,074	... ..	..	5	...	.	800
Total of Interportal Trade	4,53,470	14,862	380	14,895	37,731	43,284	3,201
Grand Total of Imports in December 1899	1,23,61,777	14,862	14,031	14,895	7,3[illegible],285	2,10,675	3,201
Grand Total of Imports in December 1898	95,06,239	8,14,791	15,537	31,647	4,56,[illegible]76	4[illegible],013	15,124

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of December 1899:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,03,600	3,700	638	.. ...	7,15,0[illegible]5	17,902	85,252
„ river steamers	12,86,114		2,900	964	1,16,8[illegible]7	74,900	71,505
„ rail — East Indian Railway	65,51,3[illegible]9	71,823	5,547	1[illegible],143	3,[illegible]3,614	1,29,017	2,210,405
„ rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,69,929	4,036	3,3[illegible]3	2,965	1,01,28[illegible]	1,00,651	548,280
„ rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,33,145	2[illegible]7	1,392	2	5[illegible]3	592	7,500
„ rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway	82,902	2,258	17	512	1,74[illegible]	2,069	65,835
„ rail — Bengal Central Railway	60,789		117	.. ..	6,6[illegible]3	814	15,753
„ road	3,28,273	6,328	702	.....	4,337	8,355	11,888
Grand Total of Imports in December 1899	1,05,16,541	88,3[illegible]2	11,546	16,826	7,0[illegible],413	3,34,300	3,016,615
Grand Total of Imports in December 1898	1,02,92,368	1,58,391	20,435	34,763	7,09,609	3,03,044	32,748,703

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT:

The 8th March 1900.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of December 1899 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	To[illegible] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
To Indian Ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	1,83,565	7,517	1,88,283	2,841	1,65,730	299	3,57,153		580,051	......	......	1,794	......	......	112	......	......
Madras	1,80,056	......	1,80,055	2,299	83,157	449	2,65,961	......	457,760	......	.	86	......	72	1,639	......	2
Other Ports in Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	.	......	......
Burma	3,562	......	3,562	798	16,252	730	21,342	34	1,605,675	......	......	383	174	18	4,899	1,177	12,74[illegible]
Other Indian ports	7,545	......	7,545	2,111	4,724	41	14,421	1,294	1,955,050	16	......	8	......	......	5,206	5,327	2,89[illegible]
Pondicherry	......	......	..	271	162	..	433	......	16,800	......	..	.	....		.	.	..
Sind ..	......	.	....	....	4,077	.	4,077	.	52,090	...	..	..	..	....	...	.	
Total of Inter-portal Trade	3,74,723	7,547	3,79,445	8,329	2,74,102	1,519	6,63,387	1,328	4,667,275	16	.	2,271	174	90	11,847	6,504	5,65[illegible]
To Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	1,97,173	811	1,97,679	6,348	1,11,015	4,072	3,19,144	[illegible],35,8?3	4,272,650	1,31,323	19,066	1,76,511	223	601	316	7	.....
Other foreign ports	4,91,391	......	4,91,391	704	21,638	4,772	5,18,505	8,1?,571	11,421,160	163	21,843	47,774	24,779	402	......	1	23
Total of Foreign Trade ...	6,88,564	811	6,89,070	7,052	1,32,653	8,844	8,37,649	15,50,384	15,693,810	1,31,486	4 ,909	2,24,285	25,002	1 003	316	8	23[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in Dec. 1899	10,63,292	8,358	10,68,516	15,372	4,06,785	10,363	15,01,036	15,51,712	20,361,085	1,31,502	40,909	2,26,556	25,176	1,093	12,163	6,512	15,88[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in Dec. 1898	9,90,995	9,559	9,96,969	1,91,699	2,25,897	9,093	14,23,358	8,38,750	20,886,187	4,70,137	63,33[illegible]	1,41,468	37,023	1,387	4,715	5,137	13,66[illegible]

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of December 1899.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined	Sugar. Unrefined.	To[illegible] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible] country boats ...	8,70,594	97,701	7,336	1,24,356	721	5,31,441	1,192,710	9,394	6,518	......	988	19	15,151	56	207	31,470	6,19[illegible]
river steamers ...	16,340	194	261	9,010	668	7,39,038	16,203	8,830	5,251	1,47,499	232	62	2,903	251	......	12	1,40[illegible]
rail — E. I. Railway	3,92,783	23 260	2,15,566	1,25,910	44,681	1,21,381	1,50,850	93,738	1,18,712	991	77,078	977	63,12,125	50,421	8	27,402	7,24[illegible]
rail — E. B. S. Railway.	2,64,001	1,504	1,841	2,15,651	8,764	11,15,099	981,295	6,106	8,749	70,200	1,024	338	......	2,612	......	1,390	24,19[illegible]
rail — Assam Bengal Railway.	2,774	......	......	......	......	4,270	1,015	......	320	23,494	605	...	......	...	......	......	...
rail — Bengal Nagpur Railway.	19	3	2	1	1	337	315	......	159	......	388	...	......	4	......	......	...
rail — Bengal Central Railway.	11,033	......	......	1,820	147	9,313	470	123	......	......	142	...	......	...	......	370	70[illegible]
road	1,06,538	22 091	42	470	......	1,38,270	27,200	...	....	......	826	...	5,280	...	......	43,014	5,73[illegible]
Grand Total of imports in December 1899	16,64,083	1,41,663	2,25,048	4,88,118	54,983	26,62,169	2,366,089	1,18,201	1,39,680	2,42 184	81,283	1,356	63,35,552	53,410	215	1,04,558	45,51[illegible]
Grand Total of imports in December 1898	16,35,063	1,22,869	4,61,490	8,93,017	39,195	22,71,267	1,705,749	4,47,391	2,32 187	1,17,284	1,36,472	674	63,25,409	79,319	1,53,014	1,41,787	85,21[illegible]

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of December 1899 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,23,004	1,277	282	1,172	20,923	9,697	212,955
Birbhum	1,41,679	3,037	49	870	16,923	2,849	275,345
Midnapore	3,29,071	1,704	1,204	207	14,157	3,348	66,986
Hooghly	1,51,671	3,907	130	55	2,191	6,531	66,302
24-Parganas ...	3,33,275	6,3?8	1,008	.	9,152	84,404	41,?38
Nadia ...	2,71,114	.	1,025	245	23,984	8,975	181,044
Murshidabad ...	1,64,?42	1,090	15	55	9,007	2,673	60,?00
Jessore	71,044	.....	274	...	10,775	4,210	24,5?5
Khulna	28,?0?	.....	7	106	4,502	685	21,610
Rajshahi	63,318	.....	226	97	10,116	1,026	28,2?0
Dinajpur	1,10,9?0	.....	.....	198	1?,?89	2,601	44,125
Jalpaiguri .. .	?,?3,063	.....	36	302	13,617	3,239	3,200
Darjeeling	1,11,174	207	.....	542	7,871	1,768	2,345
Rangpur	2,77,157	794	47	579	25,01?	4,130	9,529
Bogra	2,05,211	369	60	40	7,362	1,948	133,105
Pabna	1,3?,926	207	56	185	21,190	26,402	23,000
Cooch Behar ..	37,120	.....	.....	18	1,?59	.....	370
Dacca	5,64,5?0	.....	1,533	81	41,934	26,339	6,715
Mymensingh ..	2,09,461	.....	29	229	7,496	1,473	7,420
Faridpur	95,266	2,440	519	57	18,282	3,378	59,850
Backergunge ..	.....	.....	126	......	12,095	7,400	6,705
Tippera	88,?47	.....	724	......	6,?96	8	6,8?5
Noakhali	1?,4??	.....	115	2	4,4?0	20	1,400
Chittagong	82,011	...	578	......	21	25	2,170
Total of Bengal ..	38,39,681	2?,669	8,514	5,016	3,26,324	2,04,118	1,278,675
Bihar.							
Patna	1,78,7?3	1,978	24?	413	23,809	13,232	257,145
Gaya	1,06,214	148	49	228	14,747	3,203	58,835
Shahabad	2,39,511	653	7	604	19,616	948	74,165
Saran	1,40,150	.. ...	58	280	21,557	2,473	7,490
Champaran ..	2,?2,798	.. ...	.....	201	12,794	3,725	2,485
Muzaffarpur ...	1,01,966	.. ...	19	168	21,567	3,234	7,580
Darbhanga ...	2,88,190	......	... ..	529	27,760	4,?21	20,?80
Monghyr	1,18,310	345	. ....	5?3	20,980	3,185	112,315
Bhagalpur	2,73,?31	173	62	443	31,70?	5,160	83,720
Purnea	2,04,?07	8,487	579	1,878	14,724	3,644	17,640
Malda ..	39,170		18	102	6,701	1,2?5	18,060
Sonthal Parganas ..	1,41,106	3,394	245	1,517	23,479	6,?61	74,725
Total of Bihar ...	21,74,474	14,468	1,073	7,025	2,42,486	51,021	785,120

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	20,880	103	....	56	.. ...	2,039	10,360
Balasore	35,419	361	17	213	811	8	23,695
Total of Orissa ...	56,329	464	17	269	811	2,047	34,055
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	54,424	863	12	319	7,780	1,120	9,890
Manbhum	1,77,2??	586	143	1,713	21,43?	2,561	22,860
Singhbhum	70,8??	......	43	43	8,482	408	9,940
Total of Chota Nagpur .	3,02,?0	1,449	198	2,075	37,698	4,089	34,790
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	63,72,997	39,050	9,832	14,385	6,07,349	2,61,275	2,082,640
*** Other Provinces.**							
Assam	5,29,698	207	638	964	40,113	9,256	12,330
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,92,869	25,481	3,390	1,229	45,951	51,437	612,185
Punjab	6,16,582	982	261	?2	.. ...	4,785	39,725
Central Provinces ...	1,22,652	6,6?3	466	226	......	6,281	205,065
Rajputana and Central India	68,931	15,929	59	......	......	1,206	45,780
Berar	9,982	......	......	.. ...	......	......	18,830
Bombay	2,668	......	.. ...	....	......	......	......
Sind	162	......	....	.. ...	......	......	......
Grand Total of Exports in December 1899 ...	1,05,16,541	88,352	14,546	16,826	7,02,443	3,34,300	30,16,615
Grand Total of Exports in December 1898 ..	1,02,92,368	1,58,391	20,435	34,753	7,09,609	3,03,044	32,748,703

* Includes exports from Budge-Budge.

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1899 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports— United Kingdom	1,17,89,607	... ..	12,699	......	3,33,455	10,734	......
Other foreign ports	1,18,700	... ..	952	......	3,61,099	2,56,657	......
Total of Foreign Trade ..	1,19,08,307	... ..	13,651	......	6,94,554	2,67,391	......
From Indian Ports— Bombay	4,09,960	12,167	380	14,323	37,731	......	......
Madras	31,026	1,800	......	567	......	......	......
Burma	10,800	895	.....	... ..	... ..	43,284	2,401
Other Indian ports	1,674	......	.. ...	5	... ..	.. ..	800
Total of Interportal Trade ...	4,53,470	14,862	380	14,895	37,731	43,284	3,201
Grand Total of Imports in December 1899	1,23,61,777	14,862	14,031	14,895	7,32,285	3,10,675	3,201
Grand Total of Imports in December 1898	95,06,239	8,14,791	15,537	31,647	4,56,576	49,013	15,134

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of December 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,03,000	3,700	638	......	1,15,0?5	17,902	85,252
,, river steamers	12,86,114	...	2,900	964	1,16,8?7	74,900	71,505
,, rail — East Indian Railway	65,51,3?0	71,823	5,547	12,443	3,53,614	1,29,017	2,210,405
,, rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,60,029	4,036	3,323	2,905	1,04,98?	1,00,651	548,?90
,, rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,33,445	2?7	1,302	2	5?3	592	7,560
,, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	82,002	2,258	17	512	1,14?	2,069	65,835
,, rail — Bengal Central Railway	60,789		117	......	6,628	814	15,75?
,, road	3,28,273	6,328	703	.....	4,337	6,355	11,898
Grand Total of Imports in December 1899 ...	1,05,16,541	88,352	14,546	16,826	7,02,443	3,34,300	3,016,615
Grand Total of Imports in December 1898 ...	1,02,92,368	1,58,391	20,435	34,753	7,09,609	3,03,044	32,748,705

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT:
The 8th March 1900.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	30·003	29·823	29·918	29·969	—·010	N6°E	41	89·0	56·3	85·2	62·0	73·7	+3·0
			Raniganj ...	29·767	29·573	29·674	29·974	—	N11°E	39	89·2	54·2	85·2	60·3	72·8	+3·5
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29·776	29·566	29·682	29·945	—	N31°W	80	89·6	56·7	85·2	62·4	73·8	+3·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore .	29·951	29·741	29·857	29·958	—·029	N	64	92·3	59·2	88·1	65·7	77·0	+4·9
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ..	30·056	29·876	29·981	29·951	—·019	N22°E	237	88·9	61·6	84·5	70·1	77·5	+4·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta ..	30·084	29·893	29·993	29·960	—·018	N27°E	48	89·9	58·2	85·0	61·4	74·7	+4·0
		Nadia	Krishnagar ..	30·068	29·883	29·980	29·978	—	N51°E	75	88·6	52·2	84·6	58·4	71·5	+3·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore .	30·040	29·834	29·948	29·966	—·012	S27°E	24	86·1	54·2	83·0	58·7	70·4	+1·5
		Jessore	Jessore ...	30·068	29·888	29·980	29·961	—·013	N14°E	35	86·5	55·1	82·6	60·8	71·7	+1·9
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·991	29·786	29·909	29·931	—·039	N87°W	67	85·5	56·[illegible]	81·2	57·3	69·2	+3·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·975	29·771	29·883	29·968	+·002	N67°W	116	85·3	43·5	83·3	(b) 54·7	(b) 67·5	+2·7
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·801	29·616	29·715	29·973	—·001	N69°E	47	80·4	48·6	77·2	53·1	65·2	+2·3
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·064	22·906	22·985	—	+·043	S31°E	168	57·2	32·6	41·7	35·5	42·6	+2·5
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar ..	29·930	29·756	29·853	29·974	—	S86°E	39	80·8	45·9	77·4	54·4	65·9	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur .	29·957	29·776	29·881	29·966	—·010	S72°W	70	83·7	42·6	79·8	53·3	66·6	+2·8
		Bogra	Bogra ..	30·020	29·850	29·940	29·957	—	?	?	85·2	49·0	81·5	55·6	68·6	+2·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	30·032	29·850	29·954	29·954	—·013	S67°W	60	85·8	50·9	81·9	56·6	69·2	+3·7
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·061	29·887	29·987	29·962	—·015	N14°E	81	85·6	57·3	81·8	62·0	71·9	+1·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	30·013	29·856	29·946	29·959	—·024	S18°E	3	83·4	52·0	78·8	57·7	68·3	+3·6
		Faridpur	Faridpur ..	30·046	29·873	29·971	29·966	—·021	S75°E	29	86·8	52·5	82·2	58·2	70·2	+3·8
		Backergunge	Barisal ..	30·065	29·909	29·998	29·957	—·014	N34°E	(b) 27	86·8	57·2	85·7	63·4	73·6	+4·5
	Chittagong ...	Tippora	Comilla ..	30·063	29·913	29·995	29·980	—	S53°E	82	87·4	56·0	83·9	60·0	72·4	+4·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	30·040	29·880	29·967	29·958	—	N59°E	44	86·2	52·4	83·6	59·5	71·5	+3·6
		Chittagong	Chittagong .	29·994	29·843	29·925	29·963	—·014	N45°E	94	86·5	59·1	84·4	62·5	73·5	+3·5
		South Lushai Hills ...	Lungleh ...													
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore .	29·935	29·712	29·817	29·963	—·034	S67°W	105	83·0	47·4	77·7	56·1	66·9	+1·6
		Gaya	Gaya ..	29·738	29·481	29·626	29·975	—·021	S29°W	125	87·2	48·9	81·3	57·5	69·3	+0·9
		Shahabad	Dehri .	29·771	29·520	29·649	29·972	—·018	S16°W	117	88·3	51·1	80·6	59·1	69·9	+2·8
			Buxar .	29·885	29·649	29·763	29·970	—·023	S74°W	137	84·6	46·9	79·0	55·8	67·4	+2·3
			Arrah ..	29·939	29·690	29·820	29·973	—	S65°W	57	83·7	45·5	78·3	55·1	66·7	+2·3
		Saran	Chapra ..	29·934	29·703	29·813	29·938	—	S42°W	(a) 74	83·4	46·6	78·6	55·2	66·9	+2·3
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·898	29·678	29·780	29·974	—	S27°W	103	81·0	41·9	77·1	51·5	64·4	+2·1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ...	29·943	29·715	29·819	29·961	—	S63°W	49	81·2	46·8	77·0	54·2	65·7	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ..	29·925	29·724	29·821	29·951	—·027	S72°W	100	81·2	47·1	77·1	55·7	66·4	+1·5
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·952	29·740	29·835	29·955	—·010	S37°W	79	83·4	48·4	(m) 78·0	(m) 56·6	(m) 67·3	+1·5
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·978	29·780	29·883	29·971	—·004	W	227	82·2	43·3	78·5	53·8	66·2	+1·4
		Malda	Malda ...	30·058	29·798	29·921	29·948	—	S79°W	54	84·1	47·0	79·7	54·8	67·3	+1·6
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29·598	29·412	29·510	29·982	—·001	N67°W	24	86·5	51·6	(f) 81·8	(f) 57·1	(f) 69·5	+2·5
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack	Cuttack .	29·981	29·804	29·911	29·936	—·035	N68°E	53	97·4	64·2	92·7	70·2	81·5	+3·9
			False Point ..	30·043	29·877	29·975	29·938	—·029	S84°W	199	87·9	62·5	84·5	69·7	77·1	+3·7
		Balasore	Balasore ...	30·045	29·851	29·964	29·958	—·005	N42°W	92	91·9	60·6	86·7	66·7	76·7	+4·9
			Shortt's Island	30·069	29·903	29·992	29·960	—	S S89°W	142	87·6	68·6	84·3	74·2	79·3	—
		Puri	Puri ...	30·052	29·894	29·980	29·943	—	W	279	87·2	66·1	85·4	74·6	80·0	—
			Gopalpur ...	30·040	29·883	29·972	29·935	—	N86°W	314	87·8	63·1	85·2	69·8	77·5	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	28·038	27·848	27·964	29·985	—·004	N88°W	174	86·2	47·1	78·8	55·8	67·3	+1·5
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·918	27·714	27·840	29·983	+·002	N27°W	85	88·1	51·0	80·9	56·8	68·9	+3·9
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...	29·368	29·122	29·255	29·983	—	S56°E	97	91·1	46·5	82·9	52·8	67·8	—
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	29·256	29·054	29·181	29·977	—	N67°W	(a) 22	89·1	53·3	85·1	59·9	72·5	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·310	29·090	29·222	29·959	—	N45°E	24	95·6	54·9	89·4	61·4	75·4	+5·1
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·790	29·536	29·700	30·009	—·010	N30°E	414	78·3	48·9	72·2	54·4	63·3	+0·4
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·966	29·787	29·889	29·965	—·013	N83°E	124	83·1	45·6	78·8	(d) 56·2	(d) 67·5	+1·[illegible]
		Cachar	Silchar	29·998	29·846	29·986	29·937	—·001	S63°E	76	86·5	53·4	82·0	58·0	70·0	+2·[illegible]

(a) Mean of 27 days. | (b) Mean of 26 days. | (c) Mean of 25 days. | (d) Mean of 24 days. | (e) Mean of 23 days. | (f) Mean of 22 days. | (g) Mean of 21 days.

Bengal for the month of February 1900.

Humidity. Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity. Variation from normal mean.	Cloud. Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud. Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	District observations. Rainfall— Of month. Mean of district.	Of month. Normal mean.	Of month. Variation from mean.	Of month. Number of rainy days.	Of month. Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1899. Mean of district.	Since 16th October 1899. Normal mean.	Since 16th October 1899. Variation.	Since 16th October 1899. Mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1899. Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
·74	+2	(f) 3·6	+1·7	2·79	1·91	1·05	+0·86	2·00	1·62	3·44	3·58	−0·14	4·40	4·89	} Burdwan.
65	—	2·0	—	0·06											
					1·09	0·94	+0·15	2·00	1·50	3·64	3·31	+0·33	5·23	5·02	Birbhum.
60	—	2·5	—	1·20	1·24	0·94	+0·30	1·80	1·46	2·72	3·33	−0·61	4·50	5·01	Bankura.
71	—	(a) 2·6	—	0·34	1·11	1·22	−0·11	2·00	1·62	2·38	4·59	−2·21	3·67	5·31	Midnapore.
					0·79	1·26	−0·47	2·33	1·77	1·72	4·05	−2·33	3·99	5·63	Hooghly.
					0·82	1·33	−0·50	2·50	2·00	1·50	3·96	−2·46	3·50	5·95	Howrah.
87	−3	(c) 4·7	+1·6	0·43	1·18	1·31	−0·13	3·00	1·88	2·69	5·19	−2·50	5·28	6·38	24-Parganas.
82	−2	(c) 3·7	+1·5	0·75	0·75	1·38	−0·63	3·00	1·92	2·05	4·79	−2·74	4·00	6·00	Calcutta.
77	—	3·1	—	1·27	2·60	1·14	+1·46	3·20	1·64	4·60	4·11	+0·49	5·40	5·09	Nadia.
81	+6	(a) 2·3	+0·5	1·40		0·88			1·56		3·49			4·93	Murshidabad.
86	+4	(d) 3·1	+0·8	5·98	3·54	1·20	+2·34	3·80	1·75	5·56	4·76	+0·80	6·60	5·84	Jessore.
					2·54	1·18	+1·36	3·67	1·77	5·28	5·00	+0·28	7·00	6·48	Khulna.
79	—	2·9	—	0·99	0·85	0·75	+0·10	2·00	1·30	3·87	2·86	+1·01	5·83	4·39	Rajshahi.
79	—	(a) 2·7	—	1·36	1·26	0·54	+0·72	2·25	1·16	2·50	2·33	+0·17	5·50	3·92	Dinajpur.
89	—	(a) 0·9	—	0·13	0·71	0·52	+0·19	0·75	1·08	2·33	2·81	−0·48	3·50	4·41	Jalpaiguri.
84	+13	(c) 3·3	−1·3	0·44		0·83			2·18		4·71			6·74	Darjeeling.
88	—	(a) 2·5	—	0·15	0·31	0·50	−0·19	1·50	1·25	1·36	2·91	−1·55	4·25	4·36	Cooch Behar.
86	—	(l) 0·4	—	0·73	1·00	0·48	+0·52	3·00	1·03	3·55	2·64	+0·91	5·80	3·45	Rangpur.
82	—	(c) 1·6	—	0·51	0·50	0·92	−0·42	2·00	1·45	4·00	3·60	+0·40	6·25	4·40	Bogra.
85	—	(b) 2·7	—	0·38		1·08			1·65		3·83			5·82	Pabna.
81	+1	(g) 3·3	−1·7	2·66	2·04	1·24	+0·80	4·20	1·06	5·03	4·94	+0·09	7·40	6·78	Dacca.
84	—	?	—	1·93	1·12	0·93	+0·19	2·75	1·35	5·41	3·86	+1·55	6·81	5·28	Mymensingh.
87	—	(c) 2·4	—	2·45		1·27			1·86		4·70			6·16	Faridpur.
83	—	(c) 3·4	—	1·85		1·15			1·60		5·65			6·79	Backergunge.
77	—	(c) 2·8	—	2·07		0·92			1·78		4·87			6·82	Tippera.
87	—	4·0	—	0·79	1·02	1·04	−0·02	3·25	1·70	13·13	6·81	+6·32	9·00	7·04	Noakhali.
86	−1	(c) 2·8	+0·8	0·77	0·96	0·50	+0·46	2·00	1·00	25·93	6·69	+19·24	10·00	7·25	Chittagong.
					2·69	1·23	+1·46	4·00	2·35	17·43	6·28	+11·14	12·00	8·79	South Lushai Hills.
73	+5	1·4	−1·0	0·24	0·32	0·63	−0·31	1·50	1·34	5·40	2·66	+2·74	8·67	4·20	Patna.
73	+19	1·9	−0·4	1·07	0·72	0·63	+0·09	1·38	1·30	3·80	2·40	+1·40	7·04	4·23	Gaya.
61	—	2·0	—	0·33											
68	—	2·0	—	0·33	0·34	0·54	−0·20	0·83	1·28	5·17	2·83	+2·34	7·79	4·24	} Shahabad.
79	—	1·0	—	0·31											
81	—	(a) 0·2	—	0·29	0·29	0·51	−0·22	1·33	1·19	3·91	2·59	+1·32	7·00	4·01	Saran.
94	—	(a) 0·5	—	0·17	0·40	0·49	−0·09	1·00	1·23	3·86	2·39	+1·47	6·00	3·85	Champaran.
82	—	(a) 0·7	—	Nil		0·47			1·14		2·26			3·38	Muzaffarpur.
82	+11	(a) 0·0	−0·7	0·07	0·29	0·45	−0·16	1·20	1·09	4·58	2·09	+2·49	6·00	3·45	Darbhanga.
					0·41	0·76	−0·35	1·80	1·31	3·41	2·48	+0·93	7·60	3·69	Monghyr.
(m) 75	—	(a) 3·3	—	0·40	0·66	0·56	+0·10	2·17	1·26	2·59	2·36	+0·23	7·01	3·81	Bhagalpur.
94	+24	2·4	+1·3	0·98		0·43			1·03		2·18			3·28	Purnea.
78	—	(a) 0·5	—	0·38	0·33	0·63	−0·30	1·00	1·45	2·43	2·70	−0·27	4·50	3·75	Malda.
(f) 68	—	2·5	—	0·31	0·36	0·61	−0·25	1·29	1·33	2·03	2·66	−0·04	5·46	4·04	Sonthal Parganas.
85	+5	(d) 4·1	+2·2	0·02	0·58	0·73	−0·15	1·25	1·18	1·22	6·28	−5·06	2·50	7·06	} Cuttack.
88	−4	(d) 5·9	+2·7	Nil											
85	—	(b) 4·8	—	2·91	0·99	1·02	−0·03	2·43	1·76	1·93	4·93	[illegible]	4·57	6·71	Balasore.
80	...	(a) 4·2	...	Nil											Shortt's Island.
83	—	(a) 3·4	—	Nil		0·71			1·20		8·19			7·02	} Puri.
81	—	0·2	—	0·02											
60	+12	(i) 2·9	+1·1	0·55	0·46	0·91	−0·45	1·17	1·74	4·16	[illegible]	[illegible]	6·67	4·89	Hazaribagh.
63	—	(a) 2·8	—	0·63	0·74	0·74	0	2·33	1·51	2·85	2·99	−0·14	7·00	5·05	Lohardaga.
82	—	0·8	—	0·04		0·56			1·33		2·94			4·78	Palamau.
65	—	(a) 1·1	—	1·25	0·65	0·86	−0·21	1·83	1·08	1·89	2·84	−0·95	4·83	5·14	Manbhum.
61	—	1·4	—	Nil	0·26	0·94	−0·68	0·75	1·20	1·06	3·52	−2·46	3·00	5·48	Singhbhum.
97	+2	(i) 8·1	+2·3	0·88											Sibsagar.
85	+5	(a) 8·4	+1·9	0·82											Dhubri.
85	0	(b) 4·7	+1·7	1·45											C[illegible]

(h) Mean of 20 days. (i) Mean of 19 days. (j) Mean of 18 days. (k) Mean of 17 days. (l) Mean of 16 days. (m) Mean of

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in February 1900.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...
			Rampur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...
			Murari ...	0·08	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·77	...	...
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	1·93	...	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·54	...	...
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·23	...
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·28	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...
			Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·07	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·17	0·02	...
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·10
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·62	...	...	...	0·73	...	...
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·25	...	...	...	1·40	...	...
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·43	...	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·53	...	...	...	2·73	...	...
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·23	...
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...
		Murshidabad...	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...
			Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...
			Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...
			Jangipur ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...
			Lalgola ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...
			Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·80	0·08	...
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	1·20	...	...	...	0·65	0·35	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	1·20	...
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·90	...	...	...	1·06	...	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·87	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·24	2·00	...
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
			Dumuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·13	...	...	...	1·56	...	...
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·80	...	...
			Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·80	...	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·23	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·50	...	...
			Mollahat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·15	0·52	...
			Morellganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
			Tala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·80	...	...
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	0·03	...
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·04	...
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...
			Lalpur ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·05	...
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·02	...
		Dinajpur ...	*Nithpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur	0·02	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
			Churaman ...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	1·37	...
			Raiganj ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	...
			Dinajpur ...	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·39	...
			Balurghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·49	...
			Thakurgaon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·12	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·21	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·33	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falakata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	...
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalchini ...																				
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·11
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	0·08
			Kalimpong ...																				
			Mungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·06
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...
			Cooch Behar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·14	...
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·12	...
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·33	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·43	...
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·32	...
			Sunderganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·02	...
			Panch bibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Serajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·08	...

(a) Mean of 27 days.

Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 28th Feb. 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 28th Feb.	District.
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	3	1·56	4·41	1·07	2·15	5·29	3·55	Burdwan.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	...	...	3	1·58	2·79	0·93	1·39	4·58	3·68	
Katwa.	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	3	1·72	2·09	1·14	0·93	3·78	4·02	
Raniganj.	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	Nil	1·62	0·06	1·18	0·06	1·72	3·39	
Mankur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	0·20	0·92	0·15	1·82	2·99	
Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1	1·62	0·38	1·01	0·28	3·57	3·54	Birbhum.
Hetampur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	2	1·57	1·46	0·99	0·87	3·80	3·21	
Rampur Hât.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·57	1·74	0·88	1·24	4·81	3·12	
Bolpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	3	1·60	0·76	0·87	0·29	2·37	3·05	
Murari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·54	?	0·35	4·29	?	
Labpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	3	?	0·95	?	0·46	2·75	?	
Bankura ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	3	1·81	1·29	0·94	0·49	2·39	3·55	Bankura.
Vishnupur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·44	2·41	1·12	1·80	4·81	3·39	
Maliara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·67	0·12	0·83	0·06	1·88	2·94	
Khatra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·07	0·86	0·86	0·61	1·73	3·62	
Indas.	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	3	1·18	2·12	0·83	1·20	2·93	2·79	
Kotalpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	3	1·09	2·65	0·92	1·32	2·65	3·41	
Onda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·55	0·80	0·96	0·60	3·02	2·49	
Gangajalghati.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·18	0·15	0·78	0·09	1·90	3·12	
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	1·31	1·09	0·99	1·81	4·52	
Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·73	1·11	0·73	4·63	3·75	
Contai ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	Nil	1·69	0·14	1·37	0·08	0·70	7·63	Midnapore.
Tamluk.	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·60	1·87	1·19	0·92	3·08	4·50	
Midnapore.	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1	1·46	0·32	1·07	0·21	0·94	4·52	
Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·08	1·51	1·02	0·77	2·24	2·97	
Kukrahaty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·88	0·20	1·73	0·10	0·58	4·61	
Garhbeta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·40		0·91	1·93		3·36	
Panskura.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·20	?	0·65	1·82	?	
Dantoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·21	?	0·11	0·49	?	
Serampore ...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·83	1·06	1·36	0·54	1·90	4·55	Hooghly.
Hooghly.	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	2	1·78	0·55	1·23	0·33	1·20	3·97	
Jahanabad.	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1	1·75	0·77	1·20	0·61	1·46	3·64	
Howrah ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·85	0·80	1·14	0·39	1·83	4·30	Howrah.
Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·15	0·84	1·50	0·53	1·15	3·61	
Ulubaria.	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·68	?	0·50	1·80	?	
Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	2	1·77	0·42	1·10	0·25	2·13	7·85	24-Parganas.
Diamond Harbour.	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·44	0·36	1·65	0·13	1·87	5·29	
Budge-Budge.	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·73	?	0·41	?	?	
Canning Town.	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·50	0·72	1·28	0·57	2·60	5·15	
Alipore (Obsy.)	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·92	0·75	1·38	0·25	2·05	4·70	
Barrackpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·84	1·15	1·30	0·54	2·11	4·42	
Dum-Dum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·84	2·23	1·19	0·88	3·77	4·37	
Barasat.	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·04	2·28	1·41	1·40	5·12	4·84	
Basirhat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·72	1·12	1·15	0·44	1·57	4·40	
Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	...	...	4	1·65	5·92	0·90	2·73	7·38	4·04	Nadia.
Krishnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	2	1·62	1·27	1·23	0·95	2·68	3·99	
Chuadanga.	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	4	1·46	2·67	1·16	1·65	5·22	4·27	
Meherpur.	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·48	...	...	3	1·81	1·80	1·14	0·96	3·93	3·80	
Kushtia.	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	3	1·65	1·36	1·16	0·85	3·63	4·44	
Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	2	1·57	0·79	1·11	0·43	3·29	3·72	Murshidabad.
Berhampore.	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	2	1·73	1·40	1·04	1·05	4·23	3·55	
Lalbagh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·43	0·58	0·78	0·58	2·93	3·26	
Azimganj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·63	0·33	0·83	0·26	3·30	3·15	
Jangipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·56	0·59	0·70	0·45	3·34	3·12	
Lalgola.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·39	2·10	0·82	2·00	8·30	3·61	
Akriganj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·78		1·05			3·96	
Patkabari.	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	2	1·75	10·90	0·75	0·50	1·30	3·04	
Dumkal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·21	1·09	0·71	0·70	3·59	3·26	
Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	4	1·96	3·55	1·26	1·10	5·17	5·18	Jessore.
Jessore.	...	...	...	...	...	3·40	...	...	5	1·77	5·98	1·21	3·40	8·86	5·53	
Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	2	1·75	1·52	1·27	1·00	2·85	4·61	
Magura.	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	4	1·83	2·43	1·05	1·20	5·64	4·08	
Bangaon.	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	...	...	4	1·46	4·24	1·16	1·88	5·27	4·41	
Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	4	1·84	1·69	1·08	0·87	3·19	4·44	Khulna.
Bagerhat.	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·50	...	4	1·67	2·88	1·25	1·38	7·41	5·71	
Khulna.	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	3	1·80	3·05	1·21	1·60	5·18	4·81	
Kaliganj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·61	?	2·00	5·11	?	
Nakipur.	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	4	?	1·71	?	0·65	3·90	?	
Dumuria.	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	4	?	3·53	?	1·56	4·94	?	
Rampal.	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	4	?	1·66	?	0·80	5·50	?	
Kalaroa.	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	4	?	2·80	?	1·05	5·02	?	
Paikgacha.	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	5	?	2·21	?	0·55	4·76	?	
Mollahat.	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	4	?	1·77	?	0·53	3·32	?	
Morellganj.	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	4	?	1·55	?	0·80	12·64	?	
Tala.	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	4	?	2·24	?	0·80	?	?	
Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·46	0·98	0·84	0·81	3·50	3·01	Rajshahi.
Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·34	0·92	0·30	3·60	3·78	
Naugaon.	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	3	1·17	1·39	0·69	0·85	4·74	2·72	
Lalpur.	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	2	1·60	0·75	0·93	0·52	3·61	3·00	
Manda.	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	3	0·90	1·10	0·41	0·70	3·76	2·01	
Mahadebpur.	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	1	1·24	0·53	0·69	0·43	3·65	2·61	Dinajpur.
Nithpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	1	?	0·41	?	0·41	2·92	?	
Nawabganj.	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·48	...	...	2	?	0·93	?	0·48	3·40	?	
Gangarampur.	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	3	?	0·87	?	0·40	2·52	?	
Churaman.	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·15	...	...	4	1·81	2·28	0·55	1·37	3·45	2·00	
Raiganj.	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·03	...	...	1	1·05	0·34	0·50	0·14	1·17	1·98	
Dinajpur.	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	3	1·19	1·83	0·51	1·39	3·11	3·01	
Balurghat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·07	0·57	0·59	0·49	2·26	2·33	
Thakurgaon.	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·18	...	...	2	?	0·46	?	0·18	0·47	?	
Setabganj.	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	2	?	1·39	?	1·21	2·20	?	
Ramganj.	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·12	...	...	3	?	1·74	?	1·33	2·08	?	
Jalpaiguri ..	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	0·07	0·38	0·06	1·80	3·57	Jalpaiguri.
Alipore Duar.	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	1	1·20	0·46	0·60	0·46	2·37	2·94	
Falakata.	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	Nil	1·33	0·05	0·49	0·02	2·46	2·17	
Debiganj.	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	2	0·67	2·25	0·60	2·00	2·88	2·54	
Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·02	?	
Kalchini.										?		?			?	
Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	3	2·35	0·59	1·02	0·32	6·85	7·47	Darjeeling.
Siliguri.	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·22	0·54	0·18	3·22	2·99	
Darjeeling.	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·15	...	...	2	2·65	0·44	0·95	0·15	2·61	5·16	
Kalimpong.										2·21		0·79			3·18	
Mungpoo.	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	2	?	0·35	?	0·20	8·35	?	
Kurseong	0·06	...	...	...	0·15	0·12	...	...	2	?	0·38	?	0·15	8·32	?	
Pedong.	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	...	Nil	?	0·27	?	0·06	4·27	?	
Yatung ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	Tibet.
Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·05	...	...	1	1·24	0·29	0·48	0·21	1·48	2·95	Cooch Behar.
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·21	0·15	0·45	0·15	1·56	2·79	
Mekliganj.	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	2	1·18	0·25	0·55	0·15	1·00	2·86	
Matabhanga.	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·29	...	...	2	1·35	0·56	0·51	0·29	1·40	3·03	
Fulbari.	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...		?		?			?	
Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·26	...	...	4	1·28	1·24	0·02	0·44	5·12	2·92	Rangpur.
Rangpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·12	...	4	1·08	0·73	0·43	0·34	2·31	3·57	
Peerganj.	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·32	...	...	2	?	0·81	?	0·48	2·10	?	
Kurigaon.																
Gobindganj.	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·03	...	...	2	0·90	0·52	0·40	0·32	3·10	2·16	
Bagdogra.	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	2	?	0·50	?	0·20	4·58	?	
(*Nilphamari*).	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	2	1·20	1·84	0·57	1·43	2·64	2·69	
Ulipur.	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·22	...	...	3	0·70	0·67	0·37	0·32	4·14	1·82	
Sunderganj.	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·42	...	...	2	?	0·62	?	0·42	3·06	?	
Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·10	...	1	1·53	0·15	1·01	0·10	3·14	4·16	Bogra.
Nowkhilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	1	1·47	0·12	1·00	0·12	3·44	4·10	
Bogra	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·61	...	3	1·46	0·91	0·97	0·61	5·27	3·55	
Panchbibi.	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	3	1·32	0·81	0·70	0·59	4·15	2·50	
Pabna ...										1·66		1·13			3·70	Pabna.
Serajganj.	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·08	...	1	1·64	0·48	1·08	0·17	4·36	3·85	

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in February 1900—*continued.*

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 28th Feb. 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 28th Feb.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·83	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	5	2·13	2·16	1·28	0·80	5·16	5·46
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·55	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	4	1·92	1·95	1·24	0·76	4·63	4·36
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·74	...	...	...	0·73	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	5	2·00	2·83	1·26	0·78	5·57	5·72
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	4	1·87	1·05	1·30	0·61	5·55	4·60
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·90	2·25	1·10	1·60	4·15	4·56
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·60	2·30	0·94	1·42	6·53	4·07
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	2	1·60	0·64	1·11	0·28	4·37	4·63
			Mymensingh	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·11	...	3	1·50	1·33	1·13	0·87	6·99	4·34
			Jamalpur	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	3	1·41	1·50	1·07	0·75	2·66	4·11
			Netrakona	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	5	1·23	1·49	1·08	0·48	6·45	4·81
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·75	3·69
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·1	...	...	2	1·40	0·20	0·85	0·10	7·20	3·57
			Sherpur Town	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·49	...	3	?	0·98	?	0·49	5·07	-
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·24	...	...	4	0·50	0·89	0·40	0·25	5·07	2·51
			Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·18	0·08	...	...	2	?	0·73	?	0·40	3·13	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·16	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	4	1·76	2·11	1·03	1·15	6·51	4·50
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·90	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	4	2·04	2·45	1·49	0·90	7·33	4·95
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·79		1·20			4·63
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	3	1·61	2·47	1·26	1·25	22·11	6·09
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·53	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·24	...	4	1·92	2·77	1·28	1·53	12·73	5·76
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·22	...	...		1·81		1·13			5·96
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·51	0·03	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·23	0·13	...	3	1·50	1·38	1·34	0·51	5·60	5·87
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	3	1·58	1·06	1·02	0·42	13·14	5·33
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	3	?	1·31	?	0·45	16·30	-
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·27	...	0·34	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	5	1·20	2·22	0·80	0·90	23·74	5·42
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·71	2·21	...	...	...	1·01	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·58	9·43	1·05	5·71	18·20	5·58
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·40	0·31	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	5	2·10	2·07	0·60	0·95	7·90	5·11
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·85	...	...	...	0·05	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·03	...	5	2·20	2·50	1·13	0·85	9·02	5·21
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	1·17	...	...	...	0·31	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·40	2·42	1·27	1·17	6·11	5·10
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·30		0·82			5·0
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·00	1·58	0·10	1·00	5·70	4·88
			Daudkandi																				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·40		0·65			3·74
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								0·47	0·87	...										0·60		0·31			4·40
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·12	...	...	...	0·63	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·06	...	...	5	2·00	2·06	1·06	0·63	5·20	4·60
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·73	0·79	1·02	0·34	10·[illegible]	6·98
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·26	...	...	...	0·22	0·02	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·16	0·78	1·20	0·26	10·64	7·32
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·12	0·77	...	...	0·34	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	6	1·30	1·59	0·71	0·77	16·27	7·51
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1	1·60	0·91	1·18	0·88	9·37	5·41
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·03	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	?	1·41	?	0·58	11·13	?
			Hatya																														?		?			?
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	2	?	1·01	?	0·56	9·61	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	1	0·96	1·66	0·39	1·05	11·71	6·97
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	2	1·35	0·72	0·81	0·33	24·15	5·80
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2	0·90	0·64	0·35	0·36	29·62	8·57
			Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	2	0·60	1·55	0·23	1·35	21·43	5·60
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·45	...	3	1·63	0·84	0·71	0·45	18·54	6·43
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	0·12	0·02	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·30	?	1·48	21·42	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·80	?	1·65	18·79	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·06	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	4	2·35	2·69	1·20	1·20	17·42	6·29
			Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1	?	1·23	?	1·15	16·60	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·12	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·12	0·24	0·53	0·12	5·6	2·67
			Dinapore	0·06	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	1	1·12	0·32	0·44	0·19	5·02	2·65
			Bihar	0·30	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	2	1·50	0·68	0·71	0·30	4·43	2·70
			Barh	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·24	0·25	0·57	0·25	5·18	2·42
			Bikram	0·20	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	2	1·56	0·39	0·74	0·20	6·1	2·76
			Hilsa	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·15	0·76	0·15	5·95	2·68
		Gaya	Aurungabad	1·08	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	1	1·41	1·22	0·47	1·08	3·10	2·22
			Gaya	0·80	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·11	...	...	2	1·35	1·07	0·6	0·80	3·54	2·74
			Nawada																		...	...	...										1·28		0·61			2·10
			Jahanabad	0·63	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	1	1·35	0·74	0·56	0·63	3·47	2·35
			Arwal	0·30	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	1·80	0·41	0·85	0·30	4·00	2·03
			Daudnagar	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·71	0·49	0·66	4·78	2·47
			Sherghati	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	...	...	2	1·00	0·31	0·73	0·19	3·26	2·41
			Rajauli	Not recorded.																													1·80		0·71		?	2·75
			Pakri Barawan	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·13	0·51	0·13	2·70	1·58
			Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·90	...	...	2	?	1·21	?	0·90	?	-
		Shahabad	Buxar	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·87	...	...	1	1·46	0·33	0·50	0·24	4·15	3·01
			Dehri	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	1	1·25	0·53	0·44	0·46	3·34	2·77
			Bhabhua	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·45	0·67	0·45	3·45	3·22
			Sasaram	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·48	0·62	0·52	0·62	4·68	2·60
			Arrah	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·10	0·59	0·10	7·21	2·64
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·54	Nil	8·81	2·68
			Khiri																														?		?			?
			Ageaon	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						?		?			?
			Ramagar	0·31	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·31	3·12	?
			Koath	0·30	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·39	?	0·30	3·31	?
			Sikraul	0·26	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?
			Bassowan	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	?	1·03	?	0·83	4·90	?
			Monaharpur	0·22	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	1	?	0·34	?	0·22	4·10	?
			Chausa	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·48	?	0·25	4·58	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·22	0·53	0·17	3·06	2·20
			Siwan	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	2	1·20	0·36	0·53	0·22	4·25	2·02
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·26	-
			Chapra	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	1·08	0·29	0·46	0·23	4·31	2·65
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	3·52	?
			Amnaur	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·06	5·33	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	1	?	0·41	?	0·41	3·34	?
			Darowlea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·07	4·23	?
			Bhoreh	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?
		Champaran	Motihari	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	1	1·17	0·17	0·48	0·14	3·09	2·37
			Bettiah	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·25	0·31	0·51	0·30	3·05	2·10
			Bagaha	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	2	1·40	0·95	0·54	0·51	5·88	2·59
			Burhurwa	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	0·18	0·41	0·09	2·80	2·47
			Ramnagar	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	3	?	0·85	?	0·50	4·61	-
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	2	1·20	0·92	0·41	0·75	3·25	2·22
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...																											1·32		0·48			2·91
			Hajipur	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	1·29	0·23	0·61	0·19	7·11	2·48
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·46	Nil	5·41	1·82
			Mahuwa																						...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·31		0·55			2·30
			Shiuhar																									0·10	...		...	1	0·80	0·10	0·35	0·10	2·31	[illegible]
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·80		0·43			[illegible]
		Darbhanga	Tajpur (Samastipur)	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	2	0·96	0·48	0·48	0·29	6·30	2·31
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	1·32	0·07	0·49	0·07	4·55	2·43
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	1	0·93	0·25	0·52	0·17	3·26	2·32
			Bahera	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·22	0·30	0·10	4·08	1·74
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	2	1·10	0·42	0·36	0·24	4·68	1·67
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	0·13	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	3	1·53	0·52	0·70	0·26	4·[illegible]	2·84
			Monghyr	0·20	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·63	0·35	0·62	0·20	3·23	2·44
			Jamui	0·46	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	3	1·40	0·86	0·74	0·46	3·42	2·32
			Gogri	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·19	1·29	0·19	3·22	2·86
			Jamalpur	0·47	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·52	?	0·47	3·00	?
			Shaikhpura	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·15	0·47	0·15	2·52	1·05
			Chakai Bamda	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1	?	0·37	?	0·20	2·79	?
			Chuprson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	2	?	0·54	?	0·32	3·10	?
			Gidhour	0·35	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·80	?	0·45	2·85	?
			Kharagpur	0·18	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	2	?	0·80	?	0·56	4·91	?

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in February 1900—concluded.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 28th Feb. 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 28th Feb.
BIHAR—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura																		0·16	0·02						0·25				4	1·32	0·43	0·72	0·25	1·81	2·51
			Bongaon (Sufabad)		0·18																0·30												?					
			Supaul											0·02							0·04	0·60						0·18				3	1·04	0·82	0·46	0·60	3·31	2·08
			Pratapganj																			0·30						0·35				2	[illegible]	0·65	0·31	0·35	[illegible]	2·41
			Bhagalpur	0·13	0·05	0·08																						0·16				2	1·46	0·49	0·62	0·16	2·81	2·29
			Banka	0·3[illegible]	0·35																							0·38				3	1·16	1·09	0·57	0·38	3·24	2·71
			Colgong	0·07		0·21																						0·30				2	1·00	0·58	0·70	0·30	2·49	2·16
			Bausi																									0·25				1	?	0·25	?	0·25	2·66	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj																			1·15	0·03					0·16	0·07			2	1·33	1·41	0·48	1·15	1·71	2·30
			Araria																			2·13						0·11	0·0[illegible]			2	1·13	2·[illegible]3	0·51	2·13	2·71	2·21
			Purnea	0·03																	0·09	0·51						0·35				2	1·20	0·98	0·51	0·51	1·52	2·75
			Gondwara (Korah)																														0·60		0·18			1·90
			Barsoe	0·13																								0·20				2	?	0·[illegible]3	?	0·20	0·77	?
			Forbesganj																			1·30						0·10	0·10			3	?	1·50	?	1·30	2·43	?
		Malda	Kaliaganj																		0·40							0·20				1	0·90	0·40	0·[illegible]8	0·40	0·5[illegible]	1·60
			Malda	0·08																								0·30				1	1·27	0·38	0·61	0·30	3·07	3·16
			Chanchal																		0·10							0·05				2	1·83	0·40	0·74	0·30	1·87	2·16
			Gajol			0·30																						0·07				1	1·40	0·35	0·40	0·30	2·23	1·76
			Sibganj		0·04																							0·09				Nil	1·30	0·17	0·70	0·07	2·53	3·08
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	0·16																	0·08							0·05				1	1·13	0·31	0·41	0·16	1·75	1·80
			Godda	0·20	0·23																0·06							0·05				3	1·39	0·74	0·43	0·23	2·63	2·52
			Pakaur	0·05	0·20										0·3[illegible]						0·08												1·11	0·34	0·53	0·30	3·56	2·64
			Naya Dumka	0·05	0·05																0·21								0·15			1	1·07	[illegible]	0·79	0·21	2·48	3·31
			Deoghur	0·07											0·13													[illegible]	0·34			2	1·50	0·35	0·72	0·15	3·49	3·05
			Jamtara	0·01	0·05																0·[illegible]3							0·35				1	1·33	0·44	0·56	0·14	2·15	2·86
			Mohagama																		0·25											2	?	0·60		0·35	1·50	?
			Nunihat																													Nil	1·20	Nil	0·59	Nil	1·02	2·35
			Assenboni																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?
			Katikund												0·10						0·20											2	?	0·30	?	0·20	3·00	?
			Madhupur	0·15	0·01																0·03											1		0·19		0·16	2·36	?
			Sarwan	0·10																	0·17											2	?	0·27	?	0·17	2·36	?
			Sarath	0·03	0·12																0·15							0·22				2	?	0·30	?	0·[illegible]5	2·16	?
			Barkope	0·22	0·05															0·05												2	?	0·[illegible]4	?	0·22	2·30	?
			Bhogya																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·21	?
			Mohespore	0·01											0·08						0·06											Nil	?	0·23	?	0·09	4·45	?
			Hiranpur	0·11																								0·19				1	?	0·20	?	0·14	?	
			Barharwa	0·05	0·04															0·06												1	?	0·28	?	[illegible]	3·42	?
			Sahibganj	0·07	0·01	0·08															0·58											Nil	?	0·24	?	0·08	1·91	?
			Bario																														?		?			?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur																						0·13				0·27			Nil	0·92	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·35	6·36
			Banki																													2	1·31	0·41	0·65	0·27	0·48	5·75
			Cuttack																													Nil	1·23	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·01	5·81
			False Point																													Nil	1·42	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·86	9·01
			Kendrapara											0·56						0·18									0·02			2	1·3[illegible]	0·74	0·88	0·56	1·69	6·63
			Jajpur											0·47						1·25	0·03	0·33		0·05								3	1·52	2·10	1·06	1·25	2·01	5·40
			Dharmsala										0·95								0·28											2	0·80	1·28	0·65	0·95	1·86	5·18
			Salipore																														0·90		0·41			5·42
			Pal Lahara																	0·11									0·13			1	?	0·11		0·11	0·78	?
		Balasore	Akhyapada										0·03	0·25						0·21	0·63							0·16		0·70		3	1·36	1·05	0·67	1·21	1·[illegible]4	4·82
			Chandbali																													2	1·36	0·86	0·97	0·70	2·18	6·35
			Bhadrak										0·65								0·11											2	1·96	0·76	[illegible]	0·65	2·1[illegible]	5·10
			Soro																						0·55				0·35			Nil	1·82	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·10	4·43
			Balasore										0·78		0·05		0·62				0·48				0·08				0·16	0·03		4	2·23	2·13	1·31	0·62	3·[illegible]8	5·88
			Jellasore																		0·15	0·0[illegible]			0·3[illegible]				0·50			2	1·73	0·45	1·10	0·19	1·02	3·68
			Baripada												0·10		0·08				0·12											4	1·88	1·1[illegible]	0·85	0·50	1·6[illegible]	4·02
		Puri	Puri																							0·31						Nil	1·15	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·42	9·97
			Khurda																														1·24		0·[illegible]0			6·34
			Banpur																						0·15							Nil	2·00	Nil	1·31	Nil	0·90	8·27
			Gop																													1	1·00	0·15	0·51	0·15	1·01	1·18
			Satpara																							0·02						Nil	?	Nil		Nil	4·13	?
			Pipli																					0·24		0·01						Nil	0·90	0·02	0·3[illegible]	0·02	[illegible]	6·23
			Nayagarh									0·07		0·14																		2	?	0·46		0·24	2·4[illegible]	?
			Ranpur														0·[illegible]5									1·70						Nil	?	0·05	?	0·15	0·48	
			Kanas																										0·22			1	?	1·76	?	1·70	1·7[illegible]	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Giridih)	0·08																								0·07	0·40			1	1·30	0·30	0·3[illegible]	0·22	3·01	2·9[illegible]
			Hazaribagh	0·08																												1	1·81	0·[illegible]5	0·82	0·40	4·25	3·15
			Barhi	0·12																									0·06			1	1·70	0·12	0·75	0·[illegible]2	4·[illegible]9	2·96
			Chatra	0·14																												1	1·8[illegible]	0·20	1·16	0·14	5·04	3·36
			Karandeha	0·80																									0·40			1	2·10	0·[illegible]0	0·9[illegible]	0·80	3·[illegible]6	2·73
		Ranchi	Ramgar												0·39														0·47			2	1·40	0·79	0·90	0·40	4·08	3·[illegible]0
			Lohardaga	0·33																									0·47			2	1·75	0·80	0·86	0·47	3·[illegible]9	3·78
			Ranchi																		0·17								0·10			2	2·12	0·64	1·21	0·47	2·4[illegible]	3·53
			Silli												0·55						0·13											3	0·67	0·78	0·16	0·55	2·10	1·67
			Palkot																		0·05											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?
			Bano																													1	?	0·76	?	0·76	?	?
			Tamar																		0·76												?		?		1·17	?
			Kurdeg																													1	?	0·20	?	0·20	?	?
			Champur			0·20																											1·02		1·20		3·47	?
			Sirguja																													Nil	1·70	Nil	0·96	Nil		4·12
			Jashpur																													Nil	1·23	Nil	0·90	Nil	3·38	5·[illegible]6
			Gangpur																									0·02				Nil	1·32	0·04	0·49	0·02	2·24	3·63
		Palamau	Palamau (Daltonganj)	0·02																												Nil	1·60	Nil	0·73	Nil	3·63	2·73
			Balumath																														1·10		0·47		6·45	3·29
			Hussainabad	1·40																								0·32	0·06			1	1·40	0·38	0·55	0·32		2·[illegible]6
			Garhwa																													1	?	0·43	?	0·43	4·15	?
			Mahuadand																	0·43									0·55			1	?	0·55	?	0·55	3·48	3·04
			Panki																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·[illegible]7	?
			Latehar																									0·06				Nil	?	0·13	?	0·07	4·12	?
			Nagaruntari	0·07																												Nil	?	0·04		0·04	2·30	?
			Ranka	0·04																								0·37				2	?	0·47	?	0·37	5·3[illegible]	?
			Chatterpur	0·10																									0·89			3	1·96	1·25	1·14	0·89	3·00	?
		Manbhum	Purulia												0·14						0·72							0·03	0·33			1	2·00	0·38	1·[illegible]2	0·33	1·[illegible]9	3·15
			Gobindpur																		0·02								0·20			1	1·50	0·20	0·71	0·20	1·89	3·15
			Raghunathpur																													1	1·40	0·22	0·65	0·[illegible]8	1·29	2·58
			Barabhum																		0·22								0·51			3	1·7[illegible]	1·36	0·89	0·75	0·63	2·98
			Jhalda												0·75						0·10								0·21			2	1·44	0·49	0·55	0·27	3·01	2·48
			Chas												0·27						0·01								0·24			2	?	0·40		0·25	2·56	2·[illegible]9
		Singhbhum	Pandra																		0·25											Nil	1·65	Nil	0·[illegible]7	Nil	1·[illegible]4	?
			Chaibassa																													Nil	1·40	Nil	0·95	Nil	0·50	3·50
			Chakradharpur																													1	1·30	0·35	1·03	0·35	1·18	3·38
			Ghatsila																		0·35								0·31			2	0·80	0·70	0·80	0·89	0·92	3·[illegible]3
			Baharagura														0·39															Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·8[illegible]	3·23
			Gaitkura																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?
			Kaikapur																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·20	?
			Monaharpur																														1·50		0·[illegible]2		0·80	?
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar																						0·85							3	?	2·00	?			3·58
			Anandpur											0·65						0·50												Nil	1·40	Nil	0·96	Nil	3·16	?
			Talchar																													Nil	1·00	0·12	0·35	0·06	0·23	3·58
			Narsingpur															0·06	0·06								0·05					Nil	1·40	0·05	0·94	0·05	0·4[illegible]	4·14
			Angul																					0·02									1·47		0·74		0·41	4·56
			Dhenkanal										0·95																			Nil	1·00	0·02	0·31	0·02		4·30
			Bishpara																														0·67		0·29		0·36	4·23
			Kunjabongarh																													Nil	?	Nil	?			4·25
			Baramba																													Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·32	?
			Basenga																																	Nil	0·43	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1900.

WEATHER during February was more disturbed than usual, though in an average year cold weather disturbances are more frequent, cause more rainfall and are attended by greater changes of temperature than in January.

In the past month there were four occasions of disturbed weather, and rainfall in moderate quantity occurred on each occasion in different parts of the Province, but the temperature changes were not so marked as usual, especially the fall which follows the passage of the shallow depression to which the disturbance is due. The fall was usually slow, and mean temperature was rarely below the normal for the season of the year.

It may be remembered that in January disturbances possessed one feature of importance in connection with the rainfall distribution. The eastward movement of the depressions appeared to be checked in the west of the Province, with the result that practically all the rain recorded during that month fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The first disturbance of February was similar in that respect. It began to affect the western districts on the 1st, and gave general rain in Bihar, a few scattered showers in Chota Nagpur, and practically none in any other part of the Province. In the subsequent disturbances the order was reversed. Rainfall was general in Bengal Proper, and, though not altogether absent in the western districts, was less general and heavy than in January and the early part of February.

Usually when weather is disturbed in Bengal during the passage of these cold season depressions, cloudy weather is continuous for a day or two at a time and showers fall without the accompaniment of thunder, which is a feature of disturbances in March and April. In the past month thunderstorms of the nor'-wester type were of frequent occurrence. They had, however, two peculiarities. They came from the south-west, and the rainfall was generally light.

The first of the three depressions causing local storms of the kind, referred to in the previous paragraph, occurred about the 12th, the second about the 18th, and the third on the 25th and 26th. The heaviest rainfall as compared with the normal occurred in Lower Bengal; there was a small excess in North Bengal, while in the western districts there was a small defect, greatest in Chota Nagpur, where it was about half the normal fall.

At the beginning of the month a very shallow depression was over the Province, too slight to cause any appreciable deviation from the normal at inland stations. Winds were variable, and the change of direction which accompanied a moderate to brisk fall of pressure gave rise to local disturbances and fairly general rainfall in Bihar. Temperature was 5° to 8° above the normal in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and there was a small excess in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The brisk fall continued on the 2nd, when pressure was lowest over the central districts, but rainfall was less general in Bihar, and only a very few scattered showers fell in other parts. Temperature remained high in Bengal and had risen in Bihar. On the 3rd the depression was diffused over Burma and Assam, and weather was practically rainless over the Province with high temperature, especially in Lower Bengal, where excess was 10° to 12°.

Pressure rose slowly on subsequent days, and as the distribution and gradient became more normal with south winds returning to their more usual north-westerly directions, temperature began to fall, but it was not till the 7th that it fell below the normal, and then only in the northern districts. The mean difference from the normal on that date varied from excess of 5° in Orissa to defect of 2° to 5° in North Bengal and Bihar.

This low temperature was of very short duration as pressure fell rapidly in Bihar on the 9th, and with the southerly winds which then set in temperature again rose. The second depression was then approaching the western districts, and on the 11th was causing a well-defined circulation of cyclonic winds, which were strong for the season in the north-west angle of the Bay, the highest velocity being 22 miles an hour at Gopalpur. On the 12th the depression was over Bengal Proper, the barometer was ·1 to ·15 inch below the normal and rainfall was general over a great part of Lower Bengal. In other parts of the Province there was very little rain and none at all in Bihar. In rainfall distribution this disturbance was in marked contrast to the one at the beginning of the month, but otherwise there was little difference except in the pressure changes being slightly larger. As before, the fall of temperature which usually follows such disturbances was later and less marked than in ordinary years, as it was not till the 16th that mean temperature fell to about the normal for the season, and there was never more than a small defect in any part of the Province.

On the 17th the third depression was beginning to affect conditions in the western districts, and by the 18th there was a well-marked gradient from east to west with strong south easterly winds over the Province, and strong winds in the north-west angle of the Bay, the highest velocity being 31 miles an hour at Gopalpur. The disturbance was more widespread than on the previous occasion, and rainfall was more general, almost every station in Bengal Proper recording a moderate fall and a number more than 1 inch. There were also scattered showers in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The recovery of pressure was more rapid than before, and on the 19th there was a rise of ·15 inch in the west of Chota Nagpur and more than ·1 inch

in all the western districts In consequence the return to normal weather with northerly winds and comparatively low temperature was quicker. On the 20th there was a small defect in temperature in the west, and on the 21st a general defect of about 2°, the largest recorded in Lower Bengal at any time during the month.

Though pressure was high between the 20th and 25th and weather was generally settled with about normal temperature, it was not altogether rainless, as a few scattered showers fell in the southern districts mostly on the 22nd On the 24th the last disturbance of the month approached. Pressure fell irregularly on the 25th, and local storms became fairly general over the greater part of the Province. Rainfall began in the north, from there extended southwards, and ceased on the 27th when a few showers fell in East Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Considerable oscillations of pressure occurred in the north of the Province on the 27th and 28th, but with little effect on the general weather which had become normal for the season and comparatively cool.

Pressure was somewhat unsteady, and, owing to the numerous depressions, was frequently below the normal though not to any great extent. The greatest defect was ·15 inch in the west of the Province, during the passage of the third depression. Mean pressure for the whole month is below the normal for all stations by small amounts, the greatest being ·03 inch in the south of Orissa.

Temperature was generally high, at times by as much as 10°, and as the fall which usually follows disturbed weather was not to the usual extent, maximum and minimum readings were more frequently above than below the normal.

In maximum temperature the average excess was about 1° for the northern districts and 3° in Lower Bengal. Excess in night readings was greater, and the average varies from 3° in the north to 5° in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

Rainfall.—Showers, generally more or less scattered and due to local thunderstorms, occurred, as stated above, on four different occasions, and were at these times most general in Lower Bengal, where a half more than the usual amount for the month was received. Though the depressions to which the raintall was due crossed Chota Nagpur, that Division received relatively to the normal less rain than any other part of the Province, not much more than half the normal.

South-West Bengal received on an average 1·54 inches, East Bengal 1·82, North Bengal ·76, Orissa ·68 and Bihar and Chota Nagpur half an inch.

In Assam the fall was heaviest at Silchar where it was about 1·5 inches. At Sibsagar and Dhubri it was a little under 1 inch.

In February of last year Sibsagar received 3·7 inches and Silchar about 1 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of February 1900:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month. Of highest of each day.	Averages for month. Of lowest of each day.	Averages for month. Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month. Average.	Of month. Normal average.	Of month. Variation.	Rainy days. Average number in month.	Rainy days. Normal average number in month.	Rainy days. Variation.	Since 16th Oct. 1899. Average.	Since 16th Oct. 1899. Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92·3	52·2	84·7	62·6	73·7	+3·4	1·54	1·10	+0·44	2·40	1·66	+0·74	3·41	4·07
North Bengal	85·8	42·6	79·9	55·0	67·5	+2·9	0·76	0·65	+0·11	1·89	1·24	+0·65	3·07	2·91
East "	87·4	52·0	82·6	60·6	71·6	+3·4	1·82	0·99	+0·83	3·37	1·62	+1·75	11·56	5·24
Bihar	88·3	41·0	78·8	55·6	67·2	+1·9	0·49	0·56	—0·07	1·40	1·26	+0·14	3·62	2·46
Orissa	97·4	60·6	86·9	70·2	78·6	+4·2	0·68	0·83	−0·15	1·45	1·40	+0·05	1·33	6·29
Chota Nagpur*	95·6	47·1	83·4	57·3	70·4	+3·5	0·49	0·82	—0·33	1·26	1·54	—0·28	3·09	3·08
Assam	86·5	45·6	77·7	56·2	66·9	+1·5								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th March 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1900.

		Date.	Hour.
	Inches.		
The mean pressure of the month	29·944		
The average pressure of February from 24 years' registers ...	29·945		
The highest pressure in the month	30·107	8th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·795	13th	16
The range of pressure	0·312		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	184·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	318·0		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	73·1		
The average temperature of February from 24 years' registers ...	73·0		
The highest temperature in the month	89·7	26th	
The lowest temperature in the month	58·2	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	31·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	20·6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27·2	23rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	73		
The average humidity of February from 24 years' registers ...	67		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·588		
The average vapour tension of February from 9 years' registers	0·538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·76		
The average cloud proportion of February from 23 years' registers	1·93		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	0·75		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0·69		
The average fall of February from 48 years' registers ...	0·87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·25	12th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	5		
The average number of rainy days in February from 24 years' registers	3		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	137·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·2		
The greatest sun temperature	143·4	25th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	57·8	24th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	59·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	5·3		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8·2	28th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	48·1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	135·0	26th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	13·0	26th	10 to 11 A.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 77, N.E. 61, E. 45, S.E. 27, S. 44, S.W. 79, W. 42, N.W. 66, Calm 231.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·1 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th March 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th March 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches		%			Inches.	
1900. Mar.	4th	148·2	8·1	29·829	82·1	94·3	18·1	76·2	74·4	0·751	70·6	71	SSW, NNW, and WNW.	63	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	5th	143·4	5·1	·907	81·7	93·7	20·0	73·7	74·8	·773	71·5	74	S by W, calm and variable.	36	"	Clear, ⌓, –, hazy.
"	6th	144·4	6·2	·964	81·2	92·3	18·2	74·1	76·5	·849	71·3	81	SSW and calm ...	51	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓, ≡, o.
"	7th	141·9	8·1	·953	79·5	90·5	17·5	73·0	71·2	·659	66·8	68	NNE and calm ...	62	"	Chiefly clear.
"	8th	141·9	7·7	·950	77·0	89·7	22·5	67·2	64·7	·419	56·0	51	NNE and calm ...	65	"	Chiefly clear.
"	9th	145·9	9·3	·982	75·5	91·2	28·7	62·5	62·6	·400	52·8	48	Calm and variable	33	"	Clear.
"	10th	143·5	6·3	30·027	76·2	91·4	27·0	64·4	69·9	·615	66·3	72	SSW and calm ...	51	0·01	Partially cloudy, o, d, t, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·945
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·842
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	50·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	82·5
The mean temperature of the seven days	79·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·1
The extreme variation of temperature	31·8
The maximum temperature	94·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	66
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th March 1900	0·01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·46
The total fall from 1st January to 10th March 1900	0·79
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·21

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; ≡, fog; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th March 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of January 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	1,271	3	11	9,503	13	6	1,132	9	9	17,968	1	1
Kendrapara ditto	5,613	13	10	58,344	10	4	9,279	11	8	69,639	1	0
High Level, Range I	1,784	11	0	10,818	6	3	2,044	7	6	17,426	13	3
Ditto " II	432	14	3	2,422	3	9	276	2	3	2,542	8	9
Ditto " III	79	0	6	1,030	6	9	23	15	6	736	4	3
Jajpur Canal ...	39	13	6	331	1	9	57	7	9	236	11	0
Total Orissa Circle ...	9,221	9	0	77,450	10	4	12,814	6	5	1,08,549	7	4
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	5,824	7	6	78,148	11	6	9,658	15	3	84,067	12	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,509	5	6	41,657	1	9	3,875	2	0	60,103	10	3
Total South-Western Circle	9,333	13	0	1,19,805	13	3	13,534	1	3	1,44,171	7	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,896	9	3	37,151	3	9	2,212	12	6	30,241	6	3
Arrah ditto ...	1,946	2	9	23,767	1	9	2,650	10	3	38,975	6	3
Buxar ditto ...	1,518	9	6	13,436	14	3	930	13	0	8,123	2	3
Total Sone Circle ...	6,361	5	6	74,355	3	9	5,791	3	9	77,339	14	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,916	11	6	2,71,611	11	4	32,142	11	5	3,30,060	13	1

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Circle.												
High Level ...	*	*	*	44,637	2,884	46,349 11 0	5,387	184	4,417 0 0	40,324	2,871	31,041 4 8
Total Orissa Circle ...	......	......	......	44,637	2,884	46,349 11 0	5,387	184	4,417 0 0	40,324	2,571	31,041 4 8

* Not shown as the service has been withdrawn.

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.						Earnings, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	9,221	9	0	1,23,800	5	4	17,231	6	5	1,39,590	12	0
Midnapore Canal ...	5,824	7	6	78,148	11	6	9,658	15	3	84,067	12	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,509	5	6	41,657	1	9	3,875	2	0	60,103	10	3
Sone Canals ...	6,361	5	6	74,355	3	9	5,794	3	9	77,339	14	9
Total ...	24,916	11	6	3,17,961	6	4	36,559	11	5	3,61,102	1	9

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900.						TOLLAGE, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	44,703	11	6	2,66,342	12	3	37,067	11	3	2,27,441	2	6
Tolly's Nala ...	11,289	4	3	73,686	13	9	9,413	6	6	54,423	2	6
Total ..	55,992	15	9	3,40,029	10	0	46,481	1	9	2,81,864	5	0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,880	2	9	35,123	14	6	6,370	3	9	57,726	1	3
Nadia Rivers ...	5,356	4	6	98,299	15	6	3,751	11	6	80,136	7	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,229	7	0	4,73,453	8	0	56,603	1	0	4,19,726	13	5

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1900 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH MARCH 1900.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH MARCH 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,028	3,15,625	5,204	920	2,42,800	4,170
Jute	11	6 450	91	56	26,600	430
Firewood	44	36,650	645	94	81,125	1,265
Other articles	737	1,93,685	2,716	835	2,30,250	3,042
Total ...	1,820	5,52,210	8,646	1,905	5,83,775	8,907

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of December 1899 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	10,990	10,397	6,927	9,451	21,387	16,378	5,009	......
Cotton, raw	69	234	93	272	303	365	... ..	62
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	130	......	281	......	130	281	......	151
Ditto, Indian	159	97	122	183	256	304	......	48
Piece-goods, European	1,440	9	1,805	5	1,449	1,810	......	361
Ditto, Indian	85	... .	88	5	85	93	......	8
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	......	......	......	3	......	3	.....	3
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	9	......	......	......	9	......	9	......
Others	73	14	69	16	87	85	2	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	196	......	321	196	321	......	125
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......
Cutch	18	4	24	... ..	22	24	...	2
Turmeric	19	123	17	231	142	248	.. ...	106
Alizarine and aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	6	......	11	......	6	11	......	5
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	13	78	19	167	91	186	......	95
Paddy	710	2,970	297	4,798	3,680	5,095	......	1,415
Rice	4,296	8,095	3,053	3,839	12,391	6,892	5,499	......
Jowar and bajra	......	... ..	...	... .	... .	.....	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,225	7,752	1,446	2,338	8,977	3,784	5,193	......
Others	40	297	4	7	337	11	326	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	40	742	39	846	782	885	. . ..	103
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	2	78	......	76	80	76	4	......
Horns	2	3	4	4	5	8	... ..	3
Hemp and other fibres	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	133	45,316	—449	29,193	45,449	28,744	16,705	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	1906	905	496	570	1,811	1,066	745	......
Lac—								
Stick ... ... } Shell ... ... }	......	108	......	18	108	18	90	......
Leather, manufactured	61	......	56	1	61	57	4	......
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	19	17	23	14	36	37	......	1
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	6	......	4	......	6	4	2	......
Wines	58	......	70	1	58	71	......	13
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	4	......	6	1	4	9	......	5
Brass, do.	144	50	154	82	203	236	......	33
Iron and steel { cast	76	11	52	......	87	52	35	......
Iron and steel { unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron and steel { wrought	739	40	943	39	779	982	......	203
Iron and steel { manufactures of	212	20	420	104	202	524	......	262
Others	86	22	80	89	108	119	......	11
Oils—								
Kerosine	8,608	75	8,632	99	8,683	8,731	......	48
Castor	16	......	16	......	16	16	......	......
Cocoanut	69	......	57	......	69	57	12	......
Mustard and rape	156	10	156	1	166	157	9	......
Others	47	......	27	4	47	31	16	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	171	4	594	171	598	... ..	427
Rape and mustard	126	1,088	236	524	1,214	760	454	......
Til or jinjili	......	33	......	18	33	18	15	......
Poppy	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	70	9	......	70	9	61	......
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and pasteboard	162	260	136	858	422	494	......	72
Provisions—								
Ghee	92	7	99	3	99	101	......	2
Dried fruits and nuts	19	......	19	......	19	19	......	......
Others	752	883	958	849	1,635	1,807	......	172
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	.....	6	28	......	34	......	34
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	61	893	......	588	954	588	366	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	{ 2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
	{ 907	......	83	......	907	83	824	......
Other sorts	464	81	40	......	545	40	505	......
Salt	3,598	41	3,831	84	3,639	3,865	......	226

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre								
Other saline substances	27	24	10	......	51	10	41	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	12	......	3	12	3	9	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga								
Endi	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Spices—								
Bete'-nuts	418	143	405	948	561	1,353	......	792
Pepper	36	......	41	......	36	41	......	5
Ginger	1	107	......	63	108	63	45	......
Chillies	274	31	226	28	305	254	51	......
Cardamoms	......	44	......	11	44	11	33	......
Others	63	54	86	80	117	166	......	49
Lime and lime-stone	987	1,343	1,419	323	2,330	1,741	589	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	380	......	283	2	380	285	95	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	2,532	281	1,831	254	2,813	2,085	728	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	13	2,997	4	2,226	3,010	2,230	780	......
Timber	226	67	245	279	293	524	......	231
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	93	1,239	93	937	1,332	1,030	302	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	1	......	12	1	1	13	......	12
Wool, raw	......	96	......	137	96	137	......	41
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	8	......	12	......	8	12	......	4
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	5,172	3,407	5,623	2,626	8,579	8,249	330	......
Total ...	47,109	91,044	40,757	63,640	138,153	104,397	38,890	5,134

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd March 1900.*

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 832 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	233,640	1,11,410 0 0	977,230 0	1,39,880 0 0	8,220 0 0	2,50,540 0 0	36,500	38,816	75,316
Or per mile of railway	281	134 0 0	1,175 0	168 0 0	†1 0 0	†303 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,673,750	8,54,613 0 0	8,160,894 0	13,07,478 0 0	1,34,310 0 0	22,96,437 0 0	285,941	308,607	594,548
Total for 9 weeks ..	1,907,390	9,66,083 0 0	9,138,124 0	14,47,358 0 0	1,42,530 0 0	25,55,077 0 0	322,441	347,423	669,864
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	241,017	1,17,151 0 0	1,026,278 0	1,37,118 0 0	10,035 0 0	2,34,314 0 0	34,694	36,406	71,100
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	292	143 0 0	1,244 0	166 0 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,920,047	9,34,092 0 0	8,303,131 0	11,51,098 0 0	1,30,690 0 0	22,15,880 0 0	312,029	307,733	620,362

* Decrease is due to changes at Ghat station as well as to actual measurement of the line on Rajbari district.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	* Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,620	8,950 0 0	17,270 0	2,010 0 0	90 0 0	11,080 0 0	2,475	1,875	4,350
Or per mile of railway	275	104 0 0	201 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	129 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	193,260	66,340 0 0	2,29,880 0	22,490 0 0	1,160 0 0	89,990 0 0	19,065	12,813	31,878
Total for 9 weeks ...	216,880	75,290 0 0	2,47,150 0	24,530 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,01,070 0 0	21,540	14,688	36,228
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,626	8,164 0 0	52,978 0	4,541 0 0	47 0 0	12,752 0 0	2,423	1,856	4,279
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	310	95 0 0	616 0	53 0 0	...	148 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	215,678	67,171 0 0	3,05,997 0	20,528 0 0	1,701 0 0	98,402 0 0	22,138	15,224	37,362

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,920	1,020 0 0	8,531 0	680 0 0	* 130 0 0	1,830 0 0	150	758	† 938
Or per mile of railway	58	30 0 0	257 0	20 0 0	......	* 50 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	12,370	5,980 0 0	1,10,810 0	6,890 0 0	770 0 0	13,640 0 0	1,432	7,541	8,973
Total for 9 weeks ...	14,290	7,099 0 0	1,19,341 0	7,570 0 0	900 0 0	15,470 0 0	1,592	8,329	9,911
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,182	415 0 0	4,580 0	520 0 0	112 0 0	1,077 0 0	136	862	998
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	46	18 0 0	180 0	20 0 0	...	38 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,810	4,426 0 0	70,860 0	5,776 0 0	1,329 0 0	11,531 0 0	1,543	6,114	7,657

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 120.
† Includes ballast train-miles 448.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	8,120	1,900 0 0	8,310 0	560 0 0	20 0 0	2,480 0 0	915	569	1,484
per mile of railway ...	150	35 0 0	154 0	11 0 0	.....	46 0 0	...	..	...
previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	58,350	15,040 0 0	69,640 0	4,030 0 0	100 0 0	19,170 0 0	8,112	6,511	14,623
Total for 9 weeks ...	66,470	16,940 0 0	77,980 0	4,590 0 0	120 0 0	21,650 0 0	9,027	7,080	16,107
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,746	932 0 0	16,503 0	457 0 0	2 0 0	1,391 0 0	249	987	1,236
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114	28 0 0	500 0	14 0 0	......	42 0 0	...	...	...
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	35,729	9,015 0 0	65,488 0	2,470 0 0	47 0 0	11,532 0 0	2,343	4,866	7,209

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	2,000	640 0 0	32,870 0	1,340 0 0	30 0 0	2,010 0 0	215	1,340	1,555
per mile of railway ..	81	26 0 0	1,328 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	.....	..	.....
previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	18,710	5,861 0 0	1,97,302 0	8,262 0 0	547 0 0	14,670 0 0	1,565	9,258	10,823
Total for 9 weeks ...	20,710	6,501 0 0	2,30,172 0	9,602 0 0	577 0 0	16,680 0 0	1,780	10,598	12,378
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ..	31,015	13,443 0 0	1,07,383 0	8,221 0 0	7,063 0 0	28,736 0 0	4,588	2,756	7,344
per mile of railway	246	†103 0 0	773 0	59 0 0	51 0 0	213 0 0	......	... .	.....
previous 7 weeks of half-year* ...	224,102	95,951 0 0	5,96,327 0	43,989 0 0	12,574 0 0	1,52,514 0 0	32,048	19,476	51,524
Total for 8 weeks ...	256,017	1,09,394 0 0	7,03,710 0	52,210 0 0	19,636 0 0	1,81,240 0 0	36,636	22,232	58,868
Comparison.									
tal for corresponding week of previous year	38,105	17,315 0 0	96,589 0	5,695 0 0	11,256 0 0	34,266 0 0	4,500	2,387	6,887
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	305	139 0 0	773 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	274 0 0	......	......	.....
tal to corresponding date of previous year	267,412	1,15,318 0 0	5,03,160 0	34,602 0 0	24,780 0 0	1,74,700 0 0	35,085	20,899	55,984

* Audited up to first 13 days of January 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd March 1900 on (a)1,116 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,116 miles open	139,500	59,320	7,83,780	1,05,029	18,930	(b)1,83,330	26,947	(c)35,638	6
Or per mile of railway	125·00	53·15	702 31	94 10	17·02	164·27	.. ..	......	..
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year	1,008,820	4,52,950	5,467,420	6,74,100	1,45,205	12,72,250	214,223	239,256	45
Total for 8⅞ weeks ...	1,148,320	5,12,270	6,251,200	7,79,120	1,64,195	14,55,580	241,170	274,894	51
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 928 miles open	130,055	53,525	610,118	83,836	15,238	1,52,659	21,779	(d)28,090	5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	140·15	57·68	657·45	90·41	16·42	164·51	......	......	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,051,621	4,49,180	5,730,173	7,50,626	1,19,214	13,49,050	195,932	255,0 3	45

(a) Barauni Junction to thana Bihpur, 66·25 miles, and Sahibganj-Kamal Junction to Monghyr Ghat, 6 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar Extensions were op on 1st March 1900 for passenger and goods traffic. For purposes of this statement the mileage shown is the average for the week.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 4,906 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " 2,870 " "

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,811	380	8,958	516	10	(a) 906	160	92	
Or per mile of railway	100 61	21·11	497 67	28·67	0·55	50 33	.....	......	..
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year	8,646	1,831	61 598	3,500	59	5,390	1,272	744	2
Total for 8⅞ weeks .	10,457	2,211	70 556	4,016	69	6,296	1,432	836	2
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	704	185	3,753	81	4	270	205	83	
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	39·11	10 27	208·50	4·50	0·25	15·02	......	......	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	704	185	3,753	81	4	270	205	83	

(a) Figures of the corresponding period were for 4 days only.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and a additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	33,522	20,127 0 0	2,02,082 0	14,232 0 0	2,231 0 0	36,590 0 0	3,431	7,354	10,78
Or per mile of railway ...	84 65	50·83	465·68	32·79	5·14	88·76	8·66	16·04	25
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	209,493	1,28,855 0 0	12,02,309 0	83,559 0 0	6,724 0 0	2,19,138 0 0	23,315	49,315	72,63
Total for 8 weeks ...	243,015	148,982 0 0	14,04,391 0	97,791 0 0	8,955 0 0	2,55,728 0 0	26,746	56,669	83,41
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	33,857	19,810 0 0	2,72,856 0	10,781 0 0	2,252 0 0	32,843 0 0	3,637	8,161	11,79
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	89·81	52·56	685·57	27·09	5·60	85·30	9·65	20·51	30
Total to corresponding date of previous year	242,781	1,57,769 0 0	19,99,131 0	89,991 0 0	6,731 0 0	2,54,491 0 0	28,893	66,629	95,52

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 24th February 1900.			Receipts for week ending 25th February 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 24th February 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 25th February 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	36,590	88·76	398	32,843	85·30	434	14,28,608	.....	398	12,28,498	......	2,00,110	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd March 1900	14,208	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	12,753	0	0
Increase	1,455	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd March 1900	278	9	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	250	0	11
Increase	28	8	6
Receipts from 1st January to 3rd March 1900	1,11,488	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,01,486	0	0
Increase	10,002	0	0

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th March, 1900.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease reported from Katwa and Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	13	5	
Katwa	15	0	
Raniganj	14	0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather getting unusually hot. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Tamluk 0·40. Weather seasonable. *Boro* doing well. Sugarcane is being planted. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Garhbeta, Nayagram, Gopiballabpur, Egra, and Chandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Contai	17	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather hot during day: cold at night. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—Rain at Sadar ·04. Weather seasonable. Condition of *rabi* good. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* in Ulubaria begins. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Cattle-disease in Basirhat abating and in Diamond Harbour continues. Scarcity of fodder in Diamond Harbour. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	15½	
Basirhat	17⅜	
Diamond Harbour	13$\frac{4}{16}$	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Prospects good. Lands are being cultivated for *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Prices of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of oilseeds nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows: —

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Narail ·04. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and ploughing going on. Prospects of standing crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	15	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16½	
Satkhira	17	

Rajshahi.—Weather getting hot. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·13, Alipur Duars ·65. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of tobacco going on. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy and jute. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·11, Kurseong ·28. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Tori* and potatoes being harvested; *bhutta* being sown; wheat and barley doing well. *Terai*—Tobacco and mustard being harvested. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 15 seers and at Kalimpong 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. Sowing of *aus* crop going on. Common rice sells at 18 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Land is being still cultivated for *aus* and jute. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Weather cloudy and windy. *Rabi* harvested; yield fair. Prospects favourable. Sporadic cases of cattle-desease reported. Prices unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good Soil being prepared for paddy and jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good' Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·72. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather variable. Lands are being prepared for *aus* paddy and jute crops. *Rabi* and *boro* are being harvested. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and cultivation of land for *aus* continue. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from Sundip and Senbag. Condition of fodder and water good. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—No rain, which is badly wanted for standing crops. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium still continue. Lands are being prepared for *china*. Planting of sugarcane is going on. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium continue. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Fodder and water abundant. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and collection of opium proceeding. Sowing of indigo and sugarcane in progress. Price of common rice 13 seers and of *makai* 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* harvesting and opium collection continue; fair outturn expected. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12¾ and 15¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* being harvested in places. Prospects fair. Prices are:—Common rice 12 seers 2 chitaks, wheat 11¼ seers, barley 16¼ seers, *makai* 14 seers, gram 15¼ seers, and *rahar* 16¼ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	13	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	... ...	14	8	
Madhubani	... ...	15	3	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting vigorously going on. Opium collection nearing completion. Common rice sells at Monghyr 12¾ seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather getting hot. State and prospects of crops favourable. Mustard, *khesari*, and wheat are being harvested. Plantation of sugarcane in progress. *Mahua* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in Banka subdivision. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in day and cool at night. Ploughing for *bhadoi* crops and harvesting of tobacco going on. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses still continue. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	... ...	18	
Araria	... ...	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Wheat, barley, and peas are being harvested. Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur thana. Price of rice 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hotter. *Rabi* harvesting almost over; crop good. *Mahua* has begun to fall in places. Mango promising. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara. Fodder and water still sufficient. Price of common rice 14 seers and of Indian-corn 17 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being planted. Tobacco and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops and pressing of sugar-cane continue. *Boro* in ear. Cotton doing well. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at 17, 15, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul—No rain. Weather hot. Gathering of *rabi* over. Planting of sugarcane and turmeric continues. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Scarcity of water felt.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda ·29. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* and *mung* ripening. Mango and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Test-work in Tua continues. Rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Khurda	16	3	
Interior of district	16	10	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day and cool at night. Harvest of *rabi* crops going on. Collection of opium continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places. Prospects of *mahua* promising, but mango blossoms withering. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers and in the interior 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Former sown *rabi* being harvested in places. Early sown *rabi* dying for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 14 seers 1 chitak, gram 13¾ seers, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, *masur* 14 seers 1 chitak, and *mahua* 27 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Raghunathpur, Para, Chandil, Gobindpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 10 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Mahua* crop excellent. Common rice sells at 13 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Water scarce.

General Summary.—There were slight local showers during the week in Midnapore, Howrah, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Puri. The *rabi* crops are being harvested. The collection of opium continues. Sugarcane is still being pressed, and the planting of fresh shoots of sugarcane has begun. Spring rice is doing well. Lands are being cultivated for autumn rice and jute. The *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur and in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas is promising. The price of rice is reported to have risen in six districts and fallen in four; it is practically stationary in the rest. Fodder is generally sufficient except in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas. Scarcity of water is reported from Angul and Singhbhum and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. Cattle-disease continues in some districts. Test-works are in progress in Puri and Ranchi.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 20th March 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH MARCH 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) *of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the Head-*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.												
	Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ...	13 0	13 4	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	20 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	.
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	{ 13 0 15 12	Old 13 0 New 16 0	14 0 . .	} . .	...	...
	Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 4	14 11	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 0	12 4	14 8	15 0	17 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 6	12 4	17 12
9	Nadia ...	14 9	15 14	20 0	...	...	32 0	13 0	13 0	15 9	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	13 8	Jamali. 15 8	20 0	27 0	...	32 0	14 8	15 8	18 8	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	13 8	22 8	20 10	26 4	41 4	15 0	14 4	18 12	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	9 9½	9 9½	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	21-9-3t.	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	9 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	16 8	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	16 2	16 2	16 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	15 6	16 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Dacca Division.												
20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	12 13	32 0	32 0	26 8	17 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	14 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 11¾ seers (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers 10¼ chittacks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11 seers 9 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 10 seers 11 chittacks; Barasat 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hat 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 11½ seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed).
I. In the Lalbagh, Kandi, and Jangipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

...quarters Station R... of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th March 1900.

...S OF 80 TOLAHS.

	...RA OR CUMBU. (...nisetum typhoideum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)			...HUR, ...SA... ...licus.)	SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
...	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
...Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	A 11 14	11 14	12 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	D 11 0	11 0	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 10	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	F 10 8	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	G 10 12	10 11	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 5	H 12 1	12 1	11 7	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	I 11 8	11 8	11 4	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	J 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	L1 8 8	8 0	8 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	M 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	10 2	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 9 6	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	N 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	O 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	P 9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

...prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9¾ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; ...acks.

...prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagorhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.

...prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10¾ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

...ng 8 seers and Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.

...prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.

... of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.

O. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 13 chittacks.

P. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9¼ seers.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10¼ seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur return not received : Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and S[illegible]

No. of	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice. Present return.	Rice. [illegible]	Rice. [illegible]	Kanoni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Present return.	Kanoni. Next preceding return.	Kanoni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—concluded.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Chittagong Division.															
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15		...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8
	BIHAR.															
	Patna Division.															
27	Patna*	...	14 0	20 0	..	18 8	30 0	...	16 0		...	14 0	22 0	...	17 8	28 0
28	Gaya ..	13 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	13 0	13 8		11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	27 0
29	Shahabad ...	...	11 0 and 12 8	17 0 and 18 0	..	16 0	26 0	..	12 0 and 13 0	1		...	...	...	15 0 and 16 0	25 0 and 25 0
30	Saran ..	10 8	11 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	13 0	12 8	1[illegible]	12 0	...	16 0	15 0	15 2	25 0
31	Champaran ..	11 0	12 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	..	12 8	12 8	13	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	20 0
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 9	12 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	13 2	13 4	14	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0
33	Darbhanga* .	..	13 3	11 0	...	16 8	25 8	..	14 8	15	...	...	...	..	15 0	20
	Bhagalpur Division.															
34	Monghyr ..	12 4	13 0	16 0	16 8	...	21 0	12 12	12 10	14	...	...	...	19 4	19 13	22
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 4	17 12	18 0	17 12	30 8	13 14	13 11	17 [illegible]	10 8	...	...	17 12	15 12	[illegible]
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	[illegible]
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	
38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 8	10 0	12 8	15 0	...	30 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	
	ORISSA.															
	Orissa Division.															
39	Cuttack ..	11 2	10 8	13 2	..	...	...	15 1	15 1	16 6	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 Bari or Chh[illegible]
40	Balasore ..	13 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	17 0		...	...	...	13 0 / 15 0	[illegible] Bari / 16
41	Puri .	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	-	...	...	...	15 0	[illegible]
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	Chota Nagpur Division.															
42	Hazaribagh ..	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	11 12	18 0	...	-	...	...	11 0	
43	Ranchi ...	7 8 to 11 0	7 12 to 11 0	8 0 to 15 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	10 6	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	..	11 8 to 13 0	
44	Palamau ...	10 2	12 6	18 9	15 12	16 14	30 6	10 11	11 13	18 9	...	...	...	...	13 8	
45	Manbhum ..	10 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	...	30 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14	
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11	

* Present return not received.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
T. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :- Aurangabad 10 seers ; Jahanabad chittacks ; Nawada 10 seers.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Gopalg[illegible] seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10¼ seers ; Sitamarhi 11¼ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai return not received ; Jamui 10½ seers.

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CALCUTTA,

The 20th March 1900.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th March 1900—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus*.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded*.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	S 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	U 10 4	10 4	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	...	45 0	...	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	V 10 0	10 12	10 0	3 13 0	3 12 6	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	11 0 and 12 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	3 10 3	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
14 8	14 0	29 8	13 0	13 8	18 0	W 10 8	10 8	10 12	Panga. 3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
15 8	15 8	23 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
14 8	14 12	23 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	X 11 4	11 8	11 8	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	15 6	24 0	...	12 1	15 0	...	11 4	10 8	...	3 11 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	25 0	12 8	13 2	20 0	Y 10 10	10 0	10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
17 12	17 12	30 8	11 6	11 6	13 14	Z 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	a 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
...	.	...	7 0	8 8	14 0	b 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
15 0	...	30 0	15 0	13 8	...	c 10 8	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...		16 6	17 1	21 0	d 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	8 8	11 0	e 11 0	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	10 4	10 8	7 14	f 13 0	13 0	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
14 0	14 0	22 8	9 4	10 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
..	...	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 0 to 13 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
12 6	12 15	38 0	12 6	12 15	13 14	9 0	9 4½	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	16 0	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	g 10 8	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura and Supaul returns not received.
a. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
b. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakour 11 seers; Rajmahal 11½ seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 10½ seers; Kendrapara 10 seers.
e. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
f. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12½ seers per rupee.
g. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (mota chaul). Present return.	Common rice (mota chaul). Next preceding return.	Common rice (mota chaul). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (Triticum sativum). Present return.	Wheat (Triticum sativum). Next preceding return.	Wheat (Triticum sativum). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (Hordeum vulgare). Present return.	Barley (Hordeum vulgare). Next preceding return.	Barley (Hordeum vulgare). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	2 15 3	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 9 6	2 10 6	2 4 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 10 6	2 7 6	2 6 9	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna* ...		3 4 0	2 10 0		2 7 0	1 13 0		2 12 0	1 14 6	...	2 1 6	1 4 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 13 9	3 3 0	3 1 3	2 8 0	2 5 6	2 6 9	...
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 2 6	3 2 6	2 13 6	2 14 6	2 14 0	2 4 6	3 0 3	3 0 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 4 0	1 4 8
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 3	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 2 9	3 11 6	3 12 6	2 14 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6 to 5 0 0	3 13 6	3 11 9	2 0 0	3 10 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 5 2 6	2 10 0 to 4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 12 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 9	2 6 9	1 11 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 7 6	1 8 3
									Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 3 0	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0 to 3 7 6	3 1 0 to 3 7 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 6

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapes.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs
3 4 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Black mustard. 4 12 0 Rape seed. 4 1 0	4 12 0 4 0 0	4 2
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	3
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	3
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	3
...	...	0 14 0		2 12 0	1 14 6		4 6 0	3 0 0		3 14 0	3
2 10 0	2 10 0	1 11 10	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 4 3	3 8 3	3 8 3	2 14 6	4 8 0	4 6 6	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	3
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 3 0	1 12 9	...	...	...	3 12 0	8 12 0	3
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 0 0 to 5 14 9	5 11 0 to 5 13 0	2 3

10 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	1 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 4 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 11 0	3 14 0	4 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	20 0 0	18 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
	4 14 0	3 4 0		3 0 0	2 8 0		15 0 0	12 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 4 3	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 5 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	14 8 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 14 9 to 5 6 6	4 11 0 to 5 11 0	3 5 0 to 4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
35 0 0	35 0 0	82 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	215 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 13
34 0 0	33 8	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 8 0	34 0 0	32 8 0	Madhakhali. 7 0 0 Pulta. 10 8 0	8 0 0 10 0 0	5 8 0 8 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0 1 6 0 to 2 10 0	...	...	...
48 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	34 0 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
35 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
45 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	18 0	1 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
	29 0 0	23 0 0		3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 4
30 7 6	30 7 6	32 0 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	33 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th March 1900.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
4 3	0 4 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
2 11	0 2 11	0 2 6	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 7 8	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th March 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Mar.	11th	117·3	9·4	30·056	76·5	91·6	26·0	65·6	66·8	0·531	60·7	63	N and calm ...	43	Nil	Clear, ⌓, ‾.
"	12th	116·1	9·3	·025	75·5	93·9	31·7	62·2	64·6	·467	57·0	58	NNE and calm ..	36	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	13th	117·1	9·5	29·908	77·0	94·7	32·3	62·4	66·0	·491	58·6	57	WSW and calm ...	67	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	14th	146·1	9·6	·808	79·4	95·6	29·2	66·4	69·9	·607	61·4	65	SW by S and SSW	127	"	Clear. ⌓.
"	15th	143·6	8·9	·785	80·5	95·4	26·2	69·2	73·1	·718	69·3	72	S by W, SW and SSW.	158	"	Clear
"	16th	112·9	8·9	·784	81·2	94·1	22·8	71·3	75·7	·817	73·1	78	S and SSW ...	166	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	17th	142·4	8·4	·811	82·3	93·3	19·7	73·6	76·8	·850	71·3	78	SSW and S ...	155	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·882
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·833
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	64 0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	83 6
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	78 9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	80·0
The extreme variation of temperature	33·4
The maximum temperature	95 6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	17
	%
The mean relative humidity	67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th March 1900	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·15
The total fall from 1st January to 17th March 1900	0·79
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; ‾, fog;

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 19th March 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 18th March 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,367	3,99,080	6,696	956	1,77,120	2,953
Jute	12	4,900	127	25	8,375	137
Firewood	73	67,700	1,017	34	26,700	401
Other articles	842	2,11,750	2,965	780	2,01,655	2,546
Total ...	2,294	6,83,430	10,805	1,795	4,13,850	6,037

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the three weeks and six days ending 27th January 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899.

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	79,65,131	11,10,536	80,92,868	10,21,341	1,27,737	......	......	89,195
Cotton, raw ...	2,32,844	1,26,771	1,28,129	64,787	......	......	1,04,715	61,984
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	5,372	5,568	4,932	4,934	......	......	440	634
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	38,224	17,065	39,244	12,041	1,020	......	......	5,024
3.—Piece-goods, European ...	1,47,840	1,22,296	1,15,822	1,22,281	......	......	32,018	15
4.— Ditto, Indian ...	17,035	10,548	20,358	12,296	3,323	1,748	......	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	854	311	1,275	1,145	421	834	......	......
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	14,727	10,836	7,978	5,785	......	......	6,749	5,051
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	26,810	26,766	6,194	5,773	......	......	20,616	20,993
2.—Myrabolams ...	15,046	4,478	19,688	6,113	4,642	1,635	......	......
3.—Cutch ...	1,470	689	962	584	......	......	508	105
4.—Turmeric ...	10,125	6,766	8,227	4,864	......	......	1,898	1,902
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	5,366	536	363	581	......	45	5,003	......
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia) ...	352	35	382	258	30	223	......	......
7.—Others ...	16,512	2,340	7,665	1,594	......	......	8,847	746
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	6,03,916	1,24,743	2,58,126	49,854	......	......	3,45,790	74,889
2.—Rice in the husk ...	76,633	7,682	1,06,534	15,256	29,901	7,574	......	......
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	9,35,774	1,54,667	11,92,534	2,99,516	2,56,760	1,44,849	......	......
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	67,543	9,581	2,03,138	32,933	1,35,595	23,352	......	......
5.—Gram & pulse ...	4,18,646	90,252	18,87,631	6,87,032	14,68,985	5,96,780	......	......
6.—Others ...	1,75,759	36,339	5,77,800	1,70,888	4,02,041	1,34,549	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	78,223	50,576	2,00,241	1,06,352	1,22,018	55,776	......	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	12,727	6,803	23,165	13,119	10,438	6,316	......	......
Horns ...	1,559	661	2,411	808	852	147	......	......
Hemp and other fibres ...	80,473	15,295	94,579	13,792	14,106	......	......	1,503
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	1,34,464	26,411	80,209	12,765	......	......	54,255	13,646
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	98,619	48,473	1,28,295	60,757	29,676	12,284	......	......
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	45,184	15,149	45,849	17,119	665	1,970	......	......
2.—Shell ...	21,748	18,006	34,939	25,476	13,191	7,470	......	......
Leather, manufactured ...	5,058	6,754	6,503	8,876	1,445	2,122	......	......
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer ...	15,460	4,963	13,971	5,451	......	488	1,489	......
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit ...	2,615	2,428	1,499	1,442	......	......	1,116	986
3.—Wines ...	2,909	4,550	2,685	3,344	......	......	224	1,206
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer ...	89	18	58	17	......	......	31	1
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	141	86	304	198	163	112	......	......
2.—Brass, ditto ...	2,269	1,369	1,277	495	......	......	992	874
3.—Copper, wrought ...	972	622	1,268	709	296	87	......	......
4.—Brass, ditto ...	20,863	9,918	20,330	10,052	......	134	533	......
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast ...	22,355	9,742	20,546	4,695	......	......	1,809	5,047
(b) Unwrought ...	41,435	4,651	11,012	1,310	......	......	30,423	3,341
(c) Wrought ...	81,720	36,825	67,348	43,629	......	6,804	14,372	......
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	33,199	14,901	48,252	18,253	15,053	3,352	......	......
6.—Zinc and spelter ...	2,244	1,465	4,457	3,678	2,213	2,213	......	......
7.—Others ...	14,191	8,428	13,718	9,867	......	1,439	473	......
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,53,723	55,689	1,36,519	47,583	......	......	17,204	8,106
2.—Castor ...	3,050	888	3,632	807	582	......	......	81
3.—Cocoanut ...	4,307	1,569	3,498	1,120	......	......	809	449
4.—Mustard and rape ...	6,966	2,865	8,193	1,645	1,227	......	......	1,220
5.—Others ...	6,761	3,727	8,821	3,461	2,060	......	......	266
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	2,86,676	76,395	67,462	15,758	......	......	2,19,214	60,637
2.—Rape and mustard ...	2,23,256	70,098	1,14,803	29,482	......	......	1,08,453	40,616
3.—Til or jinjili ...	69,119	10,139	1,19,521	20,305	50,402	10,166	......	......
4.—Poppy ...	11,918	3,353	5,296	1,241	......	......	6,622	2,112
5.—Earthnuts ...	838	271	139	52	......	......	699	219
6.—Castor ...	31,081	7,174	35,167	8,683	4,086	1,509	......	......
7.—Others ...	14,517	2,314	11,600	1,644	......	......	2,917	
Opium ...	6,388	5,909	17,443	20,525	11,055	14,616	......	......
Paper and pasteboard ...	38,176	15,296	17,736	10,768	......	......	20,440	4,528
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	53,566	44,017	44,136	28,834	......	......	9,430	15,183
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	17,749	8,719	11,145	8,315	......	......	6,604	404
3.—Potatoes ...	1,05,547	21,607	82,850	17,894	......	......	22,697	3,713
4.—Others ...	62,206	39,467	82,705	44,302	20,499	4,835	......	......
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof ...	2,198	282	......	......	......	......	2,198	282
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	14,081	3,377	1,151	329	......	......	12,930	3,048
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates ..	25,760	12,102	4,897	489	......	......	20,863	11,613
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	4,840	1,361	48,800	4,073	43,960	2,712	......	......
(c) Other sorts ...	45,182	11,178	96,366	15,121	51,184	3,943	......	......
Salt ...	4,69,502	86,904	4,68,086	91,395	......	4,491	1,416	......

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	40,612	21,272	40,458	26,944	......	5,672	156	......
2.—Other saline substances	29,743	9,401	40,335	12,609	10,592	3,118	......	......
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	4	12	......	......	......	......	4	12
2.—Indian	5,962	2,981	4,433	1,994	......	......	1,529	987
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	2
2.—Indian	82	132	138	213	56	81	......	......
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	15,736	13,560	17,505	14,282	1,769	722	......	......
2.—Pepper	1,026	1,297	2,433	1,910	807	613	......	......
3.—Ginger	3,947	1,290	2,732	1,516	......	226	1,215	......
4.—Chillies	10,416	2,151	24,767	8,232	14,351	6,081	......	......
5.—Cardamoms	1,544	1,380	1,625	1,125	81	......	......	255
6.—Others	1,799	714	3,821	1,555	2,022	841	......	......
Stone and lime	4,46,921	72,737	4,57,593	66,487	10,672	......	......	6,250
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	14,225	3,823	8,774	3,086	......	......	5,451	737
2.—Unrefined	8,32,372	90,062	4,49,882	74,127	......	......	3,82,490	15,935
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	3,319	1,034	4,435	2,707	1,116	1,763	......	......
Timber	1,36,024	20,653	1,21,158	27,253	......	6,600	14,866	......
Tobacco	36,043	13,250	45,947	15,812	9,904	2,562	......	......
Wool—								
(a) Raw	6,126	5,520	3,847	2,525	......	......	2,279	2,995
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	849	1,154	854	112	5	......	......	1,042
II.—Piece-goods, European	194	359	169	54	......	......	25	305
III.— „ Indian	2,646	2,318	2,932	2,180	287	......	......	138
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	197	323	288	43	91	......	......	280
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	10,094	1,652	44,756	7,912	34,662	6,260	......	......
2.—Firewood	48,110	3,035	11,309	802	......	......	36,801	2,233
3.—Indigo seed	78,161	35,121	58,408	24,451	......	......	19,693	10,670
4.—Oil-cake	61,120	10,038	64,992	9,726	872	......	......	312
5.—Paints & colours	21,801	4,480	7,559	3,949	......	......	14,242	531
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,16,578	34,757	93,073	25,717	......	......	23,505	9,040
7.—Wooden articles	14,588	5,507	14,779	6,256	191	749	......	......
8.—Others	5,52,305	2,71,980	8,60,215	2,66,222	3,07,910	......	......	5,758
Total ...	1,56,56,547	32,73,685	1,72,91,007	38,68,783	16,34,460	5,95,098	......	......
Military stores	10,944	22,045	12,382	22,197	......	152	4,562	......
Coal for railway	7,63,622	47,061	9,24,781	68,323	1,61,159	21,262	......	......
Railway materials	12,83,541	54,523	12,69,648	55,688	......	1,165	13,893	......
Live-stock	......	20,279	......	18,139	......	......	......	2,140
Total ...	1,77,20,654	34,17,593	1,94,97,818	40,33,130	17,77,104	6,15,537	......	......

O. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 12th March 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1900 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 355,353	(a) 3,73,374 14 0	54,02,123 30	(b) 11,38,590 6 0	33,738 0 0	15,45,703 4 0	90,561	203,558	303,119
Or per mile of railway ...	......	218 4 0	... ..	665 10 2	19 11 7	903 10 3	......	... ..	......
For previous 6⅔ weeks of half-year ...	* 2,372,702	* 25,50,982 10 0	† 3,51,55,981 20	† 71,36,187 13 0	‡ 2,30,115 0 0	99,17,285 7 0	§ 687,091	§ 1,371,653	2,058,744
Total for 7⅔ weeks ...	2,728,055	29,24,357 8 0	4,05,58,105 10	82,74,778 3 0	2,63,853 0 0	1,14,62,988 11 0	780,652	1,575,211	2,361,863
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	393,644	4,08,285 15 3	52,67,398 10	8,75,907 4 0	26,211 6 5	13,10,404 9 8	96,377	173,900	270,277
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	238 7 3	......	511 9 0	15 4 11	765 5 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	2,622,282	29,33,093 0 2	3,68,56,001 30	69,58,220 5 8	1,56,960 8 9	1,00,48,273 14 7	776,942	1,315,650	2,092,592

(a) The decrease is due to the bathing festival "Maghi Purnima" in the corresponding period of 1899.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore and Gaya districts.

* Added No. of passengers 7,790 and Rs. 14,039 }
† Deducted Mds. 7,55,973 and deducted ,, 6,649 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of January 1900.
‡ Do. ,, 30,251 }
§ Audited figures up to 13th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 1,710·53	13 days of January ...	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,409	534,367	4 12 4
1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	316,042	3,45,615	52,22,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,62,065	855	306,160	4 12 5
1,710·53	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	318,495	3,46,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,658	14,54,232	850	305,050	4 12 3
1,710·53	,, ,, 3rd Feb. ...	386,585	4,36,841	48,01,809	9,62,858	36,436	14,36,135	840	304,000	4 11 7
1,710·53	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	369,016	3,72,406	56,06,581	10,83,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	303,137	4 14 9
1,710·53	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	385,923	3,84,482	53,99,415	11,04,308	34,792	15,23,582	891	306,030	4 15 8
1,710·53	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	355,353	3,73,375	54,02,123	11,38,590	33,738	15,45,703	904	303,119	5 1 7
	Totals up to date ...	2,728,055	29,24,358	4,05,58,105	82,74,778	2,63,653	1,14,62,989	853	2,361,863	4 13 8

* Audited.

*Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—*concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,946	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	,, ,, 28th ,, ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	,, ,, 4th Feb. ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	261,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,031	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
	Totals up to date ...	2,622,282	29,33,003	3,68,56,002	69,58,220	1,56,961	1,00,48,274	734	2,092,592	4 12 10

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th February 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)22,676	(a)5,685 11 0	40,311 30	1,271 1 0	7 0 0	6,963 12 0	1,049	139	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	255 12 8	......	57 2 10	0 5 1	313 4 2	......	......	......
For previous 6⅔ weeks of half-year ...	* 148,781	* 36,325 5 0	† 1,82,503 20	† 5,735 4 0	‡ 55 0 0	42,115 9 0	§ 7,226	§ 1,059	§ 8,285
Total for 7⅔ weeks ...	1,71,457	42,011 0 0	2,22,815 10	7,006 5 0	62 0 0	49,079 5 0	8,275	1,198	9,473
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,754	7,633 12 0	20,200 0	783 3 0	8 7 3	8,425 6 3	1,049	203	1,252
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	343 0 5	......	35 3 8	0 6 1	370 0 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	178,879	43,323 5 1	1,53,800 10	5,115 4 0	83 1 0	48,521 10 1	8,502	1,113	9,615

(a) The decrease is due to the bathing festival "Maghi Purnima" in the corresponding period of 1899.

* Added number of passengers 43 and deducted Rs. 194 }
† Deducted Mds. 13,073 and added ,, 105 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of January 1900.
‡ Added ,, 1 }
§ Audited figures up to 13th January 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,904	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,630	4,734	22,404	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 5
22·23	" " 27th "	20,603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5,968	268	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	" " 3rd Feb.	20,374	5,055	24,908	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15 1
22·23	" " 10th " ...	22,011	5,541	36,432	963	8	6,512	293	1,138	5 7 8
22·23	" " 17th " ...	27,531	6,977	34,141	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12 4
22·23	" " 24th " ...	22,676	5,086	40,311	1,271	7	6,964	313	1,188	5 13 9
	Totals up to date ...	1,71,467	42,011	2,22,815	7,006	62	49,070	281	9,473	5 2 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	30,827	9,315	30,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,441	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	" " 28th "	21,702	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,914	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	" " 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	" " 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	" " 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	20,242	828	17	6,301	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	" " 25th " ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	783	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
	Totals up to date ..	178,879	43,323	1,53,800	5,115	83	48,521	273	9,015	5 0 9

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,040	14,221 0 0	93,615 0	12,449 13 0	63 0 0	26,783 13 0	6,744	3,126	9,870
Or per mile of railway ...	...	87 10 5	......	77 0 9	0 6 3	165 1 5	......	......	......
For previous 6⁵⁄₇ weeks of half-year	*1,05,074	*90,504 0 0	†6,59,161 30	†73,625 1 0	‡443 0 0	1,64,572 10 0	§46,518	§30,036	76,554
Total for 7⁵⁄₇ weeks ...	1,21,114	1,04,725 0 0	7,52,776 30	86,124 14 0	506 0 0	1,91,356 7 0	53,262	33,162	86,424
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,741	15,728 6 6	85,484 30	10,849 14 0	30 5 0	26,617 9 6	6,760	3,270	10,030
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	96 15 1	......	66 14 0	0 3 11	164 1 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks ... of previous year	1,40,034	1,09,338 12 11	6,56,226 20	78,353 9 5	550 1 3	1,88,242 7 7	54,789	26,356	81,145

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,485 and added Rs. 81 }
† Added Mds. 36,567 and " 4,021 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first
‡ Ditto " 2 } 13 days of January 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 13th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,380	12,384	91,379	11,312	64	23,760	146	11,592	2 0 10
162·24	" 27th " ...	14,639	12,595	79,896	8,453	65	21,113	130	11,715	1 12 10
162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,778	12,389	97,641	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 15 5
162·24	" 10th " ..	15,803	12,029	1,14,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2 0 0
162·24	" 17th " ...	16,951	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	143	9,649	2 5 5
162·24	" 24th " ...	16,040	14,221	93,615	12,500	63	26,784	165	9,870	2 11 5
	Totals up to date ...	121,114	1,04,725	7,52,777	86,125	506	1,91,356	150	86,424	2 3 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,68,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,200	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,913	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	" 28th " .	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	" 18th " ...	16,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	140	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	" 25th " ..	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
	Totals up to date ...	140,934	1,09,330	6,56,227	78,354	550	1,88,243	145	81,145	2 5 1

* Audited.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,859	5,843 1 0	62,531 30	4,373 9 0	20 0 0	10,236 10 0	1,520	706	2,226
Or per mile of railway ...	......	74 2 0	......	55 7 8	0 4 1	129 13 9	......	......	......
For previous $6\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	70,644*	35,227 2 0*	3,78,133 30†	25,947 14 0†	149 0 0‡	61,324 0 0	10,504§	4,760§	15,264§
Total for $7\frac{6}{7}$ weeks	81,503	41,070 3 0	4,40,665 20	30,321 7 0	169 0 0	71,560 0 0	12,024	5,466	17,490
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 1,766 and Rs. 515 }
† Deducted Mds. 6,632 and „ 108 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of January 1900.
‡ Added „ 21 }
§ Audited figures up to the 13th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,688	4,548	61,107	3,905	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	9,729	4,784	57,936	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
78·83	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	9,694	5,092	52,117	2,947	19	8,058	102	2,226	3 9 11
78·83	„ „ 10th „ ...	10,786	5,480	51,761	3,685	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 2 0
78·83	„ „ 17th „ ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,339	20	10,583	134	2,226	4 12 1
78·83	„ „ 24th „ ...	10,859	5,840	62,532	4,374	20	10,237	130	2,226	4 9 7
	Totals up to date ...	81,503	41,070	4,40,668	30,322	169	71,561	116	17,490	4 1 6

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1900 on 1,764·59 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	390,405	4,08,322 0 0	50,89,426 20	(b) 10,78,820 13 0	32,211 0 0	15,19,553 13 0	100,383	199,918	300,301
Or per mile of railway	.	231 8 2	..	611 5 11	18 4 1	861 2 2	.....		.....
For previous $7\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	2,728,055	29,24,357 8 0	4,05,58,105 10	82,74,778 3 0	2,63,853 0 0	1,14,62,988 11 0	786,652	1,575,211	2,361,863
Total for $8\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ...	3,118,460	33,32,879 8 0	4,56,47,531 30	93,53,599 0 0	2,96,064 0 0	1,29,82,542 8 0	887,035	1,775,129	2,662,164
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	380,380	3,99,755 6 9	48,80,458 30	8,89,200 3 3	21,604 3 0	13,10,568 13 0	95,706	176,047	271,753
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	233 6 0	......	519 1 10	12 9 10	765 1 8	....	....	......
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ...	3,002,668	33,32,848 6 11	4,17,38,460 20	78,47,429 8 11	1,78,564 11 9	1,13,58,842 11 7	872,648	1,491,697	2,364,345

* Increase of mean miles 54·06 from 1st to 3rd March 1900 is on account of opening of the Moghalsarai and Gaya extension for public traffic on and from 1st March 1900, the total length of the section being 126·13 miles.

(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,611	6,05,195	87,39,374	18,30,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 12 4
1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	316,042	3,45,615	52,22,833	10,76,127	40,323	14,62,065	855	306,160	4 12 5
1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	318,495	3,16,444	52,92,880	10,72,130	35,058	14,54 232	850	305,050	4 12 3
1,710·53	Ditto 3rd February ...	380,545	4,36,841	48,94,899	9,62,858	30,436	14 36,135	840	304,000	4 11 7
1,710·53	Ditto 10th „ ...	369,016	3,72,406	56,06,581	10,85,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	303,137	4 14 9
1,710·53	Ditto 17th „ ...	385,923	3,84,482	53,99,415	11,04,398	34,792	15,23,582	891	306,039	4 15 8
1,710·53	Ditto 24th „ ..	355,353	3,73,375	51,02 123	11,38,690	33,738	15,45,763	904	303,119	5 1 7
1,764·59	Ditto 3rd March ...	390,405	4,08,522	50,89,427	10,78,841	32,211	15,19,554	861	300,301	5 1 0
	Totals up to date ..	3,118,460	33,32,880	4,56,47,532	93,53,599	2,96,064	1,29,82,543	854	2,662,164	4 14 0

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,40,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ..	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ..	306,675	3,55,033	47,40,924	9,36,104	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ..	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ..	393,614	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,917	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·03	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,763	4 13 2
	Totals upto date ...	3,002,608	33,32,849	4,17,36,461	78,47,429	1,78,565	1,13,58,843	737	2,364,345	4 12 10

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	37,030	10,427 5 0	33,508 30	1,061 1 0	7 0 0	11,495 6 0	1,245	163	1,408
Or per mile of railway	......	469 1 0	......	47 11 8	0 5 1	517 1 9	......	......	.
For previous 7 6/7 weeks of half-year	171,457	42,011 0 0	2,22,815 10	7,006 5 0	62 0 0	49,079 5 0	8,275	1,198	9,473
Total for 8 6/7 weeks ...	208,487	52,438 5 0	2,56,324 0	8,067 6 0	69 0 0	60,574 11 0	9,520	1,361	10,881
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,148	6,651 14 9	19,864 30	730 9 0	4 11 0	7,384 2 9	1,035	153	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	299 3 8	......	32 13 10	0 3 5	332 4 11	......	......	...
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year	206,027	49,975 3 10	1,73,665 0	5,845 13 0	87 12 0	55,908 12 10	9,537	1,266	10,805

(a) The increase is due to "Sevaratri" festival.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January	38,032	8,900	85,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
22·23	Week ended 20th January	19,630	4,734	22,494	561	8	5,303	239	1,188	4 7 6
22·23	Ditto 27th „ .	20,603	5,118	28,521	842	8	5,968	268	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	Ditto 3rd February ..	20,374	5,055	24,968	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15 1
22·23	Ditto 10th „ ...	22,011	5,541	30,432	963	8	6,512	293	1,188	5 7 8
22·23	Ditto 17th „ ...	27,531	6,977	34,141	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12 4
22·23	Ditto 24th „ .	22,676	5,686	40,311	1,271	7	6,964	313	1,188	5 13 9
22·23	Ditto 3rd March .	37,030	10,427	33,509	1,061	7	11,495	517	1,408	8 2 8
	Totals up to date	208,487	52,438	2,56,324	8,067	69	60,574	308	10,851	5 9 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January .	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th „ ...	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ...	21,821	5,245	18,302	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th „ ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th „ ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th „ ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	783	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
	Totals up to date .	206,027	49,975	1,73,665	5,846	87	55,908	279	10,803	5 2 10

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tota
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,301	16,267 9 0	83,169 0	9,871 10 0	63 0 0	26,202 3 0	7,018	3,015	10,(
Or per mile of railway	......	100 4 4	......	60 13 6	0 6 3	161 8 1	......	......	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	121,114	1,04,725 9 0	7,52,776 30	86,124 14 0	506 0 0	1,91,356 7 0	53,262	33,162	86,4
Total for 8½ weeks ...	138,505	1,20,993 2 0	8,35,945 30	95,996 8 0	569 0 0	2,17,558 10 0	60,280	36,177	96,4
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,485	17,423 3 5	73,710 0	7,867 13 0	54 8 3	25,345 8 8	6,707	3,307	10,(
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	107 6 3	......	48 7 11	0 5 5	156 3 7	......	....	.....
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year	161,419	1,26,762 0 4	7,29,936 20	86,221 6 5	604 9 6	2,13,588 0 3	61,406	29,663	91,'

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A
*162·24	13 days of January	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2
162·24	Week ended 20th January ...	14,380	12,384	91,379	11,312	64	23,760	146	11,592	2
162·24	Ditto 27th ,, .	14,639	12,595	79,896	8,453	65	21,113	130	11,715	1 1
162·24	Ditto 3rd February ...	14,778	12,389	97,641	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 1
162·24	Ditto 10th ,, ...	15,803	12,029	1,14,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2
162·24	Ditto 17th ,, .	16,951	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	143	9,949	2
162·24	Ditto 24th ,, .	16,040	14,221	93,616	12,509	63	26,784	165	9,870	2 1
162·24	Ditto 3rd March .	17,301	16,268	83,169	9,871	63	26,202	162	10,033	2
	Total up to date .	138,505	1,20,993	8,35,946	95,996	569	2,17,558	151	96,457	2

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,200	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,833	301	20,209	2 (
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,038	2 (
162·24	Ditto 28th ,, ..	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 :
162·24	Ditto 4th February	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4
162·24	Ditto 11th ,,	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1
162·24	Ditto 18th ,, ..	18,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7
162·24	Ditto 25th ,, ...	19,741	15,729	85,488	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10
162·24	Ditto 4th March ..	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,908	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8
	Total up to date ...	161,419	1,26,762	7,20,937	86,222	605	2,13,589	146	91,159	2 5

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1900 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,824	6,016 6 0	52,550 10	4,262 13 0	20 0 0	10,299 3 0	1,570	656	2,2
Or per mile of railway	....	76 5 2	....	54 1 2	0 4 1	130 10 5	...	... ..	...
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	81,503	41,070 0 0	4,40,665 20	30,321 7 0	169 0 0	71,560 10 0	12,024	5,466	17,4
Total for 8½ weeks ...	92,327	47,086 9 0	4,93,215 30	34,584 4 0	189 0 0	81,859 13 0	13,594	6,122	19,2
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	...

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,901	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,688	4,548	61,197	3,905	19	8,472	107	2,226	3 12 11
78·83	Ditto 27th „ ...	9,729	4,784	57,936	4,081	18	8,883	113	2,226	3 15 10
78·83	Ditto 3rd February ...	9,694	5,094	52,417	2,917	19	8,658	102	2,226	3 9 11
78·83	Ditto 10th „ ...	10,786	5,180	51,761	3,805	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 2 0
78·83	Ditto 17th „ ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,339	20	10,584	134	2,226	4 12 1
78·83	Ditto 24th „ ...	10,859	5,843	62,532	4,374	29	10,237	130	2,226	4 9 7
78·83	Ditto 3rd March ...	10,824	6,016	52,550	4,263	20	10,299	131	2,226	4 10 0
	Total up to date ...	92,327	47,086	4,93,216	34,585	189	81,860	117	19,716	4 2 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparision with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900, on 832 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	193,200	1,01,030 0 0	896,020 0	1,21,400 0 0	8,450 0 0	2,33,880 0 0	36,400	39,608	76,008
Or per mile of railway ...	232	121 0 0	1,077 0	150 0 0	*1 0 0	*282 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	1,907,390	9,66,083 0 0	9,138,124 0	14,47,358 0 0	1,42,536 0 0	25,55,977 0 0	322,441	347,423	669,864
Total for 10 weeks .	2,100,590	10,67,113 0 0	10,034,144 0	15,71,758 0 0	1,50,986 0 0	27,89,857 0 0	358,841	386,031	744,872
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	224,048	1,04,514 0 0	1,056,141 0	1,33,150 0 0	10,008 0 0	2,47,673 0 0	35,120	34,926	70,046
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	127 0 0	1,280 0	161 0 0	2 0 0	200 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,144,695	10,38,606 0 0	9,339,272 0	12,84,218 0 0	1,40,698 0 0	24,63,552 0 0	347,749	342,650	690,408

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,300	8,660 0 0	17,650 0	1,940 0 0	60 0 0	10,660 0 0	2,410	2,050	4,460
Or per mile of railway	306	101 0 0	205 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	216,880	75,290 0 0	217,150 0	24,530 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,01,070 0 0	21,540	14,688	36,228
Total for 10 weeks ...	243,180	83,950 0 0	234,800 0	26,470 0 0	1,310 0 0	1,11,730 0 0	23,950	16,738	40,688
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,842	8,625 0 0	70,507 0	4,605 0 0	68 0 0	13,298 0 0	2,401	2,051	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	312	100 0 0	820 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	155 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	242,720	75,796 0	876,504 0	34,133 0 0	1,771 0 0	1,11,700 0 0	24,539	17,275	41,814

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,970	1,030 0 0	7,980 0	560 0 0	* 140 0 0	1,730 0 0	150	780	930
Or per mile of railway	59	31 0 0	241 0	17 0 0	...	* 48 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	14,290	7,000 0 0	1,19,340 0	7,570 0 0	900 0 0	15,470 0 0	1,582	8,329	9,011
Total for 10 weeks ..	16,260	8,030 0 0	1,27,320 0	8,130 0 0	1,040 0 0	17,200 0 0	1,732	9,109	10,841
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,879	563 0 0	5,717 0	541 0 0	136 0 0	1,240 0 0	155	796	951
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	54	22 0 0	224 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,190	4,989 0 0	76,577 0	6,317 0 0	1,465 0 0	12,771 0 0	1,698	6,910	8,608

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 135.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	9,210	2,140 0 0	9,400 0	570 0 0	20 0 0	2,730 0 0	920	565	1,485
Or per mile of railway ...	171	40 0 0	174 0	11 0 0	....	51 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	66,470	16,940 0 0	77,980 0	4,590 0 0	120 0 0	21,650 0 0	9,027	7,080	16,107
Total for 19 weeks ..	75,680	19,080 0 0	87,380 0	5 160 0 0	140 0 0	24,380 0 0	9,947	7,645	17,592
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,918	971 0 0	14,294 0	482 0 0	9 0 0	1,462 0 0	259	934	1,193
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	119	29 0 0	433 0	15 0 0	.....	44 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	39,647	9,985 0 0	79,782 0	2,952 0 0	57 0 0	12,094 0 0	2,602	5,800	8,402

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,570	840 0 0	20,590 0	880 0 0	10 0 0	1,730 0 0	220	1,300	1,520
Or per mile of railway .	104	34 0 0	832 0	36 0 0	...	70 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half year	20,710	6,501 0 0	2,30,172 0	9,602 0 0	577 0 0	16,680 0 0	1,780	10,508	12,378
Total for 10 weeks ...	23,280	7,341 0 0	2,50,762 0	10,482 0 0	587 0 0	18,410 0 0	2,000	11,808	13,808
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week .	34,696	14,769 0 0	1,26,353 0	8,625 0 0	121 0 0	23,515 0 0	4,550	2,971	7,521
er mile of railway ...	267	†.14 0 0	9 9 0	62 0 0	1 0 0	177 0 0	......	......	......
previous 8 weeks of half-ar*	256,113	1,09,487 0 0	6,90,214 0	51,796 0 0	19,345 0 0	1,80,628 0 0	36,925	22,029	58,954
Total for 9 weeks ...	290,809	1,24,256 0 0	8,16,567 0	60,421 0 0	19,466 0 0	2,04,143 0 0	41,475	25,000	66,475
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week previous year ...	46,054	16,823 0 0	59,399 0	4,334 0 0	189 0 0	21,346 0 0	5,107	2,348	7,455
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	368	135 0 0	475 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	171 0 0	......	......	......
l to corresponding date previous year	313,466	1,32,141 0 0	5,62,559 0	38,936 0 0	24,969 0 0	1,96,046 0 0	40,192	23,247	63,439

* Audited up to week ending 20th January 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th March 1900 on (a)1,157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
l traffic for the week on 1,157 miles open	138,390	61,750	7,25,970	89,769	16,410	(b)1,67,920	27,683	(c)33,956	61,639
r mile of railway	119·61	53·37	627·46	77 58	14·18	145·13	......	......	......
previous 8½ weeks of half-ar	1,148,320	5,12,270	6,251,200	7,79,120	1,64,190	14,55,580	241,170	274,894	516,064
Total for 9½ weeks ...	1,286,710	5,74,020	6,977,170	8,68,880	1,80,600	16,23,500	268,853	308,850	577,703
Comparison.									
for corresponding week of vious year on 928 miles open	124,052	51,708	613,299	75,277	17,366	1,44,351	21,432	(d)28,913	50,375
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	133·68	55·72	660·88	81·12	18·71	155·55	......	......	......
l to corresponding date of vious year	1,175,673	5,00,888	6,333,772	8,25,903	1,66,610	14,93,401	217,424	283,996	501,420

(a) The actual distance from Barauni Junction to thana Bihpur and Sahibganj-Kamal Junction to Monghyr Ghat of the Hajipur-Katihar Extensions is 66·17 ·95 miles respectively. The latter opened for passenger and goods traffic from 5th March 1900. For the purposes of this statement the mileage shown is the ve for the week.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 4,674 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, 3,974 ,, ,,

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 10th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
traffic for the week on 18 s open	1,114	270	10,693	469	6	(a) 745	157	113	270
r mile of railway	61·89	15·00	594·06	26·06	0 33	41·39	......	......	...
previous 8½ weeks of half-ar	10,457	2,211	70,556	4,016	69	6,296	1,432	836	2,268
Total for 9½ weeks .	11,571	2,481	81,249	4,485	75	7,041	1,589	949	2,538
Comparison.									
for corresponding period of vious year on 18 miles open	1,218	296	3,306	112	5	413	406	98	504
mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	67·67	16·47	183·67	6·24	0·25	22·96	......	......	...
to corresponding date of vious year	1,022	481	7,059	194	9	684	611	181	792

(a) Increase due to development of goods traffic.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd March 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	39,336	25,368 0 0	168,568 0	11,941 0 0	524 0 0	37,833 0 0	3,926	6,785	10,711
Or per mile of railway ...	99·33	64·06	388·41	27·51	1·21	92·78	9·91	15·63	25·
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	243,071	1,50,334 0 0	1,422,596 0	99,108 0 0	8,800 0 0	2,58,242 0 0	26,792	56,646	83,438
Total for 9 weeks ...	282,407	1,75,702 0 0	1,591,164 0	1,11,049 0 0	9,324 0 0	2,96,075 0 0	30,718	63,431	94,149
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,038	20,237 0 0	263,475 0	10,253 0 0	356 0 0	30,846 0 0	3,478	9,311	12,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	84·98	53·68	607·09	25·14	0·87	79·60	9·23	22·83	32·
Total to corresponding date of previous year	274,619	1,78,006 0 0	2,262,607 0	1,00,244 0 0	7,087 0 0	2,85,337 0 0	32,371	75,940	108,311

* Includes audited figures for week ending 13th January 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1900.			Receipts for week ending 4th March 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 3rd March 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 3rd March 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	37,833	92·78	415	30,846	79·69	434	14,68,955	... ..	415	12,59,344	......	2,09,611	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th March 1900	13,829	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	13,752	0	0
Increase	77	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th March 1900	271	2	6
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	269	10	4
Increase	1	8	2
Receipts from 1st January to 10th March 1900	1,25,317	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,15,238	0	0
Increase	10,079	0	0

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 17th February, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Pratt.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink.
The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy, Bahadur, of Tahirpur.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—

"With reference to the recent scheme for the re-organization of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, I have the honour to ask—

(1) Whether it is the case that by increasing the number of appointments in the lower grades, out of all proportion to the higher, the effect will be that the members of the service will not as a rule be in a position to rise to the Rs. 500 grade until after 27 years' service, that the members of the service must as a rule spend 4 years in the Rs. 200 grade, 7 years in the Rs. 250 grade, 9 years in the Rs. 300 grade and 7 years in the Rs. 400 grade, thus coming up to the Rs. 500 grade after 27 years' service, the Rs. 700 grade after 32 years and the Rs. 800 grade after 35 years' service or not at all, being compelled to retire owing to the age limit?

(2) Whether it is the case that formerly, when Deputy Magistrates were appointed by nomination and without any test of merit of any kind, they were appointed on an initial salary of Rs. 200 a month rising to Rs. 300 a month on passing the departmental examinations? Whether now, when Deputy Magistrates are appointed as probationers after a difficult examination, they are appointed on a bare subsistence allowance of only Rs. 50 a month, rising to Rs. 200 a month, when they have passed both the departmental examinations and have been appointed to the officiating grade? Is it the case that Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer), when he was Finance Minister in India, stated in his Budget speech that the salaries paid to the members of the Executive Service were inadequate to their responsibilities, and he was of opinion that the salary of the lowest grade should be Rs. 250 a month? Is it the case that certain proposals were made by the Bengal Government in their letter No. 1546, dated the 30th March, 1882, with a view to improve the pay and status of the members of the Executive Service, and a Rs. 250 grade was created in accordance with Sir Evelyn Baring's views, and was the salary of a Deputy Collector on his appointment fixed under this scheme at Rs. 200 a month, and that on his passing the departmental examination by the lower standard he was to be confirmed in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 a month as it came to his turn? Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of fixing the initial salary of the Deputy Magistrate on his passing the competitive examination or on his being nominated at Rs. 200 a month, the period of the officiating appointment counting towards pension?

(3) Whether it is the case that the Government has recently created a thousand-rupee grade in connection with the Opium Department? If so, having regard to the character of the work done by the members of the Provincial Executive Service, which is at least as important as that of the Opium Department, and to the fact that there is a thousand-rupee grade in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service, will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of creating a higher grade of one thousand rupees for the Provincial Executive Service?

(4) Whether it is the case that Assistant Opium Agents are allowed travelling allowance of 8 annas per mile, or Rs. 4 a day, which rates are not granted to Deputy Collectors until they reach the Rs. 600 grade, and that Sub-Deputy Agents on Rs. 500 a month draw Rs. 5 per day as travelling allowance, while a Deputy Collector on Rs. 800 a month draws only Rs. 4 a day? Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of assimilating the travelling allowance granted to members of the Provincial Executive Service to the travelling allowance granted to the

members of the Opium Department, the reasons for this difference not being apparent?

(5) Whether any member of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service holds any appointment hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Service in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the notification issued in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April, 1893? If not, seeing that nearly twelve years have elapsed since the recommendation of the Commission and more than six years have elapsed since the notification above referred to, will the Government be pleased to state when any part of the above recommendations of the Public Service Commission will be enforced in connection with the Executive Branch of the Public Service Commission?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"(1) & (2) The Government is not in a position to state what will be the periods of service of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the several grades as now reorganized, but the tendency of the increase in the number of appointments in the lower grades will be to prolong service in those grades. Promotion to the first four grades is regulated by selection for merit and not by mere seniority.

"The recent reorganization has, however, materially benefited the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service. The sanctioned cadre previously consisted of 266 officers, but in order to meet the requirements of the Administration, especially in connection with the large settlement-operations of recent years, a very large number of additional officers were appointed as Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on Rs. 200 per mensem. The main object of the reorganization was to bring these officers on the permanent cadre, and accordingly an eighth grade has been added to the cadre on the pay of Rs. 200, to which 33 of the officers have been appointed, while others have been provided for by an increase of appointments in the previously existing grades up to, and inclusive of, the fourth. The cadre has thus been increased permanently from 266 to 364 officers, and, while the great majority of the Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors have been confirmed in their appointments, many other officers who were already substantive have received promotion to higher grades. Another substantial benefit has been conferred on the Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors by the introduction of new rules which allow the counting of officiating and substantive *pro tem.* service towards leave and pension.

"Under the rules for the competitive examination for admission into the Provincial Service, the selected candidates have, in the first instance, to pass through a probationary period of about six months, during which they exercise no criminal or revenue powers and are allowed a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. They draw Rs. 200 per mensem from the date of their being appointed Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and receiving powers as such. The Government sees no necessity for modifying the rule relating to the allowance granted during the period of probation.

"The Hon'ble Member's reference to the Finance Member's Budget Statement and the correspondence of 1882 is correct. A grade on Rs. 250 per mensem was created in that year. Officiating officers were to receive Rs. 200 per mensem until they could be confirmed in that grade. As already explained, the number of such officers lately was very large. Many of them have now been confirmed in the grade of Rs. 250 and others have been placed in the new substantive grade of Rs. 200. Some still remain to be absorbed into that grade, and will be confirmed in it as vacancies occur.

"The Hon'ble Member will see that the recent additions to the substantive cadre of the Service have not impaired the prospects of the junior officers in the smallest degree, while these officers have secured immediate and material benefits in the matter of salary, pensionable service and leave. This is as much as the Government is able at present to do for the Service.

"(3) Two appointments on Rs. 1,000 a month have recently been sanctioned for the Opium Department, and there are appointments on that pay in the

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service. The pay of the highest grade of Deputy Magistrates is Rs. 800, but there are other appointments on higher pay open to this class of officers. The Government does not propose to move for the creation of appointments on Rs. 1,000 in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

"(4) The travelling allowance of Assistant Opium Agents was raised in 1897 from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day and from 4 annas to 8 annas a mile, after full enquiry. These officers are required to spend several months of the year continuously in camp, and the previous rates of travelling allowance granted to them were found inadequate. Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, who are subject to the same rule as to camping, receive Rs. 5 a day and 8 annas a mile. Deputy Collectors drawing more than Rs. 500 are allowed Rs. 4 a day and 8 annas a mile, but all Deputy Collectors in charge of subdivisions, who must spend several months during the year on tour, are granted travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 a day and 8 annas a mile, whatever their pay. The rates of travelling allowance for Deputy Collectors apply in all Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers no change in them necessary. In the districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions and in Pabna, Jessore, Khulna and the 24-Parganas the rates are increased by 50 per cent. for all officers on account of the boat travelling.

"(5) I stated, in reply to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Member on the 12th November, 1898, that the notification of this Government, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April, 1893, declaring certain "listed" appointments (of which four are Collectorships and six District Judgeships) open to members of the Provincial Service, including Statutory Civilians, was subject to the restrictions imposed by the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 9 Public—1342, dated the 21st April, 1892. That Resolution laid down that the appointment of members of the Provincial Service, and of Statutory Civilians, to these posts should be subject to the prior right to promotion of members of the Indian Civil Service appointed in the several years in which recruitment was reduced by one-sixth in order to allow of vacancies being filled up by members of the Provincial Service. When my reply was given six listed posts of District Judgships and Collectorships were held by Statutory Civilians. There are now eight appointments so held, the Statutory Civilians being Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, and Messrs. A. C Sen, S. N. Huda, N. K. Bose, S. K. Agasti, B. C. Mitra, K. N. Roy and A. Ahmad. No substantive vacancy to be filled by the appointment of a member of the Provincial Service has yet become available. As the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, three members of the Judicial Branch of that Service, who have been appointed Assistant Judges, have from time to time acted as District or Additional Judges."

Salaries of Clerks in the Offices of Subdivisional Magistrates and Munsifs.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

"(a) Is the Government aware that the clerks in the offices of Subdivisional Magistrates and Munsifs in subdivisions are as a class much harder worked than their brother officers at the district head-quarters?

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire if it is not the rule for these subdivisional clerks to attend office daily in the morning for two or three hours, and again from 11 A.M. till late in the evening, while their brother officers at the district head-quarters have to attend office only from 11 A.M. till evening?

"(c) If there is actually such a considerable difference in the quantity of work for clerks in district and subdivisional offices, will the Government be pleased to devise some means to redress the balance, either by way of increasing the staff in subdivisional offices, or by granting them some extra allowance, regard being had to their small pay and the comparative disadvantages which attend life in a subdivisional station?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied:—

"The Government is not aware that the clerks of the subdivisional offices and Munsifs' Courts in subdivisions have more onerous and longer duties than the officers at the district head-quarters; and promotion to vacancies at head-quarters is open to these clerks. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to make the enquiry suggested by the Hon'ble Member, or to revise the staff and pay in subdivisions."

Payment of Land-revenue through the Post-office.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked—

"Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the case of *Baikuntha Nath Dutt v. Ganga Prosad Patnaik*, reported in 4 Calcutta Weekly Notes, page 163, in which it was held by the Hon'ble High Court that where the revenue of an estate was sent through the post-office by a money-order in sufficient time, but did not, owing to the negligence of the post-office, reach the Collector until too late, the estate was rightly sold for arrears of revenue, and that payment to the post-office was not equivalent to payment to the Collector, whose agent the post-office could not be considered to be, and whether, on account of the hardship likely to be caused in consequence of this decision, the Government will be pleased to declare that payment of Government revenue to the post-office is equivalent to payment to the Collector, or to issue directions to the Collectors of land-revenue that in such cases estates may be exempted from sale under the provisions of section 18 of Act XI of 1859?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied:—

"Government has seen the case referred to by the Hon'ble Member. From inquiries made it appears that the plaintiff did not appeal to the Commissioner, as it was open to him to do, till after the sixty days of limitation had expired. Had he availed himself of the remedy provided by law, the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to doubt that the hardship would have been removed.

"Government is not prepared to issue orders of the nature suggested by the Hon'ble Member. The provisions of the Sale Law meet cases of this kind, as of other forms of hardship, where the party concerned chooses to use them."

Income from Road-cess, and Expenditure on Public Works by District Boards in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinna Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the income derived from road-cess and the details of expenditure incurred on public works by the several District Boards of Bengal for the last five years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"The statement is laid on the table."

Statement showing the income derived from road-cess and expenditure incurred on Public Works by the several District Boards in Bengal during the five years ending in 1898-99.

Year.	Receipts from the road-cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical revalution.	Expenditure under head "45—Civil Works" in charge of Public Works Officers. Original Works. Civil buildings.	Original Works. Communications.	Original Works. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Repairs. Civil buildings.	Repairs. Communications.	Repairs. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to public works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	35,60,402	1,92,914	10,98,267	22,532	1,40,149	20,42,791	20,315	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,30	41,72,678
1895-96 ...	36,27,156	2,70,671	11,15,414	23,183	1,81,866	21,15,027	14,129	6,26,817	21,888	81,075	5,108	44,71,881
1896-97 ...	37,73,615	3,26,801	8,59,615	39,144	1,71,501	17,63,309	10,963	6,66,973	20,550	98,913	12,744	40,23,157
1897-98 ...	39,16,230	2,80,531	5,82,855	33,908	1,61,185	18,33,122	13,659	6,72,977	24,519	1,39,770	5,370	37,86,712
1898-99 ...	39,64,562	1,67,932	7,47,422	29,937	80,083	21,68,404	17,532	6,38,063	30,540	1,01,830	2,657	4[illegible],16,858

CONDITION OF THE NADIA RIVERS.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN asked—

"Has the miserable condition of the Bhagirathi entranee at Narayanpur within the subdivision of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad, been brought to the notice of Government? If so, does the Government recognise the necessity of improving the entrance for keeping the river navigable throughout the year? And does it intend to take any steps, if so, what, for making the requisite improvement? Can a dredger be worked successfully this year? Will the Government be pleased to cause a statement to be laid on the table showing the revenue from the tolls at Jangipur and Sarupganj within the last ten years, and the amount spent for the improvement of the entrance within the said period?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY replied:—

"A statement is laid on the table. The expenditure in column 12 shows the direct charges of all kinds incurred on the three rivers—Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Mathabhanga. In the last four years the expenditure has exceeded the receipts on those three rivers.

"The deterioration of the Nadia rivers—the Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Mathabhanga—has been occupying the attention of the Irrigation Department for years, and for full information on this subject reference should be made to the annual Revenue Reports beginning with that for 1894-95. From these reports it will be seen that Government is fully alive to the necessity of keeping these rivers navigable, if possible, throughout the year.

"It is, however, the fact that natural changes in the delta of the Ganges may render the task an impossible one.

"During the past season training works at the head of the Bhagirathi were, as an experiment, commenced earlier than usual; and, although the entrance from the Ganges was favourable, the river in the upper part was closed to navigation early in December. This was due to the existence of a shoal a little way below the entrance and extending almost continuously for a distance of four miles. At the present moment there is no dredger in India which could maintain an open channel through this sandy shoal. If the new dredger which is being supplied to the Port Commissioners comes up to expectations, it is possible that with a similar dredger a channel might, at a large cost, be kept open in the Bhagirathi all the year round. On sanitary grounds as well as in the interests of the port it is desirable to have as large a discharge as possible in these rivers in the dry months."

Statement showing the toll collections on the three Nadia Rivers for the last ten years from 1889-90 to 1898-99, the charges for training works on the three rivers separately, and the total direct charges under all heads for maintaining and working the rivers.

YEARS.	TOLL COLLECTIONS— Bhagirathi. Jangipur.	Bhagirathi. Sarupganj and Nadia.	Bhagirathi. Total.	Bhairub-Jalangi. Sarupganj.	Mathabhanga. Hanskhali.	Total toll collections in the three rivers.*	CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF TRAINING WORKS ONLY— In Bhagirathi.	In Bhairub-Jalangi.	In Mathabhanga.	Total.	Total direct charges of all kinds on the three rivers.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	34,592	29,346	63,938	63,747	58,297	1,85 982	32,044	1,663	2,357	36,064	87,804
1890-91 ...	39,145	35,430	74,575	74,909	51,024	2,00,508	32,860	4,008	1,641	38,509	1,03,699
1891-92 ...	38,983	36,733	75,716	87,177	29,825	1,92,718	42,199	4,553	1,415	48,167	1,07.085
1892-93 ...	31,117	29,667	60,784	79,635	24.961	1,65,380	46,518	6,461	3,062	56,041	1,23,172
1893-94 ...	36,895	37,444	74,339	74,092	22,735	1,71,166	52,026	10,748	2,060	64,834	1,38,435
1894-95 ...	37,594	34,892	72,486	46,506	22.427	1,41,419	41,642	11,023	2,717	55,382	1,32,386
1895-96 ...	32,019	27,530	59,549	38,544	21,881	1,19,974	45,694	13,039	844	59,577	1,37,459
1896-97 ...	20,829	20,143	40,971	29,876	22,545	98,392	36,602	11,069	1,739	49,430	1,22,269
1897-98 ...	18,325	20,963	39,288	27,054	22,213	88,555	28,334	11,668	1,776	41,778	1,02,498
1898-99 ...	20,163	22,496	42,659	22,895	23,725	89,279	25,430	12,044	2,110	39,584	93,570
Total ...	3,09,662	2,94,643	6,04,305	5,44,435	2,99,633	14,48,373	3,83,349	86,296	19,721	4,89,366	11,46,396

* There are in addition to toll collections some small miscellaneous receipts.

Plague in the Barh Subdivision.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen asked—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 20th January last, in which it was stated that (*a*) at the Barh Subdivision, in the Patna Division, as soon as a case of plague was detected in a family, all the members were at once isolated and were wholly precluded from making proper arrangements in connection with their trade or business during the period of isolation; that (*b*), in the case of a death, though the corpse was permitted to be taken out for cremation or burial, the mourners, Hindus and Muhammadans, when once returned home, were not allowed to go out to perform the necessary religious ceremonies in connection with the death of their relative; and that (*c*) plague patients were practically dying without treatment, as members of an affected family could not go out to procure medical help? Will the Government be pleased to state whether the steps taken by the plague authorities at Barh were in accordance with the Government plague regulations, and will the Government be further pleased to state whether it has taken any steps to ameliorate the sufferings of the Barh people whose business and life appear to be in danger?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question.

"The steps taken by the authorities in the Barh Subdivision were in accordance with rule 8A of Plague Regulation No. 13, which was inserted by a Notification, dated the 2nd January, 1900. The effect of this rule was to allow an alternative to, and relaxation of, the former orders, under which it was obligatory on the Subdivisional Magistrate or Health Officer, on the occurrence of a case of plague, to remove the patient to a hospital for treatment, and to cause the other inmates of the house to be removed to a segregation camp and to be detained there under observation for ten days. The object of the rule and the reasons for it are explained in a Circular letter to all Commissioners, No. $3\frac{M}{P}$, dated the 10th ultimo, a copy of which will be laid on the table.

"The correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dwells on the inconvenience which is caused to the inmates of a house by its being cordoned. No doubt that measure does cause considerable inconvenience to the inmates. But it is necessary also to consider the welfare of the other inhabitants of the village, and of those of other villages in the neighbourhood. It must be remembered that no one need be isolated against his will. The measure which Government is anxious to see adopted is the temporary evacuation of their houses by infected families. This plan is customary and sanctioned by tradition in every part of India on an outbreak of epidemic disease. In every other district of Bengal which has been unfortunate enough to be visited by plague, the people have promptly and cheerfully followed this plan, and co-operated with the district authorities in carrying it out. This was done in Dacca, in Faridpur, in Backergunge and in Darbhanga. The consequence is that in every one of these districts the plague has been stamped out with a loss of life which is trifling compared with that which has unfortunately occurred in Barh, owing to the unhappy refusal of the people to follow their own customary methods.

"The Government has lost no opportunity of impressing on the people and on its own officers the importance and efficacy of evacuating infected houses. But if any one objects so strongly to this salutary course that he prefers to be isolated in his own house, the local authorities have discretion to allow it. It is obvious, however, that the isolation must be complete. No person who has been in contact with a case of plague can be permitted to endanger his neighbours by going about his business as if he were free from infection. Any inconvenience he may suffer is the direct consequence of his own act in refusing to vacate his house.

"There is reason to hope that a more reasonable view is gaining ground among the people of Barh, and that before long the local officers may succeed

in persuading them of the great advantage of evacuation, the one simple system which has effectually checked the spread of plague in every other part of the rural areas of the Province.

"A copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the District Board and Municipal Committee of Patna on the 6th instant is laid on the table for the information of Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, at the request of the Hon'ble the President, read the reply just referred to:—

"Then, addressing all four Associations, the Lieutenant-Governor spoke of the plague which had broken out in their neighbourhood. He acknowledged with the warmest pleasure the hearty co-operation and support the District authorities had received from the Municipal Commissioners of the city. Two or three cases had occurred, but instant information was given, instant measures had been taken, and in not one case had the infection spread. He was grieved to say that in the subdivision of Barh the action of the local zamindars and the village officials had been exactly the opposite. For three weeks the presence of plague had been deliberately and carefully concealed, with the result that the infection did spread and two thousand deaths had taken place. He reminded them that the plague regulations of the Government were simple and easy, that neither in town nor in country was there any separation of members of a family from each other, that in cities home-segregation was adopted, because, in truth, no other system was possible, that in country villages the plan was to be followed which was customary and traditional through every part of India on an outbreak of epidemic disease. That plan was the temporary evacuation of the house. In every other district of Bengal which had been unfortunate enough to be visited by plague the people had promptly and cheerfully followed this plan. That was done in Dacca, in Faridpur, in Backergunge, in Darbhanga and in Saran. The consequence was that in every one of these districts the plague had been stamped out, and in not one of them had the total loss from the disease exceeded a couple of hundred lives. In their own district they saw for themselves the consequences of refusing to follow their own customary method. In a few weeks they had lost a couple of thousand lives. In the stricken area he had visited yesterday he had seen the empty house of a village-chaukidar. When one of the family took ill, he refused to leave the house for a grove of trees ten yards off. In three days the chaukidar, his wife, and all his four children were dead, and not one soul of that family was left alive.

"The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to say that a more reasonable spirit was now coming over the people of the stricken area. They had purchased knowledge and experience at a terrible cost and they were now coming forward with ready information. The District officers had been sorely handicapped by the start the disease had been enabled to make, but he believed that they had now got it in hand, and if the zamindars of the district gave that sincere and hearty co-operation by information and influence which he knew every one of his hearers would, they would yet as successfully drive the enemy from their doors as in Saran and Darbhanga."

The Hon'ble the President then said:—"Gentlemen of the Council, I have asked the Hon'ble Mr. Baker to read this extract from my speech at Patna, because I want the very earnest and active co-operation of all my colleagues in this Council who have any influence in Bengal and have any connection with rural districts. It has been explained to you in this extract that the Government in rural areas makes no departure from the principle laid down by it in towns, namely, that no husband shall be separated from his wife and no wife from her husband. All that we ask in rural areas is that families should adopt the custom familiar in the whole of India of leaving their homes temporarily till the plague has passed out. That is a simple and safe remedy for any family to take, and it has proved to be the only remedy that is known to us to get rid of this terrible disease. What infatuation possessed some of the villagers in the Barh subdivision I do not know. I have no doubt that some one poisoned their minds, as some one poisoned the minds of the people in Calcutta in regard to inoculation. It is a bitter lesson that those who have been put against the simple methods suggested to them by the District officers have been taught. As I said in my speech at Patna, an extract from which has been read to-day, plague in rural areas can be easily stopped and quickly checked if the people will adopt their own customary method. I hope now that, taught by the experience which they have purchased, the people in Barh will be more reasonable and adopt their own effective method. But at the same time the outbreak has been so serious in Barh that I have ventured to take this opportunity of addressing my colleagues in Council and asking them to give the Government their hearty co-operation and help in carrying out these simple measures for the prevention of the spread of this fell disease."

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th March, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Kalna ·38. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease reported from Katwa and Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	13	5	
Katwa	15	0	
Raniganj	13	8	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather hot. *Rabi* crops harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Ghatal ·03. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *boro* good. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Contai	16	0	
Tamluk	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Serampur ·08. Weather hot during day: cold at night. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rain at Sadar ·10, Ulubaria ·22. Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for *aus*, *aman* and jute. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Barasat ·41, Basirhat ·48. Weather seasonable. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15½	
Basirhat	...	...	...	17⅝	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	13 5/16	

Nadia.—Rain at Meherpur ·15, Ranaghat ·55. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for *aus* going on. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Prospects of outturn good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rain at Jangipur ·09. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Transplantation of *boro* paddy commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15	
Kandi	...	...	...	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Jhenida ·11, Magura ·07, Narail ·54, Bangaon ·05. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing going on. Prospects of standing crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	15	
Narail	...	...	...	15	
Bangaon	...	...		18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Bagerhat ·82. Weather hot. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	17¼	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·08. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee at Sadar and Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·28, Alipur Duars 1·82. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of tobacco nearly finished. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute commenced in places. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·50, Silliguri ·15, Kurseong ·78. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Potatoes being harvested; *bhutta* being sown; wheat and barley doing well. *Terai*—Tobacco being harvested; lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	10	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Kalimpong 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Nilphamari ·30. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* crop and harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells at 18 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·04. Weather hot during day and cool at night. Ploughing for *aus* and jute continuing. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Serajganj ·15. Weather seasonable. Prospects good; but rain is wanted to facilitate *bhadoi* sowings. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·40, Manikganj ·35, Munshiganj ·33, Naraingauj ·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects good Lands are being prepared for paddy and jute. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·55. Jamalpur 2·98, Netrokona 1·49, Kishorganj ·97, Tangail ·12. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 to 18 seers and in the subdivisions 13¼ to 18¾ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22, Goalundo ·48, Madaripur 2·46. Weather cooler. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22. Weather warm. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·36, Chandpur 1·38, Brahmanbaria 4·75. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy. Harvesting of *boro* and *rabi* continues. Average price of common rice 15¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·04, Feni 2·97. Prospects of crops improved by rainfall. Cattle-disease continues at Sundip and Senbag. Condition of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·30. Prospects of standing crops fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops vigorously going on. Extraction of opium nearly completed. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient. No cattle disease. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Collection of opium finished. Common rice selling at 13¼ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Fodder and water abundant. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Siwan ·05, Gopalganj ·03. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in full swing Collection of opium nearly finished. *Cheena* sowing commenced. Price of common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks and of *makai* 14¼ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* harvesting and opium collection continue. Satisfactory yield expected. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12¾ and 15¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Prospects fair. Prices are:—Common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 9 chitaks, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14¼ seers, gram 16 seers 2 chitaks, and *rahar* 16¼ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee.
Samastipur	14¼	
Madhubani	$15\frac{5}{16}$	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Begusarai ·02. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12¼	per rupee.
Begusarai	14	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Gathering of *mahua* commenced. Plantation of sugarcane in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Banka police-station. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Kishanganj ·19. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of of *rabi* crops commenced. Lands are being ploughed for *bhadoi* crops. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat, barley, and peas going on. Prospects of other *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Gajole and Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. *Mahua* has begun to fall. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from all sub-divisions except Deoghur. Average price of rice 14 seers and of maize 18 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being planted. Tobacco and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	0	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rain at Sadar ·87. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane being planted. *Boro* in ear. Cotton doing well. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at 16¾, 14, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. Plantation of sugarcane and turmeric going on. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Scarcity of water felt.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10. Weather cloudy. *Dalua* and *moong* ripening, and in some places being harvested. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. One test-work in Tua, 2 in pargana Chabiskud, and 1 in Manikpatna in progress. Rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee
Khurda	15¾	
Interior	15	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Opium collection nearly over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12¼ seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* continues in places. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers and in the interior 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Former sown *rabi* being harvested in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 15 seers 12 chitak, gram 12 seers 15 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *masur* 13 seers 8 chitaks, and *mahua* 27 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Raghunathpur, Gourangdi, Tundi, Gobindpur, and Jharia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice at Sadar 12 seers 14 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain ·06. Weather cloudy. Rain seems likely to fall. Common rice sells at 13 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been rain in various parts of Bengal Proper, and a few slight showers are also reported from Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Balasore, Puri, and Singhbhum. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is proceeding rapidly. The collection of opium is almost finished. Spring rice is doing well. Lands are being ploughed, and the sowing of autumn rice is beginning. The planting of sugarcane is going on in some districts. The price of rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in nine, and are stationary in the rest. Fodder is generally sufficient. Cases of cattle-disease are reported from some districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 27th March 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th March 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. Mar.	18th	146·6	7·6	29·763	82·6	96·4	22·2	74·2	77·3	0·868	74·9	79	S by W, S and SW	152	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	19th	146·6	8·8	·698	84·0	97·4	23·5	73·9	76·2	·804	72·6	71	SSW and S ..	152	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	20th	151·4	8·2	·700	85·0	101·7	26·5	75·2	77·0	·822	73 3	72	S and variable ...	96	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	21st	140·2	2·1	·770	83·6	91·0	12·8	78·2	78·2	·895	75·9	78	SSE and SSW ...	186	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	22nd	143·2	6·7	·831	83·0	93·7	19·4	74·3	77·6	·878	75·3	79	SW and SSW ...	113	0·03	Partially cloudy, d, t, <.
"	23rd	145·3	6·6	·840	84·0	95·6	19·7	75·9	77·4	·852	74·4	75	S and SSW ...	130	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	24th	145·7	7·8	·805	83·9	95·7	19·1	76·6	77·8	·872	75·1	75	SSW and WS ...	153	"	Partially cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·772
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·804
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	47·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	84·6
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81·8
The extreme variation of temperature	27·8
The maximum temperature	101·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	18
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th March 1900	0·03
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·29
The total fall from 1st January to 24th March 1900	0·82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·68

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; d, drizzling rain; o, overcast t, thunder; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 26th March 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation Operations for the official year 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1900

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	184	......	18,250	17,917	15,102	3,194	19	......	......	......	3,213	18,315	0·00	55·71	0·00	55·00	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	87																
		Machgaon	776	97	40	36,434	33,479	27,202	9,227	5	......	......	......	9,232	36,434	0·60 0·00	35·6 42·98	1·00 1·45	42·00 58·23	Balia. Jugatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	220	108	52,989	52,063	50,935	2,029	17	1	......	......	2,047	52,982	0·10 0·10	56·14 66·16	0·31 0·01	56·60 59·60	Kendrapatna. Marsaghai.
		Gobri	873	32	19	3,743	3,957	3,744	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,744	0·08	54·90	0·00	69·61	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	21	13	3,457	3,640	3,478	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,478	0·70	51·02	0·26	6[illegible]·9	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	40	19	14,818	15,298	14,116	699	......	......	......	......	699	14,815	0·55	58·36	0·00	66·51	Nuriang.
		High Level, Range I	608	120	0·2	22,911	22,301	22,770	95	40	......	......	11	146	22,916	0·00	55·00	0·39	59·52	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	...	..	3,093	3,170	2,993	50	101	......	......	......	151	3,144		No gauge.			
		Jajpur Canal	700	115	100	11,419	11,373	9,251	1,477	1,450	59	......	15	3,001	12,252	2·03	54·49	0·05	56·37	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	28	28	31,117	29,425	29,394	1,032	17	144	..	208	1,401	30,795	1·62	57·65	0·07	56·60	Akhoyapada.
		Total	......	......	......	198,226	192,863	178,965	17,803	1,649	204	......	234	19,890	198,855	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	188,317	1,114	1,455	380	......	245	3,194	191,711	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	36·17	......	62,185	56,127	62,575	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,575	0·34	65·90	0·00	59·18	24 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	8·95	6·01	2,404	4,428	6,507	......	508	......	......	......	508	7,015	1·29	76·69	0·00	45·12	16 " "
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	131	1,375	1,397	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,397	......	......	......	......	
		Total	......	......	......	64,720	61,930	70,479	......	508	......	......	......	508	70,987	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	70,198	......	4,042	......	......	......	4,042	74,240	......	......	......	......	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,307	115	36,791	31,8[illegible]3	14,378	4,312	16,266	......	......	357	20,935	35,313	0·33	49·58	0·05	46·69	
		Buxar	1,226	408	151	118,185	114,558	71,822	6,488	29,[illegible]72	......	......	5,409	41,359	113,181					
		Arrah	2,090	710	175	194,188	191,332	141,055	3,[illegible]62	21,3[illegible]2	......	......	13,804	38,[illegible]28	17[illegible],283	0·32	51·66	0·28	53·[illegible]7	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	416	164	3,119	2,738	1,925	38[illegible]	7[illegible]	......	......	2[illegible]	1,101	3,029	0·10	55·22	0·42	55·64	
		Patna				88,668	86,672	65,8[illegible]5	9,623	6,941	......	......	2,[illegible]29	18,893	84,778					
		Total	......	......	......	440,951	427,162	295,068	23,[illegible]66	74,641	......	......	22,009	120,516	415,584	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	298,212	18,761	59,276	......	......	22,915	101,152	399,364	......	......	......	......	
		Grand Total	......	......	......	703,897	681,685	544,512	41,6[illegible]9	76,793	204	......	22,243	140,914	685,426	......	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	556,927	20,075	64,773	380	......	23,160	108,388	665,315	......	......	......	......	

Calcutta,
The 27th March 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of February 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900. During the month.	Tollage, 1899-1900. To end of the month.	Tollage, 1898-99. During the month.	Tollage, 1898-99. To end of the month.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,710 13 2	11,214 10 8	1,428 9 9	19,396 10 10
Kendrapara ditto	7,143 2 10	60,787 13 2	8,599 5 11	78,238 6 11
High Level, Range I	1,7[illegible]1 11 0	12,570 4 3	2,051 3 3	19,478 0 6
Ditto „ II	388 7 0	2,810 10 9	2[illegible]3 3 3	2,325 12 0
Ditto „ III	98 14 3	1,129 5 0	36 2 0	772 6 3
Jajpur Canal	55 4 3	386 6 0	50 1 9	286 12 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,448 7 6	88,899 1 10	12,448 9 11	1,20,098 1 3
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	4,646 9 0	82,795 4 6	9,605 2 9	93,672 15 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,046 12 3	45,703 14 0	5,081 5 9	65,185 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	8,693 5 3	1,28,499 2 6	14,686 8 6	1,58,857 15 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	2,501 5 6	39,652 9 3	3,450 8 9	33,691 15 0
Arrah ditto ...	1,858 2 0	25,625 3 9	2,195 2 3	41,170 8 6
Buxar ditto ...	1,431 7 3	14,868 5 6	1,324 12 9	9,447 15 0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,790 14 9	80,146 2 6	6,970 7 9	84,310 6 6
Grand Total ...	25,932 11 6	2,97,544 6 10	34,105 10 2	3,64,166 7 3

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1898-99. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Circle.												
High Level ...	*	*	*	44,637	2,884	46,349 11 0	3,341	464	2,857 7 9	43,665	3,335	33,898 12
Total Orissa Circle ...	......	......	......	44,637	2,884	46,349 11 0	3,341	464	2,857 7 9	43,665	3,335	33,898 12 5

* Not shown as the service has been withdrawn.

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900. During the month.	Earnings, 1899-1900. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1898-99. During the month.	Earnings, 1898-99. To end of the month.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	11,448 7 6	1,35,248 12 10	15,306 1 8	1,54,896 13 8
Midnapore Canal ...	4,646 9 0	82,795 4 6	9,605 2 9	93,672 15 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,046 12 3	45,703 14 0	5,081 5 9	65,185 0 0
Sone Canals ...	5,790 14 9	80,146 2 6	6,970 7 9	84,310 6 6
Total ...	25,932 11 6	3,43,894 1 10	36,963 1 11	3,98,065 3 8

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of February 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	39,876	12	9	3,06,219	9	0	39,906	14	6	2,67,348	1	0
Tolly's Nala ...	10,202	15	0	83,889	12	9	9,549	0	0	63,972	2	6
Total ..	50,079	11	9	3,90,109	5	9	49,455	14	6	3,31,320	3	6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,604	14	6	39,728	13	0	6,558	10	3	64,284	11	6
Nadia Rivers ...	5,670	7	6	1,03,970	7	0	4,550	10	0	84,687	1	2
Grand Total ...	60,355	1	9	5,33,808	9	9	60,565	2	9	4,80,292	0	2

Calcutta,
The 27th March 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 25th March 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	833	2,83,615	3,930	589	1,78,403	3,143
Jute	12	6,525	73	45	23,750	382
Firewood	48	39,550	595	68	53,025	822
Other articles	728	2,02,270	2,567	721	2,16,736	2,898
Total ...	1,621	4,81,960	7,165	1,423	4,73,913	7,245

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,380	1,00,620 0 0	10,25,150 0	1,27,240 0 0	6,900 0 0	2,34,760 0 0	35,210	38,321	73,531
Or per mile of railway	243	121 0 0	1,232 0	153 0 0	1 0 0	*275 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year†	2,128,379	10,67,264 0 0	1,01,65,604 0	15,64,261 0 0	1,55,780 0 0	27,87,305 0 0	359,889	390,102	749,991
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,330,759	11,67,884 0 0	1,11,90,754 0	16,91,501 0 0	1,62,680 0 0	30,22,065 0 0	395,099	428,423	823,522
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	210,393	95,821 0 0	10,14,461 0	1,27,150 0 0	8,928 0 0	2,31,899 0 0	34,665	36,400	71,155
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	115 0 0	1,230 0	154 0 0	1 0 0	271 0 0	......	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,355,088	11,34,428 0 0	1,03,73,733 0	14,11,398 0 0	1,49,625 0 0	26,95,451 0 0	382,414	379,140	761,563

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 20th January 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,690	7,630 0 0	16,870 0	2,080 0 0	130 0 0	9,840 0 0	2,425	1,813	4,238
Or per mile of railway	264	89 0 0	196 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	114 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	242,713	82,267 0 0	2,43,532 0	25,227 0 0	1,004 0 0	1,08,498 0 0	23,950	16,738	40,688
Total for 11 weeks ...	265,403	89,897 0 0	2,60,402 0	27,307 0 0	1,134 0 0	1,18,338 0 0	26,375	18,551	44,926
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,202	8,023 0 0	37,046 0	3,812 0 0	71 0 0	11,906 0 0	2,362	2,054	4,416
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	305	93 0 0	441 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	138 0 0	...	...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	268,922	83,819 0 0	4,14,150 0	37,945 0 0	1,842 0 0	1,23,606 0 0	26,901	19,329	46,230

* Audited up to 20th January 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.§		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,730	960 0 0	5,420 0	540 0 0	70 0 0	1,570 0 0	195	617	*812
Or per mile of railway	52	29 0 0	163 0	16 0 0	......	† 45 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ‡	10,910	8,260 0 0	1,22,047 0	7,986 0 0	1,352 0 0	17,607 0 0	1,732	9,353	11,085
Total for 11 weeks ...	12,640	9,220 0 0	1,27,467 0	8,526 0 0	1,422 0 0	19,177 0 0	1,927	9,970	11,897
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,322	509 0 0	4,347 0	395 0 0	129 0 0	1,033 0 0	146	524	670
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	52	20 0 0	170 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,511	5,498 0 0	80,924 0	6,712 0 0	1,504 0 0	13,804 0 0	1,844	7,434	9,278

* Includes ballast train-miles 320.
† Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 60.
‡ Audited up to 20th January 1900.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r[un]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To[tal]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,180	2,050 0 0	7,570 0	530 0 0	10 0 0	2,590 0 0	1,030	454	
Or per mile of railway	152	38 0 0	140 0	10 0 0	......	48 0 0	...	...	
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	78,205	19,398 0 0	85,099 0	5,143 0 0	140 0 0	24,687 0 0	9,840	7,868	1'
Total for 11 weeks ...	86,385	21,448 0 0	92,669 0	5,673 0 0	150 0 0	27,277 0 0	10,870	8,322	1
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,878	1,188 0 0	5,425 0	248 0 0	......	1,436 0 0	319	739	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	118	36 0 0	164 0	8 0 0	......	44 0 0	...	...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,626	11,173 0 0	85,207 0	3,200 0 0	57 0 0	14,430 0 0	2,921	6,533	

* Audited up to 20th January.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r[un]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T[otal]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,540	790 0 0	25,820 0	930 0 0	30 0 0	1,759 0 0	190	1,379	
Or per mile of railway	103	32 0 0	1,043 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	71 0 0	......	. .	
For previous weeks of half-year†	22,726	7,063 0 0	2,46,988 0	10,161 0 0	588 0 0	17,783 0 0	1,865	11,883	1
Total for 10 weeks ...	25,266	7,853 0 0	2,72,808 0	11,091 0 0	588 0 0	19,532 0 0	2,055	13,261	1
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	

* Includes ballast train-miles 792.
† Audited up to 30th January 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r[un]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T[otal]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	37,706	14,481 0 0	1,35,725 0	10,047 0 0	135 0 0	24,663 0 0	4,550	4,653	
Or per mile of railway	290	†111 0 0	976 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	184 0 0	......	......	
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	291,206	1,24,174 0 0	8,12,869 0	59,932 0 0	19,327 0 0	2,03,433 0 0	41,731	24,551	
Total for 10 weeks ...	328,912	1,38,655 0 0	9,48,594 0	69,979 0 0	19,462 0 0	2,28,096 0 0	46,281	29,204	
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,351	14,143 0 0	71,738 0	5,031 0 0	303 0 0	19,477 0 0	5,505	3,305	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	291	113 0 0	574 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	156 0 0	......	......	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	319,816	1,46,284 0 0	6,34,207 0	43,967 0 0	25,272 0 0	2,15,523 0 0	45,697	25,553	

* Audited up to week ending 27th January 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 139 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th March 1900 on 1,158 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,158 miles open	122,810	52,800	7,45,230	94,010	16,930	(a)1,64,340	27,540	(b)35,476	63,016
Or per mile of railway	106·05	45·60	643·55	81·70	14 62	141·92	...	......	......
For previous 9 6/7 weeks of half-year	1,286,710	5,74,020	6,977,170	8,68,880	1,80,600	16,23,500	268,853	308,850	577,703
Total for 10 6/7 weeks ...	1,409,520	6,26,820	7,722,400	9,63,190	1,97,530	17,87,840	296,393	344,326	640,719
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,016 miles open	112,113	47,102	527,247	69,532	17,476	1,34,110	21,629	(c)29,032	50,661
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	120·81	50·70	518·94	68·44	17·20	130·40	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,287,786	5,47,990	6,861,019	8,93,435	1,84,086	16,27,511	239,053	313,028	552,081

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,868 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 4,870 " "

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,015	218	8,619	315	18	551	176	76	252
Or per mile of railway	[illegible] 39	12·11	480·50	17·50	1 00	30·61	......	......	...
For previous 9 6/7 weeks of half-year	11,571	2,481	81,249	4,4[illegible]5	75	7,041	1,589	949	2,538
Total for 10 6/7 weeks ...	12,586	2,699	89,898	4,8[illegible]0	83	7,592	1,765	1,025	2,790
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	278	345	3,047	249	8	[illegible]	398	106	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71·00	19·19	169·27	13·34	0·43	32·96	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,200	827	10,106	433	17	1,277	1,009	287	1,296

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th March 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	35,934	20,975 0 0	1,70,724 0	12,557 0 0	656 0 0	34,188 0 0	3,291	6,751	10,042
Or per mile of railway	90·74	52·97	393·37	28·93	1·51	83·41	8·31	15·56	23·67
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	282,637	1,76,764 0 0	15,98,005 0	1,11,588 0 0	9,449 0 0	2,97,801 0 0	30,772	63,376	94,148
Total for 10 weeks ...	318,571	1,97,739 0 0	17,68,729 0	1,24,145 0 0	10,105 0 0	3,31,989 0 0	34,063	70,127	104 190
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	52,151	48,120 0 0	2,61,156 0	9,260 0 0	333 0 0	51,[illegible]13 0 0	5,426	8,503	13,929
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	138·33	111·72	605·19	22·31	0·80	134·83	14·39	20·49	34·88
Total to corresponding date of previous year	320,770	2,20,127 0 0	25,13,763 0	1,09,503 0 0	7,420 0 0	3,37,050 0 0	37,797	84,413	122,210

* Includes audited figures for week ending 20th January 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 10th March 1900.			Receipts for week ending 11th March 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 10th March 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 11th March 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
464	34,188	83·41	415	51,713	134·83	434	15,04,800	......	415	13,11,057	......	1,93,812	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th March 1900	14,755	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	13,875	0	0
Increase	880	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th March 1900	289	5	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	272	0	11
Increase	17	4	1
Receipts from 1st January to 17th March 1900	1,40,072	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,29,113	0	0
Increase	10,959	0	0

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd March, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble DR. ASHUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Licensing of the sale of date-juice in Chittagong.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of receipts (and the cost of realizing the same) derived from the licensing of sale of date-juice in the Chittagong Division for the last two years?

"Is the Government aware that date-juice in the Chittagong Division, with the exception, perhaps, of the Cox's Bazar Subdivision of Chittagong, is mainly used by the people in preparing sweet rice or pudding and making *gur*, and is not used or drunk as fermented *tari* to be amenable to *abkari*-duty?

"Having regard to the fact that Dacca and other places have been exempted from assessment of duty in respect of date-juice, will the Government be pleased to extend similar exemption to the Chittagong Division or to such portion of it as the Government may deem fit to exempt?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"The receipts from license-fees for the sale of fermented and unfermented *tari* in the Chittagong Division during the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99 were as follows:—

	Fermented.	Unfermented.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	1,004	1,462	2,466
1898-99	347	1,984	2,331

"It is not possible to give the cost of realizing this revenue, as the work is done by the ordinary district excise staff, and no special establishment is employed.

"Government has no special information as to the manner in which date-juice is used by the people of the Chittagong Division, but by section 62 of the Bengal Excise Act of 1878 the restrictions on the possession of *tari* without a license are abrogated in the case of *tari* when supplied or used for the manufacture of *gur* or molasses. That section is of general application throughout the province.

"The exemption of unfermented *tari* in the Dacca Division is no longer in force, having been withdrawn in 1896."

Zamindari Dak Establishment.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen asked—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the actual establishment maintained out of the zamindari dâk fund, supplementing the statement supplied in answer to the question put by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur?

"Will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry to be made as to (1) whether the Imperial Post Office arrangements have not rendered the maintenance of a separate establishment out of the zamindari dâk fund unnecessary; (2) if not, whether the postal authorities may not be asked to further extend their operations as to render the zamindari dâk unnecessary; (3) or, if it is deemed necessary to retain the tax permanently, whether the assessment cannot be reduced, and whether a fixed rate or a rate on a fixed principle may not be assessed and realized together with road and public works cesses or land-revenue, instead of leaving it to be assessed, from time to time, by the Collectors of districts and realized by a separate establishment as now?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied:—

"The very bulky file containing the manuscript reports yearly furnished during the last ten years by Commissioners on this subject has been laid on the table and is open for the Hon'ble Member's inspection.

"With regard to the second paragraph of the question put by the Hon'ble Member—

(1) Government is satisfied that, for the convenience of the country, the zamindari dâk cess cannot be discontinued, but is absolutely required to supplement the arrangements of the Imperial Post Office.

(2) There is no reason to think that the Postal authorities do not, whenever possible, extend Imperial arrangements.

(3) To fix the rate permanently would, in the opinion of Government, be to deprive the fund of the elasticity which is essential for its proper management. It is at present levied on a fixed principle, *viz.*, the requirements for each district, for a period of five years, and is not realized by a separate establishment, but by one and the same establishment as that which is employed in keeping the land-revenue accounts."

NIGHT TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS ON THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN asked—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that at Laksam junction, on the Assam-Bengal Railway line, great inconvenience is caused to passengers travelling by railway, by reason of their having to tranship at that place at an unusual hour of night, especially when there is no waiting-room for ladies and gentlemen nor any shed for third class passengers? Will the Government be pleased to direct the attention of the Railway authorities to remedy this evil by providing through carriages and waiting-rooms and shelter-shed, or by making some other arrangement?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY replied:—

"The attention of Government has not before been drawn to this matter. Enquiries having been made, it is found that the only passengers by the night service of trains required to change at Laksam are those who have not availed themselves of the through accommodation provided on the mail trains passing Laksam at night. Through first and second class accommodation and a limited amount of through third class accommodation is provided on the mail trains passing Laksam at night between all stations north and south of Laksam and Chandpur, and through third class accommodation is provided on trains between stations north and south of Laksam.

"There are waiting-rooms at Laksam for both ladies and gentlemen, first and second class, and there is a waiting-shed for third class passengers.

"The timing of the mail trains is fixed with reference to the steamer service. There is a second service of trains in the day time, of which passengers who object to night travelling can avail themselves."

EMPLOYMENT OF BOY TICKET-COLLECTORS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—

"I have the honour to ask if the attention of the Government has been called to the employment of boy ticket-collectors at the Sealdah and other stations by the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Whether it is the case that one of these boys was found guilty of assault committed upon a passenger and fined five rupees by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, who described his conduct as "reprehensible," and whether, having regard to the delicate and difficult nature of the duties of a ticket-collector, who has to deal with a large number of ignorant men and women, the bulk of the third class passengers, the Government will consider the propriety of suggesting to the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway the advisability of employing grown-up men as ticket-collectors?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has seen the proceedings in the case, to which his attention was drawn by the Hon'ble Member. He agrees with the Magistrate who tried it, and steps have been taken which will, he trusts, prevent the recurrence of such incidents."

Plague cases in Calcutta and the Mafassal.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, said—

"It appears from the vital statistics published in the newspapers that the number of plague cases in Calcutta is daily increasing and that plague has also appeared in some of the mafassal districts in Bengal. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it contemplates to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"It is true that there has been a considerable and steady rise in the numbers in Calcutta during the past five weeks. The cases have been most numerous in wards 2 and 5.

"As regards the steps taken to check the disease, the Council are aware that the measures on which the Government places most reliance in Calcutta and other large towns are, firstly, to endeavour to obtain the earliest possible information of each case or suspected case, and, secondly, to have the house in which the case occurred disinfected. With regard to the former of these, information is now being furnished more readily; and a few days ago several cases were openly registered as plague at the burning ghâts. Nevertheless, it is a matter for regret that the people themselves, the house-holders, and above all the private medical practitioners, are still far from being sufficiently alive to the great importance of reporting at once cases they come to know of. Under the rules, both house-holders and medical practitioners are legally bound to report cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express a hope that every Member of this Council, their friends, and all who occupy positions of influence in Calcutta will do their utmost to impress on all classes of the people the urgent necessity of notifying every case they happen to hear of to the Health Officer. The public are well aware that Government enforces no measures which are repugnant to the sense of the people, and that no consequences follow to which reasonable objection can be taken. There is, therefore, no excuse for concealment, and the Government are confident that the Health Officer will receive more and more hearty co operation. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself twice visited infected localities within the last ten days with the Chairman and the Health Officer, and has been pleased to see the good will of the people to the efforts made for their help.

"As regards disinfection, which has been our sheet anchor in Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that it has scarcely ever happened that a second case has occurred in a house or room which has once been properly disinfected. Every effort has been and is being made to secure the prompt disinfection, not merely of the actual room occupied by the person attacked, but also of adjoining rooms occupied by his relations or neighbours. Since the disease began to increase, two additional disinfecting gangs have been engaged, and increased attention has been paid to the sanitation of the city.

"The increase of plague in the city has, the Government regret to say, been far surpassed in the Patna Division. The measures taken were described to the Council at the last meeting. The strenuous labours of the local officers are at last meeting with some success, and the reports show greater readiness in the villagers to leave their houses when attacked by plague. On this depends the whole success of the operations. In the town of Barh itself the number of attacks has begun to show a decrease".

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, with the permission of the Hon'ble the President, asked if there had been any bacteriological examinations with regard to these cases.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"No. It is not usual to make such examinations. But I may add that the medical staff are now seeing cases of plague during life."

AMENDMENT OF BENGAL ACT I OF 1869 (*Cruelty to animals*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*).

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 31st March, 1900.

Calcutta;
The 27th March, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd April, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Sadar ·20. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	13	5	
Katwa	15	0	
Raniganj	14	0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather very hot. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·04, Vishnupur 1·29. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·36, Contai ·30, Ghatal ·50. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *boro* good. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpore, Naraingarh, Egra, and Chandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Contai	17	0	
Tamluk	13	0	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Jahanabad ·09. Weather hot during day; cool at night. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rain at Sadar ·03, Ulubaria ·18. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* continues. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅝ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Diamond Harbour ·02. Weather hot and fair. No important crops on the ground. Lands in places are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Rain is wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	16¼	
Basirhat	18½	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar ·25, Meherpur ·03. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished. Lands are being cultivated for *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rain at Sadar ·52, Kandi ·05. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues. Cow-pox reported from thana Barwan in Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall nil. Days hot, nights cool. Ploughing and sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Prospects of crops favourable. Rain is wanted No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	15	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00, Nator 2·53. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Report not received.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·34. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of tobacco nearly finished. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute commenced in places. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·30, Kurseong 1·39, Silliguri ·31. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta* being sown; wheat and barley being harvested. *Terai*—Tobacco being harvested; lands being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy and jute. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Phulbazar 22 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* and sowing of *aus* still going on. Common rice sells at 17 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·04. Weather hot during day. Ploughing for *aus* and jute still continues. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Sirajganj ·85. Weather hot. Prospects good. Prices unchanged. Sporadic cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·80, Manikganj 2·25, Munshiganj ·93, Naraingauj 2·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Paddy and jute being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·66, Jamalpur ·85, Kishorganj 2·33, Netrokona 4·20. Weather hot and stormy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 18 seers and in the subdivisions from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall ·35, Goalundo ·26. Weather hot. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·37, Brahmanbaria 1·27. Weather cloudy. A severe storm passed over Comilla on Wednesday night (28th March) doing some damage. Harvesting of *boro* and *rabi* continues. *Aus* paddy and jute being sown in places. Average price of common rice 15¾ seers per rupee. Water and fodder available.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Feni 1·12. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Senbag. Condition of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·04. Prospects of standing crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* still continues. Extraction of opium completed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* approaching completion. Common rice selling at 13¾ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Fodder and water abundant. Rice at Sadar 12 seers a rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Standing crops looking well. Price of common rice 12 seers 11 chitaks and of *makai* 15 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Opium collection over. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12 and 17½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prospects good. Prices are:—Common rice 13 seers, wheat 11½ seers, barley 17½ seers, *makai* 14½ seers, gram 15½ seers, and *rahar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	per rupee.
Samastipur	15	
Madhubani	15 5/16	

Monghyr.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. *Boro* paddy sowing commenced. Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	12	15	per rupee.
Begusarai	13	13	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather hot with occasional westerly breeze. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of the district. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of tobacco continues. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane going on. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of wheat and other *rabi* crops continuing. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Mahua* crop good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13⅜ seers and of maize 18 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Godda and Jamtara.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur ·54, Kendrapara ·03, Banki ·66. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being planted. Tobacco and *dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	13	

Balasore.—Rain at Sadar 1·68. Threshing of *sarad* and *rabi* continues. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* in ear. Cotton doing well. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at 16⅝, 14, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. Gathering of castor-seeds nearly over. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in the markets of Angul and 9 seers in the bazar and in the Khondmals subdivision. Scarcity of water felt.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Khurda ·03. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* and *moong* ripening, and in some places being harvested. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary. Test-works in Tua, Chabiskud, and Manikpatna continue.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Prospect of *mahua* crop fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee. One test-work being opened in Barkagaon thana.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·24. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers and in the interior 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several places. Fodder and water sufficient. Eight test-works opened. Number at work on Saturday, 31st March—Men 232, women 197, children 13; total 442. There are other works besides those under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner for which no returns received.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¼ seers, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 16 seers 14 chitaks, gram 14 seers 1 chitak, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, *masur* 14 seers 1 chitak, and *mahua* 30 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Test-works opened in Mohuadand and Ranka.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·56. Weather seasonable. Hail and rain in places on the 28th March. Prospects of crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Raghunathpur, Topchanchi, Jharia, and Tundi and outpost Katras. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 13 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Report not received.

General Summary.—There was rain during the week in nearly every district in Bengal and Orissa, and also in Manbhum and Ranchi, which proved useful for preparing the lands for the autumn and winter rice crops. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is practically over, and the collection of opium is finished. Prospects of spring rice are good. Autumn rice and jute are being sown in North and East Bengal. *Mahua* is ripening. Fodder is generally sufficient, but scarcity of water is reported from Angul. The price of rice is reported to have risen in twelve districts and fallen in nine; prices tending to harden in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Test-works are open in Puri, Ranchi, and Palamau. One test-work is being started in Hazaribagh.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd April 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th to 31st March 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
1900. Mar.	25th	148·2	4·5	29·807	83·8	97·4	22·1	75·3	73·8	0·701	63·6	63	WSW and SSW...	121	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, <.
"	26th	146·8	10·0	·932	81·9	96·9	26·9	70·0	73·5	·722	69·5	67	SSW and calm ...	116	Not measurable.	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, o, d, t, <.
"	27th	148·6	9·0	·917	83·1	97·4	25·7	71·7	71·9	·757	70·9	69	SSW and calm ..	81	0·01	Chiefly clear, d, t, <.
"	28th	146·6	9·0	·802	82·8	95·6	22·2	73·4	75·7	·800	72·5	72	SSW and SSE ..	104	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	29th	144·7	5·8	·830	83·0	93·4	19·3	74·1	76·6	·835	73·8	74	SSW and variable	136	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	30th	149·8	4·3	·845	86·2	100·2	23·1	77·1	77·9	·845	74·1	67	SW and S ...	133	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	31st	152·4	8·0	·831	86·6	101·4	23·7	77·7	78·2	·852	74·4	67	SW and SSW ...	155	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·852
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·773
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	50·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	85·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	31·4
The maximum temperature	101·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	19
	%
The mean relative humidity	68
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st March 1900	0·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·09
The total fall from 1st January to 31st March 1900	0·87
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·77

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; <, lightning; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 2nd April 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of December 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,495	30·12	9	·07	1	·008	2,665	22·92	59	·48	14	·12	6[illegible]9	5·16	3,377	28·92	4,178	36·00	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,491	37·44	33	·48	...		1,247	18·72	8	·12	7	·09	402	6·00	1,703	25·56	2,135	32·04	
	Bankura	1,060,668	3,327	37·32	1	·01	8	·08	1,311	15·72	21	·12	12	·12	523	5·76	1,976	22·08	2,297	25·68	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,248	37·56	194	·84	10	·03	4,733	20·76	171	·72	17	·07	1,539	8·28	6,784	30·84	7,432	33·84	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,482	28·68	31	·24	4	·05	2,519	29·16	157	1·80	21	·24	413	4·68	3,145	36·48	3,922	45·48	
	Howrah	763,625	2,517	39·48	203	3·12	4	·06	1,304	20·40	426	6·60	25	·36	692	10·80	2,654	41·64	2,574	40·44	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	6,436	38·28	1,290	8·16	9	·04	5,016	31·68	235	1·44	54	·24	848	5·28	7,446	47·16	6,0[illegible]9	38·16	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,138	19·92	145	2·52	17	·24	573	10·08	435	7·56	33	·48	1,416	24·84	2,619	46·08	2,[illegible]61	41·52	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,821	42·48	482	3·48	...	...	8,036	58·68	9	·06	42	·24	705	5·04	9,294	67·80	6,227	45·36	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	5,030	48·24	462	4·32	...	...	5,061	48·48	4	·03	5	·03	517	4·92	6,149	57·96	3,6[illegible]3	34·56	
	Jessore	1,888,927	6,582	41·76	1,130	7·08	...	...	10,704	67·92	11	·06	34	·12	824	5·16	12,708	80·64	8,[illegible]1	56·40	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,895	48·96	766	7·80	...	...	3,453	35·16	25	·24	25	·24	1,230	12·36	5,490	55·92	4,906	49·92	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,460	45·48	1,134	9·60	...	...	6,413	53·52	18	·12	27	·12	4[illegible]4	3·36	8,016	66·84	5,571	46·44	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	4,705	38·04	563	4·44	...	...	6,285	50·76	21	·12	12	·09	310	2·40	7,191	58·20	7,052	57·24	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	1,928	33·96	84	·48	...	...	2,105	37·08	32	·48	5	·08	59	·96	2,236	39·36	2,366	41·64	
	Darjeeling	223,314	720	39·12	...		...	...	532	28·56	38	2·04	4	·12	86	4·56	661	35·40	743	39·84	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	8,067	47·04	1,554	8·88	...	...	7,[illegible]7	41·16	30	·12	12	·06	440	2·52	9,133	53·04	8,665	51·72	
	Bogra	766,635	2,831	44·28	771	12·00	4	·06	2,112	33·00	11	·12	17	·24	341	5·28	3,25[illegible]	50·88	2,825	44·16	
	Pabna	1,361,223	4,708	41·40	307	7·92	...	...	5,5[illegible]	48·48	98	·24	8	·06	213	1·80	6,[illegible]	58·68	6,585	56·28	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	12,250	61·32	1,728	8·64	2	·009	8,311	41·52	476	2·28	26	·12	2,345	11·76	12,898	64·56	9,915	49·56	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	15,488	53·52	2,236	7·68	7	·02	8,691	30·00	113	·36	25	·06	1,950	6·72	13,024	45·00	11,952	41·28	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	8,511	55·92	728	4·68	1	·006	11,418	75·24	84	·48	14	·08	1[illegible]7	1·16	13,982	91·92	8,958	59·04	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	11,573	64·44	1,060	5·88	...	...	5,448	30·24	53	·24	53	·24	3,044	16·92	9,667	53·76	11,113	61·80	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,792,935	10,591	70·56	335	2·16	...	...	4,179	27·96	111	·72	41	·24	1,413	9·48	6,073	40·80	5,714	38·40	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,678	67·44	243	2·88	...	...	3,236	38·40	12	·12	44	·48	627	7·44	4,102	49·44	3,771	45·00	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,681	43·44	5	·03	...	...	3,126	29·04	10	·08	33	·24	182	1·68	3,356	31·20	4,623	42·96	
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	6,174	41·76	131	·84	3	·01	2,675	18·00	138	·84	39	·24	1,081	7·20	4,067	27·48	4,428	29·88	
	Gaya	2,138,331	8,[illegible]55	45·36	35	·12	59	·24	3,443	19·32	30	·12	64	·24	861	4·80	4,492	25·20	5,033	28·20	
	Shahabad	2,060,570	6,357	3 96	118	·60	1	·004	4,[illegible]21	23·40	7	·03	43	·24	889	5·16	5,079	29·52	5,558	32·28	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,948	38·64	192	·84	30	·12	2,1[illegible]2	10·56	176	·84	84	·36	2,386	11·52	5,056	24·60	7,149	34·68	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,376	34·68	9	·04	15	·08	3,1[illegible]	20·16	5	·02	25	·12	959	6·12	4,152	26·76	5,630	36·24	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	9,685	42·84	150	·60	29	·12	4,217	18·60	63	·24	34	·12	1,296	5·52	5,759	25·44	7,756	34·20	
	Darbhanga	3,801,955	8,850	37·80	534	2·52	...	..	5,545	23·64	116	·48	43	·12	974	4·08	7,272	31·08	7,391	31·56	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,136	42·00	102	·60	7	·03	3,591	21·12	2[illegible]	·12	67	·36	785	4·56	4,573	26·88	5,840	34·32	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	6,054	35·64	488	2·88	36	·12	5,429	32·40	21	·12	35	·12	541	3·12	6,619	39·00	5,898	34·68	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,463	33·60	951	5·76	7	·03	7,163	44·16	10	·06	15	·08	243	1·44	8,380	51·72	7,583	46·68	
	Malda	814,919	2,842	41·76	918	13·44	1	·01	4,363	64·20	14	·12	6	·08	202	2·88	5,504	81·00	3,686	54·24	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	5,234	35·76	118	·72	20	·12	2,051	13·92	21	·12	17	·10	367	2·40	2,5[illegible]4	17·64	3,072	21·00	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,871	36·24	502	3·00	371	2·28	2,884	17·88	3[illegible]	2·28	59	·36	1,827	11·28	6,028	37·32	5,705	35·28	
	Balasore	994,675	2,750	33·12	120	1·44	29	·24	1,436	17·28	174	2·04	21	·24	1,274	15·36	3,054	36·84	2,984	35·88	
	Puri	944,998	2,532	32·04	87	1·08	296	3·72	740	9·56	247	3·12	34	·36	1,330	16·80	2,734	34·68	2,531	32·04	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,694	48·36	...	...	3	·09	1,892	19·44	11	·10	31	·24	461	4·68	2,398	24·60	2,976	30·60	
	Ranchi	1,128,565	3,969	42·12	...	...	23	·12	1,153	12·24	83	·84	19	·12	863	8·52	2,077	22·08	2,373	24·12	
	Palamau	596,770	2,342	47·04	...	...	17	·24	1,451	29·16	2	·03	12	·24	280	5·52	1,762	35·40	1,472	29·52	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,810	38·28	33	·24	...	...	1,335	13·32	15	·12	16	·12	418	4·20	1,817	18·24	1,9[illegible]1	19·92	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,723	37·80	...	...	3	·06	651	14·28	7	·12	29	·36	99	2·16	780	17·04	964	21·12	
	Total ...	71,069,617	2,56,906	43·20	20,627	3·48	1,014	·12	180,481	30·36	4,149	·60	1,295	·12	42,204	6·72	247,770	41·76	234,412	39·48	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	2,51,154	42·36	14,555	2·40	766	·12	177,190	29·88	4,514	·72	1,233	·12	38,154	6·00	234,412	39·48	...	...	
	Difference + or − ...	......	+ 4,852	+ ·84	+ 6,072	+ 1·08	+ 248	Equal	+ 3,291	+ ·48	− 365	− ·12	+ 62	Equal	+ 4,050	+ ·72	+ 13,358	+ 2·28	...	...	

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of December 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	71	24·60	...	...	...	...	163	35·76	15	5·16	1	·24	28	9·84	147	51·12	153	53·16	
Midnapore ..	2. Midnapore	32,264	102	37·92	...	...	...	...	123	45·72	15	5·52	1	·36	38	14·04	177	65·76	125	46·44	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	164	37·68	1	·36	1	·36	65	23·52	22	7·92	...	...	19	6·84	108	39·12	164	59·16	
	4. Serampore	35,952	96	32·04	7	2·28	...	...	108	36·00	48	15·96	...	...	24	7·92	187	62·40	188	62·64	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	370	38·04	44	4·44	1	·09	313	32·16	148	15·24	3	·36	194	19·92	705	72·48	447	45·96	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	51	19·44	4	1·44	...	...	38	14·40	6	2·28	...	...	10	3·72	58	22·08	59	22·44	
	7. Maniktala	32,565	43	15·60	...	...	...	...	22	7·92	9	3·24	...	...	7	2·52	38	13·80	52	18·96	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	91	31·80	25	8·64	...	...	103	36·00	26	9·00	4	1·52	25	8·64	183	63·96	104	36·36	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	95	27·24	14	3·96	...	...	118	33·84	17	4·80	1	·24	17	4·80	167	48·03	165	47·40	
	10. Garden Reach ..	27,924	73	31·32	...	...	...	...	78	33·48	...	...	...	...	13	5·52	91	39·00	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	62	20·76	4	1·32	...	...	91	30·60	24	8·04	1	·24	16	5·40	136	45·72	124	41·64	
	12. Naihati	29,724	90	36·24	...	...	1	·36	58	35·52	19	7·56	6	2·40	11	4·32	125	50·40	127	52·32	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,138	19·92	145	2·52	17	·24	573	10·08	435	7·56	33	·48	1,416	24·84	2,619	46·08	2,300	41·52	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	44	20·64	...	...	...	...	117	54·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	54·96	91	42·72	
	15. Santipur	30,437	101	39·72	...	...	...	...	162	63·84	3	1·08	2	·72	35	13·68	202	79·56	134	53·52	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	43	21·84	4	2·04	...	...	99	50·52	1	·48	...	...	1	·48	105	53·52	106	54·00	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	56	31·32	36	20·16	...	...	88	49·32	...	...	...	...	13	7·20	157	76·68	61	34·08	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	84	43·32	2	·96	...	...	33	16·92	17	8·88	1	·48	2	·96	55	28·32	59	30·36	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	318	46·20	47	6·72	...	...	225	33·12	75	10·80	3	·36	156	22·68	509	73·80	359	52·20	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	32	15·84	...	...	...	...	42	20·88	2	·96	1	·48	8	3·96	53	26·40	50	24·84	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	494	35·88	6	·36	...	...	198	14·28	47	3·36	8	·48	178	12·84	437	31·68	494	35·88	
	22. Bihar	47,723	207	51·96	...	...	...	...	71	17·76	3	·72	1	·24	14	3·48	89	22·32	119	29·16	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	111	29·88	...	...	...	...	29	7·80	4	1·08	1	·24	15	3·96	49	13·20	116	28·56	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	263	39·24	2	·24	41	6·12	156	23·28	13	1·92	3	·36	74	11·04	289	43·08	233	34·56	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,005	62	15·84	...	...	...	...	32	8·16	1	·24	...	...	13	3·24	46	11·76	81	20·64	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	67	35·28	...	...	...	...	39	20·52	...	...	1	·48	7	3·60	47	24·72	51	26·88	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	198	41·40	1	·12	...	...	74	15·48	5	·96	1	·12	59	12·24	140	29·28	108	22·56	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	43	22·56	...	...	...	...	53	27·84	2	·96	...	...	20	10·44	75	39·48	80	42·12	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	147	35·76	23	5·52	...	...	65	15·84	2	·48	...	...	38	9·24	128	31·20	124	30·24	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	89	49·68	1	·48	...	...	21	11·64	...	...	...	...	32	17·76	54	30·00	74	41·28	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	254	41·40	239	38·88	...	...	102	16·56	2	·24	1	·12	165	26·88	509	82·92	227	36·96	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	67,077	214	44·88	...	...	...	...	126	26·40	...	...	1	·12	35	7·32	162	33·96	185	38·88	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	238	41·28	10	1·68	...	...	148	25·68	6	·96	3	·48	28	4·80	195	33·81	213	36·96	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	130	33·00	8	1·92	...	...	53	13·44	17	4·32	1	·24	31	7·80	110	27·96	106	26·88	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	76	43·80	...	...	...	...	20	11·52	7	3·96	...	...	26	15·00	53	30·60	59	33·96	
Puri ...	36. Puri	25,794	74	30·72	2	·72	4	1·56	19	7·80	...	...	...	...	47	19·36	72	30·00	85	35·40	
Lohardaga ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	96	56·64	...	...	16	9·36	49	28·92	4	2·28	3	1·68	23	13·56	95	56·04	40	23·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	5,827	30·72	625	3·24	81	·36	3,547	20·28	996	5·16	82	·36	2,838	14·88	8,469	44·64	7,312	38·59	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years	......	5,229	27·60	363	1·80	22	·10	3,913	20·64	954	4·92	79	·36	1,981	10·44	7,312	38·52	......	......	
	Difference + or −	......	+598	+3·12	+262	+1·44	+59	+·26	−66	−·36	+42	+·24	+3	Equal	+857	+4·44	+1,157	+6·12	......	......	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 31st March 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of February 1900, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
		From Allahabad ... 86		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia 120						
Highest Gauge Reading.		26th August 1889. 253·47		26th August, 1889. 241·43		31st August 1898. 200·83		14th August 1879. 163·35		24th August 1894. 129·43		23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 63·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.				Below zero.																Below zero.	
1st ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·83	197·63	1·58	167·47	6·70	140·93	3·50	105·35	0·17	68·17	1·04	43·04	4·33	13·27	2·44	36·18	3·25	7·85	0·15	148·61
2nd ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·75	197·55	1·58	167·47	6·60	140·83	3·50	105·35	0·08	68·08	1·29	43·29	4·75	13·69	2·44	36·18	3·40	7·70	0·15	148·61
3rd ...	...	0·67	205·55	0·67	197·47	1·75	167·30	6·60	140·83	3·58	105·43	0·08	68·08	1·60	43·60	5·08	14·02	2·42	36·16	3·00	7·30	0·20	148·56
4th ...	...	0·67	205·55	0·67	197·47	1·75	167·30	6·60	140·83	3·58	105·43	0·00	68·00	1·75	43·75	5·25	14·19	2·42	36·16	3·30	7·60	0·30	148·46
												Below zero.											
5th ...	...	0·67	205·55	0·67	197·47	1·83	167·22	6·50	140·73	3·58	105·43	0·08	67·92	1·79	43·79	5·00	13·94	2·42	36·16	3·50	7·80	0·35	148·41
6th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·67	197·47	1·83	167·22	6·50	140·73	3·50	105·35	0·08	67·92	1·79	43·79	4·92	13·86	2·42	36·16	3·20	7·50	0·40	148·36
7th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·67	197·47	1·83	167·22	6·40	140·63	3·50	105·35	0·17	67·83	1·75	43·75	4·67	13·61	2·38	36·12	3·10	7·40	0·40	148·36
8th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·67	197·47	1·83	167·22	6·20	140·43	3·42	100·27	0·17	67·83	1·73	43·73	4·42	13·36	2·38	36·12	3·00	7·30	0·40	148·36
9th ...	...	0·75	205·47	0·67	197·47	1·92	167·13	6·00	140·23	3·42	105·27	0·25	67·75	1·67	43·67	4·08	13·02	2·35	36·09	2·60	6·90	0·00	148·76
10th ...	...	0·75	205·47	0·67	197·47	1·92	167·13	6·00	140·23	3·42	105·27	0·25	67·75	1·60	43·60	3·83	12·77	2·35	36·09	2·50	6·80	0·10	148·66
																						Above zero.	
11th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·83	197·63	1·92	167·13	5·90	140·13	3·42	105·27	0·33	67·67	1·36	43·56	3·75	12·69	2·35	36·09	2·30	6·60	0·20	148·96
12th ...	...	0·83	205·39	1·00	197·80	1·92	167·13	5·80	140·03	3·42	105·27	0·33	67·67	1·50	43·50	3·75	12·69	2·33	36·07	2·15	6·45	0·30	149·06
13th ...	...	0·83	205·39	1·00	197·80	1·92	167·13	5·60	139·83	3·42	105·27	0·33	67·67	1·42	43·42	4·00	12·94	2·33	36·07	2·60	6·90	0·35	149·11
14th ...	...	0·92	205·30	0·92	197·72	1·92	167·13	5·50	139·73	3·42	105·27	0·42	67·58	1·35	43·35	4·25	13·19	2·33	36·07	2·50	6·80	0·50	149·26
15th ...	...	0·92	205·30	0·87	197·67	1·92	167·13	5·50	139·73	3·50	105·35	0·42	67·58	1·29	43·29	4·33	13·27	2·31	36·05	2·45	6·75	0·55	149·31
16th ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·83	197·63	1·92	167·13	5·40	139·63	3·50	105·35	0·50	67·50	1·21	43·21	4·42	13·36	2·31	35·05	2·50	6·80	0·50	149·26
17th ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·83	197·63	1·83	167·22	5·30	139·53	3·42	105·27	0·50	67·50	1·14	43·14	4·50	13·44	2·29	36·03	2·85	7·15	0·30	149·06
18th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·79	197·59	1·83	167·22	5·20	139·43	3·42	105·27	0·58	67·42	1·08	43·08	4·58	13·52	2·29	36·03	2·80	7·10	1·00	149·76
19th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·75	197·55	1·83	167·22	5·10	139·33	3·42	105·27	0·58	67·42	1·04	43·04	4·50	13·44	2·29	36·03	3·00	7·30	1·50	150·26
20th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·71	197·51	1·92	167·13	5·00	139·23	2·33	104·19	0·67	67·33	0·98	42·98	4·42	13·36	2·29	36·03	3·00	7·30	1·60	150·36
21st ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·67	197·47	1·92	167·13	5·00	139·23	2·17	104·02	0·67	67·33	0·94	42·94	4·25	13·19	2·29	36·03	2·90	7·20	1·60	150·36
22nd ...	...	1·25	204·97	0·62	197·42	2·00	167·05	4·90	139·13	2·17	104·03	0·75	67·25	0·92	42·92	4·00	12·94	2·27	36·01	2·75	7·05	1·55	150·31
23rd ...	...	1·25	204·97	0·58	197·38	2·17	166·88	4·80	139·03	2·00	103·85	0·75	67·25	0·87	42·87	3·83	12·77	2·27	36·01	2·60	6·90	1·55	150·31
24th ...	...	1·33	204·89	0·54	197·34	2·25	166·80	4·70	138·93	2·00	103·85	0·83	67·17	0·83	42·83	3·75	12·69	2·27	36·01	2·65	6·95	1·50	150·26
25th ...	...	1·33	204·89	0·54	197·34	2·33	166·72	4·70	138·93	2·00	103·85	0·83	67·17	0·81	42·81	3·67	12·61	2·27	36·01	2·70	7·00	1·50	150·26
26th ...	...	1·33	204·89	0·50	197·30	2·33	166·72	4·70	138·93	1·58	103·43	0·83	67·17	0·75	42·75	3·67	12·61	2·27	36·01	2·80	7·10	1·45	150·21
27th ...	...	1·42	204·80	0·42	197·22	2·33	166·72	4·60	138·83	1·58	103·43	0·92	67·08	0·71	42·71	3·58	12·52	2·25	35·99	2·85	7·15	1·55	150·31
28th ...	...	1·50	204·72	0·33	197·13	2·42	166·63	4·60	138·83	1·58	103·43	0·92	67·08	0·67	42·67	3·83	12·77	2·25	35·99	3·10	7·40	1·50	150·26

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 1st April 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	852	2,75,900	4,572	690	1,11,440	1,784
Jute	16	14,375	140	21	8,075	120
Firewood	31	26,175	388	28	20,895	309
Other articles	725	2,16,920	2,875	617	1,45,065	1,809
Total ...	1,624	5,33,370	7,975	1,356	2,85,475	4,022

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of January 1900, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1900. Up.	1900. Down.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Animals	3	......	....	......	3	......	3	......
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,303	319	2,187	116	2,622	2,303	319	......
Cotton, raw	...	3	1	3	3	4	......	1
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	58	......	37	......	58	37	21	......
Ditto, Indian	32	......	...	......	32	......	32	......
Piece-goods, European	108	......	93	......	108	93	15	......
Ditto, Indian	3	1	1	......	4	1	3	......
Others	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Chemicals excepting saltpetre	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Drugs—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Medical preparations	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	6	......	2	......	6	2	4	......
Turmeric	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tanning Barks	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Others	......	......			......		......	
Fodder—								
Oil cake	7	7	......	......	14	......	14	......
Hay, straw and grass	924	415	......	......	1,339	......	1,339	......
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	58	28	28	61	86	94	......	8
Rice in the husk	20	3,656	1	1,170	3,676	1,171	2,505	......
Do. not in the husk	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Jawar and bajra	31	930	24	29	961	53	908	......
Gram and pulse	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
Wheat flour	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned } Raw }	......	19	......	99	19	99	......	80
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned } Raw }	......	3	......	......	3	......	3	......
Horns—								
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute	......	38	......	......	38	......	38	......
Jute—								
Raw	6	488	......	261	494	261	233	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	78	8	21	4	86	25	61	......
Lac—								
Leather—								
Unwrought	......	......	3	......	......	3	......	3
Wrought excepting boots and shoes	......	......		......	......		......	
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	3	......	1	......	3	1	2	......
Wine	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......				
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	4	3	10	2	7	12	......	5
Brass, ditto							......	
Iron and Steel—								
Cast	1	......	7	......	1	7	......	6
Unwrought	5	......	11	......	5	11	5	5
Wrought	6	......		......	6		......	
Manufactures	3	2	5	......	5	5	......	
Others	21	22	23	30	43	53	......	10
Oils—								
Kerosine	118	16	82	7	134	89	45	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut	8	......	12	......	8	12	......	4
Mustard and rape	34	......	41	......	34	41	......	7
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	19	......	14	19	14	5	......
Rape and mustard	14	73	21	8	87	29	58	......
Til or jinjili	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
*Paper and Pasteboard	7	......	5	......	7	5	2	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	6	......	4	......	6	4	2	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	4	......	1	4	1	3	......
Others	62	4	823	263	66	1,086	......	1,020

Articles.	1900. Up.	1900. Down.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	203	......	220	10	203	230	33	......
Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1	437	......	484	438	484	......	46
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Chillies	15	11	17	11	26	28	......	2
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	3	1	4	1	4	5	......	1
Stone and lime	50	4	33	33	54	66	......	12
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	13	1	13	......	14	13	1	......
Unrefined—								
Sugar	30	97	13	94	127	107	20	......
Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery, and other saccharine produce.	......	87	...	......	87		87	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	40	1	38	......	41	38	3	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	2	......	1	......	2	1	1	......
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	43	12	42	......	55	42	13	......
Manufactures	5	5	......	......	10	......	10	......
Wool, raw—								
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts of manufactures	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	211	100	125	157	311	282	29	......
Total ...	4,610	6,814	3,953	2,861	11,424	6,814	5,820	1,210

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

Calcutta, *the 29th March 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1900 on 1,836·79 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 384,590	3,92,158 13 0	51,29,831 10	10,16,627 3 0	31,303 0 0	14,40,089 0 0	103,944	200,492	304,436
Or per mile of railway ...		213 8 1		553 7 8	17 0 8	784 0 5			
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	3,126,795*	33,24,439 8 0*	4,56,62,017 30†	†93,64,990 0 0	2,82,676 0 0‡	1,29,72,105 8 0	893,320§	1,750,704§	2,644,024
Total for 9½ weeks ...	3,511,385	37,16,598 5 0	5,07,91,849 0	1,03,81,617 3 0	3,13,979 0 0	1,44,12,194 8 0	997,264	1,951,196	2,948,460
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	407,918	4,11,301 7 0	47,04,794 0	8,64,958 15 7	21,950 8 5	12,98,270 15 0	96,232	175,045	271,277
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	..	240 1 10	.....	504 14 0	12 13 0	757 12 10			.....
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	3,410,586	37,44,209 13 11	4,64,41,254 20	87,12,388 8 6	2,00,515 4 2	1,26,57,113 10 7	968,880	1,080,742	2,635,622

(a) The decrease is due to *Sevaratri* festival in the corresponding period of 1899.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts and also in coal.
* Added No. of passengers 8,345 and deducted Rs. 8,44[illegible] }
† Ditto Mds. 14,18[illegible] ,, ,, 11,340 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th and 27th January 1900.
‡ Deducted ,, 13,388 }
§ Audited figures up to 27th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,611	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,30,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 13 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,41,459	50,37,510	10,71,043	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 8
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th ,, ..	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	31,964	14,71,129	800	289,956	5 1 2
1,710·53	Ditto 3rd February ..	386,585	4,36,841	48,94,899	9,02,858	36,436	14,36,135	840	304,000	4 11 7
1,710·53	Ditto 10th ,, ...	369,016	3,72,406	56,05,581	10,83,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	303,437	4 14 9
1,710·53	Ditto 17th ,, ...	385,923	3,84,482	53,90,415	11,04,398	34,702	15,23,582	891	305,039	4 15 8
1,710·53	Ditto 24th ,, .	365,373	3,73,375	54,07,113	11,38,500	33,738	15,45,703	904	303,119	5 1 7
1,764·59	Ditto 3rd March ..	390,105	4,08,522	50,89,427	10,78,821	32,211	15,19,554	861	300,301	5 1 0
1,836·79	Ditto 10th ,, ...	384,590	3,92,160	51,29,831	10,16,627	31,303	14,40,089	784	304,436	4 11 8
	Totals up to date ...	3,511,385	37,16,599	5,07,91,849	1,03,81,617	3,13,979	1,44,12,195	846	2,948,460	4 14 3

*Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—*concluded. **1899.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,066	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th ,, ..	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	250,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February .	306,675	3,55,933	47,40,924	9,30,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th ,, .	351,509	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	738	250,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th ,, .	305,765	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,240	21,405	13,01,303	760	264,561	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th ,, .	363,644	4,08,286	52,67,598	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th ,, ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
	Totals up to date ...	3,410,586	37,44,210	4,64,41,255	87,12,388	2,00,516	1,26,57,114	739	2,645,623	4 12 10

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,103	5,851 1 0	42,332 0	1,272 11 0	8 0 0	7,131 12 0	1,001	187	1,188
Or per mile of railway	..	263 3 4	......	57 4 0	0 5 9	320 13 1	......	......	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	*209,813	*52,417 5 0	†2,91,900 0	†8,226 6 0	‡78 0 0	60,721 11 0	§9,520	§1,879	11,399
Total for 9½ weeks .	232,916	58,268 6 0	3,34,232 0	9,490 1 0	86 0 0	67,853 7 0	10,521	2,066	12,587
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year . ..	[illegible],631	10,614 10 10	18,443 20	767 5 0	5 8 0	11,387 7 10	1,242	144	1,386
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	477 7 11	......	34 8 3	0 3 11	512 4 1	......	......	...
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year	24[illegible],258	60,589 14 8	1,92,108 20	6,613 2 0	93 4 0	67,296 4 8	10,779	1,410	12,189

(a) The decrease is due to *Sevaratri* festival in the corresponding period of 1899.
* Added No. of passengers 1,336 and deducted Rs. 21 }
† Do. Mds. 35,576 and ,, 15 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th January 1900.
‡ Do. ,, 9 }
§ Audited figures up to 27th January 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January ...	10,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th " ..	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
22·23	Ditto 3rd February ...	20,374	5,055	24,968	807	8	5,870	264	1,188	4 15 1
22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	22,611	5,541	36,482	963	8	6,512	293	1,188	5 7 8
22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	27,531	6,977	34,141	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12 4
22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	22,670	5,686	40,311	1,271	7	6,964	313	1,188	5 13 9
22·23	Ditto 3rd March .	37,030	10,427	33,509	1,061	7	11,495	517	1,408	8 2 8
22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	23,103	5,851	42,332	1,273	8	7,132	321	1,188	6 0 1
	Totals up to date ...	232,916	58,268	3,34,232	9,499	86	67,853	310	12,587	5 6 3

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January . ..	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,370	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th " .	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ...	21,821	5,245	18,302	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th " ..	20,754	7,633	20,260	783	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,414	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
	Totals up to date .	244,658	60,590	1,92,109	6,613	93	67,296	303	12,189	5 8 4

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			* Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,420	17,055 9 0	83,223 20	10,532 10 0	65 0 0	27,653 3 0	7,304	3,300	10,604
Or per mile of railway	......	105 2 0	......	64 14 9	0 6 5	170 7 2	......	......	......
For previous 8⅞ weeks of half-year	* 137,818	* 1,17,121 2 0	† 8,39,416 30	† 98,189 8 0	‡ 624 0 0	‡ 2,15,934 10 0	§ 61,060	§ 31,448	92,508
Total for 9⅞ weeks ...	156,238	1,34,176 11 0	9,22,640 10	1,08,722 2 0	689 0 0	2,43,587 13 0	68,364	34,748	103,112
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,894½	17,864 0 7	85,037 20	13,447 2 0	73 12 6	31,384 15 1	7,470	3,361	10,831
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	110 1 9	......	82 14 2	0 7 3	193 7 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year	182,313½	1,44,026 0 11	8,14,974 0	99,668 8 5	678 6 0	2,44,973 15 4	68,966	33,024	101,990

* Deducted No. of passengers 687 and Rs. 3,872 }
† Added Mds. 3,471 and " 2,193 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th January 1900.
‡ Ditto " 55 }
§ Audited figures up to 27th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January	28,523	26,906	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th January ...	14,208	10,695	78,419	11,799	44	22,538	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	Ditto 27th " ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 8
162·24	Ditto 3rd February ...	14,778	12,389	97,641	10,518	64	22,971	142	11,711	1 15 5
162·24	Ditto 10th " ...	15,803	12,029	1,14,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2 0 0
162·24	Ditto 17th " ..	16,951	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	143	9,940	2 5 5
162·24	Ditto 24th " ..	16,040	14,221	93,615	12,500	63	26,784	165	9,870	2 11 5
162·24	Ditto 3rd March ..	17,301	16,268	83,169	9,871	63	26,202	162	10,033	2 9 9
162·24	Ditto 10th " ...	18,420	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,653	170	10,604	2 9 9
	Totals up to date ...	156,238	1,34,176	9,22,640	1,08,722	689	2,43,687	152	1,03,112	2 5 10

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earning.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,158	170	48,883	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,043	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	Ditto 28th ,, ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	Ditto 4th February .	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	Ditto 11th ,,	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	2[illegible],946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	Ditto 18th ,, .	18,935	14,872	69,099	9,803	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	Ditto 25th ,, .	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	Ditto 4th March .	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	Ditto 11th ,, ..	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
	Totals up to date ...	182,314	1,44,626	8,14,974	99,069	678	2,44,978	151	101,990	2 6 5

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,244	6,107 4 0	56,656 0	4,371 1 0	21 0 0	10,499 5 0	1,640	586	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.. ...	77 8 8	.....	55 8 0	0 4 3	133 4 11	...	... ..	...
For previous 8 6/7 weeks of half-year	* 92,931	* 47,154 9 0	† 4,94,833 30	† 35,407 4 0	‡ 186 0 0	82,747 13 0	§ 13,382	§ 6,334	19,716
Total for 9 6/7 weeks ...	104,175	53,261 13 0	5,51,489 30	39,778 5 0	207 0 0	93,247 2 0	15,022	6,920	21,942
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	......	......	......	... ..	......	... ..	......	...

* Added number of passengers 604 and Rs. 68 }
† Ditto Mds. 1,618 ,, 823 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th January 1900.
‡ Deducted ,, 3 }
§ Audited figures up to 27th January 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January .	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,896	4,425	60,958	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
*78·83	Ditto 27th ,, ...	10,125	4,975	60,003	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
78·83	Ditto 3rd February ...	9,694	5,092	52,417	2,947	19	8,058	102	2,226	3 9 11
78·83	Ditto 10th ,, ...	10,786	5,480	51,761	3,685	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 2 0
78·83	Ditto 17th ,, ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,330	20	10,583	134	2,226	4 12 1
78·83	Ditto 24th ,, ...	10,859	5,843	62,532	4,374	20	10,237	130	2,226	4 9 7
78·83	Ditto 3rd March ...	10,824	6,016	52,550	4,263	20	10,299	131	2,226	4 10 0
78·76	Ditto 10th ,, ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,499	133	2,226	4 11 6
	Totals up to date ...	104,175	53,261	5,51,490	39,779	207	93,247	120	21,942	4 4 0

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1900 on 1,836·79 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	332,442	3,54,984 9 0	50,68,040 10	(b) 9,75,758 8 0	31,652 0 0	13,62,395 1 0	99,877	203,342	303,219
Or per mile of railway ...	......	193 4 2	... ..	531 3 8	17 3 9	741 11 7	......	......	......
For previous 9 6/7 weeks of half-year	* 3,514,283	* 37,14,194 5 0	† 5,06,10,231 0	† 1,03,80,614 3 0	‡ 3,09,441 0 0	1,44,04,249 8 0	§ 1,000,808	§ 1,937,779	2,938,677
Total for 10 6/7 weeks ...	3,846,725	40,69,178 14 0	5,56,78,271 10	1,13,56,372 11 0	3,41,093 0 0	1,57,66,644 9 0	1,100,775	2,141,121	3,241,896
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	340,313½	3,67,247 13 10	47,40,392 0	8,39,299 12 2	24,262 14 4	12,30,810 8 4	93,955	175,696	269,651
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	214 5 9	......	489 14 5	14 2 7	718 6 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	3,750,890½	41,11,457 11 9	5,11,81,646 20	95,51,688 4 8	2,24,778 2 6	1,38,87,924 2 11	1,062,835	1,842,438	2,905,273

(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 2,898 and deducted Rs. 2,404 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd February 1900.
† Deducted Mds. 1,81,618, " " " 1,003 }
‡ Do. " 4,538 }
§ Audited figures up to 3rd February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,710·53*	13 days of January ...	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 12 4
1,710·53*	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
1,710·53*	" " 27th " ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	800	289,256	5 1 4
1,710·67*	" " 3rd Feb. ..	359,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
1,710·53	" " 10th " ..	369,016	3,72,406	56,06,581	10,83,965	36,387	14,92,758	873	303,137	4 14 9
1,710·53	" " 17th " ...	385,923	3,84,482	53,99,415	11,04,308	34,792	15,23,582	891	306,030	4 15 8
1,710·53	" " 24th " ...	375,353	3,73,375	54,02,123	11,38,590	33,738	15,45,703	904	303,110	5 1 7
1,764·59	" " 3rd Mar. ...	390,405	4,08,522	50,89,427	10,78,821	32,211	15,19,554	861	300,301	5 1 0
1,836·79	" " 10th " ...	384,590	3,02,159	51,29,831	10,10,627	31,303	14,40,089	784	304,436	4 11 8
1,836·79	" " 17th " ...	332,442	3,54,985	50,68,040	9,75,758	31,652	13,62,395	742	303,229	4 7 11
	Totals up to date ...	3,846,725	40,69,180	5,56,78,271	1,13,56,373	3,41,093	1,57,66,645	835	3,241,896	4 13 10

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	" " 28th " ...	294,919	3,27,060	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	" " 4th Feb. .	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	" " 11th " ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	" " 18th " ..	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	" " 25th " ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,312	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	" " 4th Mar. ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	" " 11th " ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	" " 18th " ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,202	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
	Totals up to date ...	3,750,900	41,11,458	5,11,81,647	95,51,688	2,25,778	1,38,87,924	737	2,905,273	4 12 6

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,404	5,533 3 0	38,286 30	1,226 12 0	8 0 0	6,767 15 0	1,014	174	1,188
Or per mile of railway ..	......	248 14 6	.....	55 3 0	0 5 9	304 7 3	.. .	... ..	.....
For previous 9 6/7 weeks of half-year	* 234,165	* 58,439 6 0	† 3,28,238 0	† 9,473 1 0	‡ 85 0 0	67,997 7 0	§ 10,518	§ 2,069	§ 12,587
Total for 10 6/7 weeks ...	2,56,569	63,972 9 0	3,66,524 30	10,699 13 0	93 0 0	74,765 6 0	11,532	2,243	13,775
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,486	5,623 11 11	17,431 0	745 13 0	15 2 0	6,384 10 11	1,090	120	1,210
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	252 15 8	......	33 8 9	0 10 11	287 3 4	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	268,144	66,213 10 7	2,09,539 20	7,358 15 0	108 6 0	73,680 15 7	11,869	1,530	13,399

* Added number of passengers 1,249 and Rs. 174 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd February 1900.
† Deducted Mds. 5,994 and " 26 }
‡ Do. " 1 }
§ Audited figures up to 3rd February 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	" " 27th "	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	" " 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
22·23	" " 10th " ...	22,611	5,541	36,442	963	8	6,512	293	1,188	5 7 8
22·23	" " 17th " ...	27,531	6,977	34,141	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12 4
22·23	" " 24th " ...	22,676	5,686	40,401	1,271	7	6,964	313	1,188	5 13 9
22·23	" " 3rd March	37,030	10,427	53,509	1,061	7	11,495	517	1,408	8 2 8
22·23	" " 10th "	23,103	5,851	42,532	1,273	8	7,132	321	1,188	6 0 1
22·23	" " 17th "	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11 2
	Totals up to date ...	2,56,560	63,972	3,66,525	10,700	93	74,765	310	13,775	5 6 10

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	" " 28th "	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,914	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	" " 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	" " 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	" " 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	" " 25th " ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	783	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	" " 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	" " 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	" " 18th " ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
	Totals up to date ..	268,144	66,214	2,09,540	7,359	108	73,681	301	13,399	5 8 0

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 17,840	(a) 17,135 2 0	93,769 30	10,657 11 0	66 0 0	27,858 13 0	8,200	2,534	10,734
Or per mile of railway ...	...	105 9 10	...	65 11 1	0 6 6	171 11 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9⅖ weeks of half-year	*1,56,144	*1,33,724 11 0	†9,11,774 10	†1,07,652 2 0	‡703 0 0	2,42,079 13 0	§68,591	§33,068	1,01,659
Total for 10⅖ weeks ...	1,73,984	1,50,859 13 0	10,05,544 0	1,18,309 13 0	769 0 0	2,69,938 10 0	76,791	35,602	1,12,393
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,330	20,109 0 3	82 677 20	12,197 5 1	50 4 0	32,356 9 4	7,373	3,586	10,959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	123 15 2	......	75 2 11	0 4 11	199 7 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year	2,03,643½	1,94,735 1 2	8,97,651 20	1,11,865 13 6	728 10 0	2,77,329 8 8	76,339	36,610	1,12,949

(a) The decrease is chiefly due to the running of two extra troop trains in the corresponding period of 1899 from the I. M. Ry. to N.-W. Ry, *viâ* Umballa Cantonment.

* Deducted No. of passengers 94 and Rs. 452 }
† Ditto Mds 10,866 and " 1,070 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd February 1900.
‡ Added " 14 }
§ Audited figures up to 3rd February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 1
*162·24	" 27th " ...	14,124	10,423	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,656	2 3 3
*162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
162·24	" 10th " ..	15,803	12,029	1,14,624	12,181	64	24,274	150	12,123	2 0 0
162·24	" 17th " ..	16,951	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	143	9,949	2 5 5
162·24	" 24th " ..	16,040	14,221	93,615	12,500	63	26,784	165	9,870	2 11 5
162·24	" 3rd March ..	17,391	16,268	88,169	9,871	63	26,202	162	10,033	2 9 9
162·24	" 10th " ...	18,420	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,653	170	10,604	2 9 9
162·24	" 17th " ...	17,840	17,135	93,770	10,658	66	27,859	172	10,734	2 9 6
	Totals up to date ...	173,984	1,50,859	10,05,544	1,18,310	769	2,69,938	153	1,12,393	2 6 5

DELHI-UMBALA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	20,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,913	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,038	2 0 8
162·24	" 28th " ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,160	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	65,764	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	" 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	62,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	" 25th " ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,716	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	" 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	" 18th " ...	21,33[illegible]	20,109	82,073	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
	Totals up to date ...	203,644	1,64,735	8,07,652	1,11,866	729	2,77,330	155	1,12,949	2 7 3

* Audited.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,429	5,840 15 0	63,262 30	4,582 8 0	20 0 0	10,443 7 0	1,561	824	2,385
Per mile of railway	......	74 2 7	......	58 2 11	0 4 1	132 9 7	...	......	......
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	105,106*	53,328 13 0*	5,55,677 30†	40,963 5 0†	210 0 0‡	94,502 2 0	15,082§	6,860§	21,942
Total for 10½ weeks	115,535	59,169 13 0	6,18,949 20	45,545 13 0	230 0 0	1,04,945 9 0	16,643	7,684	24,327
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 931 and Rs. 67 }
† Ditto Mds. 4,188 and " 1,185 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd February 1900.
‡ Ditto " 3 }
§ Audited figures up to the 3rd February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,058	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
*78·83	" " 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
*78·76	" " 3rd Feb. ..	10,025	5,159	56,005	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,228	4 2 11
78·83	" " 10th " ...	10,786	5,480	51,761	3,685	19	9,184	117	2,226	4 3 0
78·83	" " 17th " ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,339	20	10,583	134	2,230	4 12 1
78·83	" " 24th " ...	10,859	5,843	62,532	4,374	20	10,237	130	2,220	4 9 7
78·83	" " 3rd Mar. ...	10,824	6,016	52,550	4,263	20	10,299	131	2,226	4 10 0
78·76	" " 10th " ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,499	133	2,220	4 11 6
78·76	" " 17th " ...	10,429	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2,385	4 6 1
	Totals up to date ...	115,535	59,169	6,18,941	45,546	230	104,945	123	24,327	4 5 0

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	209,170	1,05,620 0 0	9,44,189 0	1,23,290 0 0	7,620 0 0	2,36,530 0 0	36,010	37,268	73,278
Or per mile of railway	251	127 0 0	1,135 0	148 0 0	1 0 0	*276 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	2,340,659	11,73,011 0 0	11,573,490 0	17,20,689 0 0	1,88,046 0 0	30,81,746 0 0	393,301	434,699	828,000
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,549,829	12,78,631 0 0	12,517,670 0	18,43,979 0 0	1,95,666 0 0	33,18,276 0 0	429,311	471,967	901,278
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	201,898	95,702 0 0	1,054,878 0	1,20,818 0 0	9,471 0 0	2,34,891 0 0	34,561	38,191	72,752
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	245	116 0 0	1,279 0	157 0 0	2 0 0	275 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,556,085	12,30,129 0 0	11,428,611 0	15,41,216 0 0	1,59,096 0 0	29,30,441 0 0	416,975	417,340	834,315

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 3rd February 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,200	7,900 0 0	20,210 0	2,090 0 0	200 0 0	10,190 0 0	2,425	1,453	3,878
Or per mile of railway	305	92 0 0	235 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	265,718	87,717 0 0	2,68,193 0	27,930 0 0	3,010 0 0	1,18,657 0 0	23,950	16,738	40,68[illegible]
Total for 12 weeks ...	291,918	95,617 0 0	2,88,403 0	30,020 0 0	3,210 0 0	1,28,847 0 0	26,375	18,191	44,56[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,424	7,842 0 0	57,705 0	4,820 0 0	405 0 0	13,076 0 0	2,352	1,852	4,20[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	307	91 0 0	671 0	56 0 0	5 0 0	152 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	295,346	91,661 0 0	4,72,155 0	42,774 0 0	2,247 0 0	1,36,682 0 0	29,253	21,181	50,4[illegible]

* Audited up to 3rd February 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,240	1,300 0 0	3,330 0	360 0 0	110 0 0	1,770 0 0	164	902	*1,06[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	68	39 0 0	100 0	11 0 0	......	† 50 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year‡	19,025	9,203 0 0	1,25,667 0	8,668 0 0	1,664 0 0	19,535 0 0	1,994	9,923	11,9[illegible]
Total for 12 weeks ...	21,265	10,503 0 0	1,28,997 0	9,028 0 0	1,774 0 0	21,305 0 0	2,158	10,825	12,9[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,183	419 0 0	3,528 0	454 0 0	81 0 0	954 0 0	146	665	8[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	40	16 0 0	138 0	18 0 0	......	34 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,604	5,917 0 0	84,452 0	7,166 0 0	1,676 0 0	14,759 0 0	1,989	8,099	10,0[illegible]

* Includes ballast train-miles 576.
† Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 100.
‡ Audited up to 3rd February 1900.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,800	2,570 0 0	5,490 0	300 0 0	10 0 0	2,880 0 0	1,050	1,026	*2,076
Or per mile of railway	137	48 0 0	102 0	5 0 0	......	53 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	87,524	21,791 0 0	1,47,333 0	9,019 0 0	158 0 0	30,968 0 0	10,742	7,530	18,272
Total for 12 weeks ...	94,914	24,361 0 0	1,52,823 0	9,319 0 0	168 0 0	33,848 0 0	11,792	8,556	20,348
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,993	1,027 0 0	7,068 0	282 0 0	......	1,309 0 0	269	865	1,134
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	121	31 0 0	214 0	9 0 0	......	40 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,518	12,300 0 0	92,2[illegible]	3,482 0 0	57 0 0	15,739 0 0	3,190	7,404	10,594

* Includes ballast train-miles 592.
† Audited up to 3rd February 1900.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,660	810 0 0	26,580 0	1,010 0 0	20 0 0	1,840 0 0	200	1,228	1,428*
Or per mile of railway	107	32 0 0	1,074 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	74 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	26,268	8,236 0 0	3,04,698 0	12,302 0 0	230 0 0	20,768 0 0	1,997	12,751	14,748
Total for 12 weeks ...	28,928	9,046 0 0	3,31,278 0	13,312 0 0	250 0 0	22,608 0 0	2,197	13,979	16,176
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Includes ballast train-miles 728.
† Audited up to 3rd February 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,008	13,084 0 0	1,22,720 0	8,960 0 0	163 0 0	22,207 0 0	4,550	3,403	7,953
Or per mile of railway	246	†101 0 0	883 0	64 0 0	1 0 0	166 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	330,562	1,37,140 0 0	9,42,527 0	69,801 0 0	19,500 0 0	2,26,441 0 0	46,193	29,292	75,485
Total for 11 weeks ...	362,570	1,50,224 0 0	10,65,247 0	78,761 0 0	19,663 0 0	2,48,648 0 0	50,743	32,695	83,438
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,635	13,275 0 0	67,787 0	4,724 0 0	67 0 0	18,066 0 0	5,499	2,121	7,620
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	269	106 0 0	542 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	353,451	1,59,558 0 0	7,02,081 0	48,691 0 0	25,340 0 0	2,33,589 0 0	51,106	27,673	78,869

* Audited up to week ending 3rd February 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th March 1900 on 1,158 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,158 miles open	137,460	53,190	7,54,900	1,02,700	14,730	(a)1,70,620	27,708	(b)33,023	60,73
Or per mile of railway	118·70	45·93	651·90	88·69	12·72	147·34	....	......	......
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	1,409,520	6,26,820	7,722,400	9,63,490	1,97,530	17,87,840	296,393	344,326	640,71
Total for 11 6/7 weeks ...	1,546,980	6,80,010	8,477,300	10,66,190	2,12,260	19,58,460	324,101	377,349	701,4
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	126,420	48,454	566,822	69,446	17,928	1,35,828	21,826	(c)29,991	51,81
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	136·23	52·22	523·87	64·18	16·57	132·97	......	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,414,206	5,96,443	7,427,841	9,64,881	2,02,015	17,63,339	260,879	343,019	603,89

(a) Increase is due to increased m[illegible]e.
(b) Includes 3,798 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 6,134 ,, ,,

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,008	200	8,597	245	12	466	160	92	2
Or per mile of railway	56·00	11·61	477·61	13·61	0·67	25·89	......	......	...
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	12,586	2,699	89,898	4,800	93	7,592	1,765	1,025	2,71
Total for 11 6/7 weeks ...	13,594	2,908	98,495	5,045	105	8,058	1,925	1,117	3,0
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,037	228	12,033	495	10	733	338	166	5
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	57·61	12·69	668·50	27·51	0·54	40·74	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,237	1,055	22,139	929	26	2,010	1,347	453	1,8

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for last eight days of December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	1,850	277 6 3	10,152	240 12 0	10 0 0	528 2 3	216	72	2
Or per mile of railway	102·78	15 6 7	564·00	13 6 0	0 8 11	29 5 6	......	......	...
For previous 9 5/7 weeks of half-year	9,929	2,070 2 6	90,515	2,611 3 0	224 1 0	4,905 6 6	1,544	724	2,2
Total for 74 days ...	11,779	2,317 8 9	100,667	2,851 15 0	234 1 0	5,433 8 9	1,760	796	2,5
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th March 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,388	18,983 0 0	1,74,569 0	12,055 0 0	468 0 0	31,506 0 0	3,564	7,305	10,869
Or per mile of railway	79·26	47·94	402·23	27·78	1·08	76·80	9·00	16·83	25·83
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	318,852	1,98,556 0 0	1,776,093 0	1,24,543 0 0	10,095 0 0	3,33,194 0 0	33,983	70,269	104,252
Total for 11 weeks ...	350,240	2,17,539 0 0	1,950,662 0	1,36,598 0 0	10,563 0 0	3,64,700 0 0	37,547	77,574	115,121
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,134	38,061 0 0	309,927 0	10,170 0 0	312 0 0	48,543 0 0	5,007	8,557	13,564
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	122·37	100·96	746·81	24·51	0·75	126·22	13·28	20·62	33·90
Total to corresponding date of previous year	372,904	2,58,187 0 0	2,823,689 0	1,19,073 0 0	7,733 0 0	3,85,593 0 0	42,804	93,000	135,804

* Includes audited figures for week ending 27th January 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 17th March 1900.			Receipts for week ending 18th March 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 17th March 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 18th March 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	31,506	76·80	415	48,543	126·22	434	15,37,580	......	415	13,59,600	......	1,77,980	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th March 1900	15,928	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	15,467	0	0
Increase	461	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th March 1900	312	5	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	303	4	5
Increase	9	0	7
Receipts from 1st January to 24th March 1900	1,56,000	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,44,580	0	0
Increase	11,420	0	0

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1899.

No. 744Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 3583, dated the 9th March 1900, from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, submitting with his remarks the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1899.

Establishment.—Dr. W. Forsyth held charge of the office of the Health Officer throughout the year. Surgeon-Captain Clemesha, I.M.S., Dr. C. Banks, and Dr. J. L. Hendley were appointed Assistant Health Officers of the port to assist in the inspection of crews and passengers of vessels leaving the port or arriving from plague-infected ports. Mrs. MacIntosh was appointed on the 28th May 1899 to inspect female passengers leaving the port.

2. *Inspection of vessels.*—The total number of inward and outward bound vessels inspected during the year was 2,217 against 2,168 in 1898 and 2,091 in 1897. The total number of vessels which arrived in the port was 1,231, of which 975 were inspected. There were 1,235 departures; but the number inspected was 1,242. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the arrivals registered in the Port Office do not take into account vessels of under 100 tons, while all such vessels are inspected under the Plague Regulations.

3. *Sickness and mortality among European seamen.*—The number of European seamen who arrived in the port was 19,647 against 20,401 in the previous year. The daily average in port was 1,200 against 1,232 in 1898. The total admissions into hospital amounted to 1,110 with 44 deaths, which gives a death rate per mille of 39·64 against 15·42 in the previous year; the quinquennial mean being 21·02. During the year the death rate has been higher than in the previous 14 years, the increase being under all heads. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death rate per mille was 50·00 against 22·72; 33·27; and 40·92 in the three preceding years. Of the admissions into hospital, nine were due to cholera, all of which were fatal. There were 65 admissions from bowel complaints, three of which were fatal. Under fevers there were 198 admissions with seven deaths. Small pox accounted for eight admissions with two deaths; sunstroke six admissions, with five deaths; and scurvy four admissions. There were eight cases of drowning during the year.

4. The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1899 and previous 10 years:—

	Admission.	Admission-rate per 1,000.
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9
1896	215	191·2
1897	239	198·8
1898	118	95·7
1899	188	156·6

5. *Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.*—The total number of deaths reported during the year was 125, of which 24 died in, and 101 out of, hospital. The figures for the previous year were 22 and 100. The death rate, 4·87 per mille, is higher than that of 1898, viz., 4·76. Of these deaths, 36 were from cholera; five from bowel complaints; 37 from fever; and 47 from other causes.

6. *Pilgrim traffic.*—No pilgrim ship sailed from Calcutta during the year under review, as this port is not a port of departure under the Act.

7. The S.S. *Jeddah* with pilgrims from Jeddah arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 15th May 1899, but owing to a misunderstanding the pilot of the vessel allowed the pilgrims to be landed before they were inspected by the Health Officer. Suitable notice was taken at the time of the pilot's action in the matter.

8. The S.S. *Naderi* with 517 pilgrims arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 2nd July 1899. Three hundred and ten pilgrims were landed after disinfection of their clothing by steam, and were despatched by rail under police escort to their destination. Two hundred and four Javanese pilgrims were kept on a flat moored in midstream, and transferred to a steamer bound for Singapore; their clothing was disinfected by steam; soiled and worn clothing, worn matting, and sacking, &c., were destroyed, the articles being replaced by new clothing, &c.

9. During the voyage of the *Naderi* there were three deaths—one from dysentery; one from fever and convulsions; and one from heart disease.

10. The S.S. *Mozaffari* arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 7th August 1899, with 572 pilgrims all well. Similar precautions were also adopted in the case of this vessel. During the voyage there were nine deaths from bronchitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, heart disease, paralysis, phthisis and general debility.

11. *Plague.*—As stated in paragraph 7 of this Department's Resolution No. 656Marine, dated the 5th April 1899, rules for quarantine against plague

and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from that disease were sanctioned by this Government in August 1897. Under these rules the arrival of all vessels from plague-infected ports had to be telegraphed to the Health Officer, and all vessels anchored at Diamond Harbour, if there were a case of plague on board, and at Matiabruj, if there were no such case.

12. Three hundred and nine vessels arrived during the year from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Karachi, Honkong, Penang, Mauritius, and the Hedjaz. No case of plague was found on any of these vessels.

13. *Corpses and carcasses found floating on the river.*—The number of corpses found floating on the river shows a small increase, the figure being 117 against 94 in the previous year. The number of carcasses was 1,686 against 2,204 in 1898—a substantial decrease.

14. *Water supply.*—Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality or quantity supplied were made.

15. *Food complaints.*—Four maunds of dried fish intended for the native crew of the S.S. *Clan Ferguson* were condemned as unfit for food.

Four casks of flour and four casks of biscuits on board the ship *Somali* were examined at the request of the master and condemned; and a portion of the fish supplied by the contractor for the native crew of the S.S. *Acara* was also condemned.

16. *Conservancy of cargo boats.*—The duty of conducting the prosecutions against the *manjees* in the Police Court for keeping their boats in a filthy state was carried on by the River Police. One hundred and eighty two licensed cargo boats were found dirty, but it is stated that owing to the constant shifting of these boats, and to the giving of false names by the *manjee* or owner to the Inspector at the time of his inspection, the police were unable to trace out many of the boats, and thus many *manjees* escape prosecution and punishment.

17. This failure the Lieutenant-Governor is altogether unable to understand. All of these boats are numbered and registered, and there must be means of tracing them. But further the owner and his agent are plainly liable for any breach of the rules, and, if it is the case, as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals states, that there is no abatement of nuisances and filth in connection with cargo boats, notwithstanding prosecutions and convictions, then it is the duty of the Health Officer to press the Commissioners to prosecute, not the manjees, but the owners of the boats.

18. *Disinfection.*—Twenty sea-going vessels and 23 country boats were disinfected during the year. Seven cases of human hair brought from Hongkong were disinfected by being steeped in corrosive sublimate solution.

19. *Conservancy.*—Five khalassis living in a shed on the south side of the outer dock died of cholera in March 1899. The shed in question was built by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company as a salt godown. On examination the Health Officer found the floor to be of various levels and the room badly ventilated, and he suggested that the floor be levelled, that ventilators be fixed in the corrugated zinc roof, and that circular built-up openings at either end be re-opened and protected by shades; that drinking water taps be fixed close to the quarters; and that a urinal be erected close by. These improvements were carried out.

20. The Health Officer reports that there are seven latrines for the use of the native public on the Calcutta side of the river, viz., four above the bridge, and three below it. Of the four latrines above the bridge, that at Juggernath Ghât is most frequented, but as it has only four seats it is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the people, who are chiefly tenants of the Port Commissioners' lands. It is therefore suggested that either this latrine be enlarged and provided with more seats or that a separate latrine be provided on the tenanted land for their use.

21. The Health Officer also brings to notice that the Macfarlane's patent latrine recently erected at Koilah Ghât has three compartments. The compartment for native males has only five seats and five urinals, and these are not sufficient for the use of the large number of passengers who pass the night

in the shed thrice a week, previous to their departure by the mail steamers for Burma and Rangoon; and as a result the passengers frequent the foreshore space beneath the landing stages. To remedy this, Dr. Forsyth suggests the erection of an additional latrine.

22. The Health Officer's suggestions on both these matters will be referred to the Port Commissioners, with a request that the proposals may be taken into their early consideration, and a report submitted to Government as to the steps taken.

23. The latrines in the Commissioners' dock at Kidderpore have now all been provided with water tanks for washing, and the nuisances noted under this head in the previous year have been greatly lessened.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. B. HORN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RABI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1899-1900.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., F. A. SLACK,
The 9th April 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the outturn of the Rabi Crops in Bengal for 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of *rabi* crops (both food and non-food), including wheat, sugarcane and oilseed crops, for which separate notes are issued, and such special crops as tobacco and opium, for which no separate reports are published.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in September was general in North and East Bengal, practically normal in in Bihar, slightly below the normal in South-West Bengal, and much in defect in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October the rainfall was deficient everywhere, except in Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. No rain fell in November in these provinces, except in the Darjeeling hills and in the Chittagong Division. In December also there was little or no rain. The fall in January was below the average everywhere, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it was greatly in excess, hailstorms doing considerable damage in many places in Bihar. In February there was general rain in Lower Bengal, but only a small fall in Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In March the rainfall has been general and fairly well distributed. The season has not been, on the whole, favourable to the *rabi* crops, and it has proved disastrous to them in parts of Chota Nagpur.

3. *Area sown.*—The normal area has been revised by some District Officers, in consequence of which the Provincial total now stands at 14,513,400 acres against 14,895,400 shown in last year's report.

The area cultivated in all kinds of *rabi* crops this year is, as estimated by the District Officers, 13,840,000 acres as against 14,390,300 acres sown in 1898-99; the area under *rabi* food-crops standing at 10,036,000 acres against 10,278,000

acres cultivated last year; and that under *rabi* non-food crops at 3,804,000 acres as compared with 4,112,300 acres. Want of rain in the early part of the season accounts for the decrease in all cases.

4. *Outturn.*—Out of 45 districts, 4 districts only, viz., the 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Saran, and Bhagalpur, expect a harvest above the normal, while a normal crop is looked for in two districts, viz., Backergunge and Manbhum. In all the remaining 39 districts the outturn will fall below the normal. Of these latter, 13* districts estimate an outturn varying between 90 and 100 per cent., in 8† districts the estimate varies between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 18 districts it falls below 80. Bad crops are reported from Angul, Singhbhum and Palamau, while the *rabi* crops in Ranchi have been almost a total failure. According to the returns of the District Officers, the outturn of *rabi* food-crops in these provinces should be estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal as against an estimate of 100 per cent last year, and that of non-food-crops at 85 per cent. against 91 last year. The estimate for food-crops and non-food-crops taken together amounts to 87 per cent. against 97 per cent. estimated by the local officers in 1898-99. As it seems probable that the effects of the heavy rain and hail in Bihar have in some cases been exaggerated, and that in a few other cases also the outturn has been under-estimated, it may be anticipated that the outturn of the *rabi* crops of these provinces will amount to about 90 per cent. of a normal crop.

* Burdwan. Midnapore. Khulna. Rajshahi. Dinajpur. Rangpur. Mymensingh. Champaran. Darbhanga. Purnea. Malda. Cuttack. Balasore.

† Hooghly. Nadia. Pabna. Tippera. Patna. Gaya. Monghyr. Sonthal Parganas.

D. L. Roy,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,

The 2nd April 1900.

Estimate of outturn of rabi crops, 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan ...	1,726,090	1,382,600	Wheat	1,500	1,400	1,400	100	100		
			Barley	9,600	9,600	9,600	100	100		
			Boro or summer rice	600	500	500	100	100		
			Gram	11,400	11,400	11,400	100	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	68,300	66,300	66,300	110	100		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	49,800	49,800	49,800	100	106		
			Sugarcane	27,400	27,400	27,400	100	74		
			Total food-crops ...	166,500	166,400	166,400	103	98		
			Tobacco	600	600	600	100	100		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	49,100	48,100	48,100	100	100		
			Total non-food-crops ...	49,700	48,700	48,700	100	100		
			GRAND TOTAL	216,200	215,100	215,100	103	98		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan—*contd.*										
Birbhum ...	1,121,92[illegible]	900,000	Wheat ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	90	The hailstorm with rainfall in February damaged the *rabi* crops to [illegible] extent and the excessive rains in the last rainy season damaged the sugarcane.	
			Gram ...	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	100	90		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	1,5[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]		
			Sugarcane ...	9,000	6,000	7,000	40	61		
			Total food-crops ...	25,5[illegible]	21,000	2[illegible]	83	79		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	4,500	4,000	3,250	100	75		
			Total non-food-crops ...	4,5[illegible]	4,000	3,2[illegible]	100	75		
			GRAND TOTAL	30,000	25,0[illegible]	23,[illegible]	86	78		
Bankura ...	11,677,440	642,800	Wheat ...	5,500	5,700	5,[illegible]	87	58		
			Barley ...	2,800	3,300	4,20[illegible]	87	98		
			Boro or summer rice	850	700	[illegible]	87	75		
			Gram ...	6,[illegible]	7,500	6,500	87	75		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	9,000	8,400	8,4[illegible]	87	75		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,5[illegible]	3,800	3,800	87	75		
			Sugarcane ...	18,0[illegible]	17,[illegible]	17,8[illegible]	87	88		
			Total food-crops ...	42,3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	[illegible]		

			Tobacco	1,500	2,500	2,400	87	75	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	32,000	30,000	28,000	87	75	
			Total non-food-crops ...	33,500	32,500	30,400	87	75	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	75,800	78,900	74,300	87	79	
Midnapore ...	3,319,040	2,111,500	Wheat	2,100	4,300	2,800	90	95	The normal area under wheat has been revised. The area cultivated this year has contracted owing to want of rain at the time of sowing. In the Contai subdivision the sugarcane crop has suffered from disease.
			Barley	1,200	1,200	1,200	98	89	
			Boro or summer rice ...	6,000	5,700	5,100	76	79	
			Gram	2,500	2,800	2,500	80	85	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	165,000	165,200	164,900	92	91	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	47,200	44,000	43,500	82	83	
			Sugarcane	20,400	18,300	18,500	72	96	
			Total food-crops ...	244,400	241,500	238,500	81	90	
			Tobacco	5,100	3,900	3,900	63	77	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	147,300	144,000	144,700	90	95	
			Total non-food-crops ...	152,400	147,900	148,600	89	95	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	396,800	389,400	387,100	87	92	
Hooghly ..	1,087,360	702,300	Wheat	100	75	80	49	56	The increase in area under *boro* or summer rice is due to the fact that some lands previously used for winter paddy in the Howrah and Uluberia subdivisions were flooded in the last rainy season, and were afterwards sown with *boro* rice. The recent sleet and hail have damaged the *rabi* crops a little.
			Barley	500	500	500	75	85	
			Boro or summer rice ..	5,000	6,000	12,600	88	75	
			Gram	200	400	300	65	68	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	25,000	25,900	25,900	92	83	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	9,000	8,100	8,300	88	90	
			Sugarcane	13,200	12,700	13,000	78	76	
			Total food-crops ...	53,000	52,700	60,700	86	81	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Hooghly—concld.		...	Tobacco	1,400	1,600	1,400	91	83		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	4,000	2,700	3,200	75	80		
			Total non-food-crops	5,400	4,300	4,600	81	81		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	58,400	57,000	65,300	86	81		
Presidency Division.										
24 Parganas ...	3,74,851	1,102,000	Wheat	300	300	300	120	120	Owing to the favourable condition of the season, the outturn this year is expected to be above the normal. The figures against other *rabi* cereals, &c., and "other *rabi* food-crops" have been revised.	
			Barley	100	100	100	120	120		
			Boro or summer rice ..	4,000	3,200	3,300	110	85		
			Gram ...	6,400	6,300	6,300	110	115		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	31,800	28,600	26,200	112	114		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	4,900	4,500	4,300	96	98		
			Sugarcane	4,500	4,000	3,900	107	107		
			Total food-crops ...	52,000	45,000	44,400	109	110		

			Tobacco	3,500	2,900	2,900	107	110	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	3,700	3,400	3,300	90	100	
			Total non-food-crops ...	7,200	6,300	6,200	98	105	
			GRAND TOTAL	59,200	51,300	50,600	108	109	
Nadia ..	1,788,160	1,303,000	Wheat	25,000	23,900	27,000	76	90	The normal area has been revised. The decrease in area this year is due to deficiency of rainfall during the sowing season.
			Barley	7,500	6,900	5,800	92	82	
			Boro or summer rice ...	400	100	200	82	82	
			Gram	80,000	95,500	65,700	85	98	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	60,000	57,700	75,300	77	86	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	1,000	1,000	1,400	81	85	
			Sugarcane	14,000	14,000	14,200	80	80	
			Total food-crops ...	177,900	199,000	189,600	81	87	
			Tobacco	20,000	16,500	10,500	77	59	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	100,000	100,000	107,000	75	75	
			Total non-food-crops ...	120,000	116,500	117,500	75	75	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	297,900	315,500	307,100	79	92	
Murshidabad	1,373,440	985,500	Wheat	130,000	145,000	144,700	99	83	The decrease in area under cultivation of wheat, and the short outturn of the different crops under report, as compared with these of the preceding year are due to the want of seasonable rainfall in November and December, and partly also to the foul weather which lasted for some days in February.
			Barley	55,000	64,300	64,300	99	80	
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,200	1,300	1,300	98	98	
			Gram	90,000	98,000	95,000	96	78	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	95,000	98,200	98,200	99	77	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,000	3,000	3,000	75	72	
			Sugarcane	17,000	16,800	16,800	76	77	
			Total food-crops .	391,200	426,600	423,100	97	79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Presidency Division—*contd.* Murshidabad—*contd.*	......	......	Tobacco	900	800	800	84	84		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	70		
			Total non-food-crops ...	1,900	1,800	1,800	76	76		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	393,100	428,400	427 900	97	79		
Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	Wheat	2,600	1,700	1,700	53	48	Last year's figures for gram and sugarcane have been revised. The short outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall during the ploughing season, and also to hailstorms at the harvesting time.	
			Barley	7,500	4,000	4,000	84	70		
			Boro or summer rice ...	24,000	24,000	24,000	100	75		
			Gram	28,500	17,900	17,900	84	85		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	114,700	104,100	104,600	93	60		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	1,500	1,300	1,300	92	90		
			Sugarcane	17,000	16,000	6,400	67	95		
			Total food-crops ...	194,100	168,900	159,800	90	80		

Khulna ...	3,103,942	670,000	Tobacco	27,600	21,000	21,100	86	53	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oil-seeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	140,300	132,000	134,000	95	75	
			Total non-food-crops	167,900	153,300	[illegible]	94	76	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	3[illegible]2,000	322,200	314,[illegible]	92	78	
			Boro or summer rice ...	85,600	85,[illegible]	85,000	95	93	
			Gram	100	100	100	75	100	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	11,000	10,900	10,900	88	66	
			Sugarcane	3,100	3,300	3,100	88	81	
			Total food-crops ...	100,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	98	
			Tobacco	5,000	4,900	4,900	88	93	The figure against *rabi* non-food-crops has been revised.
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	11,160	11,100	11,100	81	85	
			Total non-food-crops ...	16,1[illegible]	16,000	16,000	84	89	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	116,1[illegible]	115,[illegible]	115,100	92	97	
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi ...	1,663,040	1,222,100	Wheat	74,200	77,500	67,200	110	102	
			Barley	16,200	1[illegible]	11,000	86	100	
			Boro or summer rice ...	100,[illegible]	10[illegible]	110,000	90	1[illegible]	
			Gram	18,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	16,400	85	95	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	96,800	9[illegible]	[illegible]	90	95	
			Sugarcane	18,000	18,600	14,500	83	100	
			Total food-crops ..	323,[illegible]	317,[illegible]	304,[illegible]	94	90	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Rajshahi Division—*contd.*	......	......	Tobacco	1,200	1,500	1,600	75	90		
			Ganja	1,300	600	900	88	75		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	72,500	72,500	65,500	82	90		
			Total non-food crops ...	74,500	74,600	67,000	82	90		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	398,400	392,4[illegible]0	372,500	92	97		
Dinajpur ...	2,526,080	1,672,600	Gram	18,000	18,000	18,000	100	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	1,200	1,200	1,200	100	100		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	23,000	22,800	22,800	85	85	The outturn of potato crops was affected by the late sowing in consequence of heavy rainfall at the sowing time.	
			Sugarcane	24,000	24,500	30,000	113	100		
			Total food-crops ...	66,200	66,500	72,000	101	95		
			Tobacco	14,000	14,000	14,000	100	95		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	100	100	100	100	100		
			Total non-food-crops ...	14,100	14,100	14,100	100	95		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	80,300	80,600	86,100	101	95		

Jalpaiguri ...	1,894,660	1,075,000	Wheat	3,200	1,900	1,900	75	50	Deficiency of rain during the ploughing and sowing season accounts for the decrease of area and outturn of all the *rabi* crops, excepting sugarcane.
			Barley	3,200	2,500	1,300	75	50	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	17,900	12,900	12,400	65	65	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	6,700	5,500	5,200	71	55	
			Sugarcane	3,100	3,200	3,300	80	80	
			Total food-crops ...	33,100	26,000	24,000	71	63	
			Tobacco	90,000	113,600	112,800	85	73	The low outturn of tobacco is due to excessive rain at the time of growth and want of rain subsequently.
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	30,000	29,500	29,500	91	80	The short outturn of "other *rabi* non-food-crops" is due to want of rain in January.
			Total non-food-crops ...	120,000	143,100	142,300	86	74	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	153,100	169,100	168,300	84	72	
Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	Wheat	5,000	5,100	5,100	80	100	The good outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.
			Barley	2,500	2,400	2,500	75	100	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	7,000	7,000	7,000	84	108	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	8,700	8,700	8,700	90	100	
			Sugarcane	400	400	200	75	100	
			Total food-crops ...	23,600	23,200	23,000	84	106	
			Tobacco	600	600	600	73	100	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	7,000	7,600	7,600	76	100	
			Total non-food-crops ...	8,200	8,200	8,230	76	100	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	31,800	31,400	31,230	82	104	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division and District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Rajshahi Division—*contd.*										
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,002,700	Wheat ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	The normal area under wheat has been [illegible] of the first wheat forecast. The lands were moist at the time of sowing, hence the outturn is expected to be fairly good.	
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	4,500	13,300	9,500	56	87		
			Sugarcane ...	17,700	23,100	16,500	58	92		
			Total food-crops ...	172,600	131,500	142,000	94	94		
			Tobacco ...	194,100	182,100	[illegible]	76	91		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	[illegible]	177,500	[illegible]	79	92	The decrease in the area under food crops is due to the heavy floods in the Gaibandha subdivision in consequence of which a large area could not be cultivated.	
			Total non-food-crops ...	312,700	[illegible]	300,100	77	[illegible]		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	442,700	84	92		

Bogra ...	989,700	560,000	Gram	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heavy rain at the ploughing and sowing seasons and subsequent drought for a period have injured the *rabi* crops generally to a great extent. Hence the low outturn.	The outturn has probably been under-estimated.
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	42,000	42,000	42,000	100	70		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	12,000	12,000	12,000	100	80		
			Sugarcane ...	12,000	12,000	12,000	110	91		
			Total food-crops	71,000	71,000	71,000	102	76		
			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	80		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	110,000	108,000	108,000	87	60		
			Total non-food-crops ..	111,000	109,000	109,000	87	61		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	182,000	180,000	180,000	93	66		
Pabna	1,176,960	882,500	Wheat	18,000	16,000	16,000	100	90		
			Barley	16,000	16,000	16,000	100	90		
			Boro or summer rice	7,500	7,500	7,500	70	70		
			Gram ...	16,000	15,000	15,000	100	90		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	125,000	119,000	119,000	100	93		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	2,000	2,000	2,000	75	80		
			Sugarcane ...	66,000	60,000	52,500	70	61	Owing to the high floods of the previous year, the cultivators did not cultivate the lowlands with sugarcane this year. Hence the area is less than that cultivated last year.	
			Total food-crops ...	248,500	226,500	219,000	91	82		
			Tobacco	7,000	7,000	7,000	100	100		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	163,400	169,500	169,500	84	78		
			Total non-food-crops	170,400	176,500	176,500	85	79		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	418,900	403,000	395,500	88	81		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will present this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca Division.										
Dacca ...	1,780,480	1,213,500	Barley	2,300	1,903	2,200	57	51	The areas shown in columns 3 and 5 have been revised after careful enquiry.	
			Boro or summer rice ..	49,500	42,100	48,930	59	95		
			Gram	[illegible]	1,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	63		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.* potatoes, yams, melons and others.	7,000	7,500	6,700	84	86		
			Sugarcane	20,000	25,800	19,900	56	77	For want of timely rainfall the outturn is expected to be low.	
			Total food-crops ...	176,100	188,300	173,700	81	74		
			Tobacco	9,500	11,600	9,500	75	76		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	161,700	180,600	127,700	85	75		
			Total non-food-crops	171,200	191,600	137,200	84	75		
			GRAND TOTAL	347,300	379,900	311,900	83	74		

Mymensingh	4,052,480	2,403,700	Wheat	8,000	8,000	8,000	75	75		
			Barley	13,400	13,100	13,100	100	100		
			Boro or summer rice ...	126,000	128,000	128,000	103	99		
			Gram	500	500	500	100	75		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	245,000	244,100	244,100	98	98		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	44,000	43,000	43,600	97	98		
			Sugarcane ..	39,700	53,000	53,600	85	70		
			Total food-crops .	476,000	468,900	469,000	98	96		
			Tobacco	44,700	42,400	42,400	55	89		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	500,000	489,000	489,000	58	89		
			Total non-food-crops ...	544,700	531,400	531,400	88	58		
			GRAND TOTAL	1,021,350	1,000,350	1,000,300	92	92		
Faridpur ...	1,459,840	1,007,560	Wheat	2,000	2,080	2,000	100	100	Deficiency of rain during the growing season has affected the outturn of the *rabi* cereals and oilseed crops.	The Collector will be asked to report what action is taken by him to check the return of areas sown.
			Barley	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	100		
			Boro or summer rice ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	100	100		
			Gram	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	75		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	152,000	152,000	152,000	100	60		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	500	500	500	100	100		
			Sugarcane	42,000	42,000	42,000	100	100		
			Total food-crops ...	227,500	227,500	227,500	100	72		
			Tobacco	500	500	500	100	100		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	59,600	59,600	59,600	100	75		
			Total non-food-crops ...	60,100	60,100	60,100	100	75		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	287,600	287,600	287,600	100	73		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca Division—*contd.*										
Backergunge	2,335,360	1,405,000	*Boro* or summer rice	5,000	5,000	6,000				
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	50,000	50,000	50,000				
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	40,[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	95	100	The dry weather up to the end of January was counter-balanced by good rains in February, and the *rabi* crops may be taken now as normal per acre. The conditions of the season favoured the sowing of *boro* rice, and there is therefore an increase in the area under that crop. There is also an expansion of the area under linseed in the Bhola subdivision owing to increased demand by traders from outside the district.	
			Sugarcane ...	20,000	2[illegible],000	2[illegible]				
			Total food-crops .	115,000	115,000	11[illegible]	95	10[illegible]		
			Tobacco ...	1,000	1,000	1,000				
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c	60,000	6[illegible],000	6[illegible]	95	100		
			Total non-food crops	61,000	61,[illegible]	6[illegible],000	95	100		
			GRAND TOTAL .	176,[illegible]	17[illegible]	182,[illegible]	9[illegible]	10[illegible]		
Chittagong Division.										
Tippera ...	1,594,880	1,171,300	*Boro* or summer rice	16,000	16,650	16,[illegible]	100	100		
			Gram ...	500	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	75	75	The outturn would have been greater if the crops had not been damaged in some places by rain accompanied by hail.	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses ..	[illegible]	55,100	54,[illegible]	[illegible]1	7[illegible]		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others ...	[illegible]	900	9[illegible]	94	98		
			Sugarcane ..	1[illegible]	11,495	11,300	93	91		
			Total food-crops ...	91,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85		

			Tobacco	8,000	5,100	5,200	73	58	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	76,000	65,700	65,500	90	96	
			Total non-food-crops ...	85,000	70,800	71,000	80	83	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	170,000	154,000	154,400	68	84	
Noakhali ...	1,062,800	818,800	Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	67,100	67,100	67,100	71	75	The area under sugarcane has been revised. The low outturn is due to want of rain.
			Sugarcane	900	900	900	82	75	
			Total food-crops ...	68,000	68,000	68,000	71	75	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	25,000	28,400	28,400	75	75	
			Total non-food-crops ...	25,000	28,400	28,400	75	75	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	93,000	96,400	96,400	72	75	
Chittagong ...	1,594,815	506,900	Other *rabi* cereals and pulses ...	5,600	5,600	5,600	97	80	The crops have suffered from want of rain since the time of sowing.
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	12,000	12,000	12,000	95	80	
			Sugarcane	9,200	8,000	9,000	50	50	
			Total food-crops ...	26,800	26,000	26,600	80	79	
			Tobacco	3,300	2,300	2,300	75	50	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	22,000	21,000	21,000	90	70	
			Total non-food-crops ..	25,300	23,300	23,300	89	68	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	52,100	44,900	49,900	82	69	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Patna Divn.										
Patna ...	1,332,560	993,500	Wheat	116,000	107,200	91,200	95	80	The *rabi* crops have suffered a little from untimely rainfall and hailstorms. Some damage has been done to opium owing to the abnormal weather in January last, and the flow of juice is reported to be scanty on account of the dry west wind.	
			Barley	57,500	75,000	77 000	95	79		
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	100	100		
			Gram	72,100	73,100	74,000	94	81		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	111,100	127,000	128,000	97	81		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	15,900	11,900	14,200	100	57		
			Sugarcane	2,600	2 600	2,600	100	83		
			Total food-crops ...	376,500	397,800	388,700	96	81		
			Tobacco	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	100		
			Opium (poppy)	18,900	17,600	17,800	92	92		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	28,500	28,500	28,500	91	91		
			Total non-food-crops ...	49,400	48,100	48,300	93	92		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	425,900	445,900	437,000	95	82		
Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,500	Wheat	157,600	149,800	143,900	100	94	The hailstorm and rains in the last week of January damaged the *rabi* crop, particularly the poppy. The sugarcane crop will be a fair one on the whole.	
			Barley	70,000	70,000	69,500	100	94		
			Gram	96,000	96,000	97,000	100	97		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	175,000	175,200	168 200	100	81		

			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	10,000	10,900	10,900	95	88		
			Sugarcane	29,000	30,000	30,000	100	94		
			Total food-crops ...	537,600	524,900	518,800	100	90		
			Opium (poppy)	51,000	50,900	50,600	75	68		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	170,000	174,600	176,300	90	78		
			Total non-food-crops ...	221,000	225,500	226,900	57	76		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	758,600	750,400	745,700	96	86		
Shahabad ...	2,795,580	1,841,800	Wheat	122,000	122,000	112,000	94	54	The decrease in area and outturn of *rabi* crops is due to want of sufficient moisture after the rainy season and to unfavourable rain and hailstorms in the middle of January. The figures for opium have been furnished by the Opium Department.	It is probable that the outturn in this district has been underestimated.
			Barley	52,000	52,000	50,500	94	55		
			Boro or summer rice ...	6,500	6,500	6,500	100	50		
			Gram	67,300	67,300	63,000	95	64		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	84,500	84,500	82,400	81	53		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	28,700	28,700	26,700	94	60		
			Sugarcane	36,000	36,000	36,000	67	60		
			Total food-crops ...	397,000	397,000	377,700	89	56		
			Tobacco	500	500	500	75	56		
			Opium (poppy)	42,000	42,000	18,100	93	88		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	40,500	40,500	38,500	94	62		
			Total non-food-crops ...	83,000	83,000	57,100	93	70		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	480,000	480,000	434,800	90	58		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Patna Divn.—contd.										
Saran ...	1,696,087	1,382,500	Wheat	120,000	180,000	120,000	125	100	The figures representing the areas cultivated with wheat, gram and sugarcane have been revised since last year.	
			Barley	188,000	250,000	260,400	125	105		
			Boro or summer rice	600	1,100	1,100	100	100		
			Gram	43,000	45,000	47,200	125	110		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	130,000	224,900	221,700	125	110		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	70,000	37,600	64,100	113	95		
			Sugarcane	40,000	40,300	42,000	105	100		
			Total food-crops ...	591,600	727,700	765,100	123	106		
			Tobacco	1,700	1,500	1,800	100	75		
			Opium (poppy) ...	42,000	41,400	42,700	65	65		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	50,000	37,600	50,000	100	100		
			Total non-food-crops ...	93,700	80,500	94,500	82	84		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	685,300	808,200	859,600	119	103		
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,864,000	Wheat	118,000	115,000	118,000	115	90	Some damage was done to the *rabi* crops in the Sadar subdivision by hail last month. The outturn in the Bettiah subdivision is estimated to be 100 per cent. for each kind of crop.	
			Barley	225,000	225,000	225,000	120	90		
			Gram	36,500	38,000	36,500	110	90		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	215,000	240,000	215,000	120	95		

			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	37,000	37,000	37,000	110	100	
			Sugarcane	13,000	13,000	13,000	90	90	
			Total food-crops ..	647,500	671,900	647,500	117	92	
			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	90	
			Opium (poppy)	50,000	48,000	50,000	100	95	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	105,000	105,000	105,000	100	95	
			Total non-food-crops ...	156,000	154,000	156,000	100	95	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	803,500	825,000	803,500	114	93	
Muzaffarpur ...	1,942,824	1,555,300	Wheat	69,700	71,000	62,700	100	95	The outturn is below the normal owing to the damage caused by continuous rainfall, with hailstorms in the latter part of January 1900.
			Barley	296,000	305,300	296,000	120	80	
			Bero or summer rice ...	....	7,000	....	160	... ..	
			Gram	43,800	36,[illegible]	43,800	115	80	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	385,800	277,200	385,800	115	70	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	77,800	83,000	77,800	115	80	
			Sugarcane	8,800	9,100	8,800	100	95	
			Total food-crops ...	882,500	780,500	875,500	115	77	
			Tobacco	17,400	17,200	17,400	120	75	
			Opium (poppy)	12,200	15,000	17,500	80	75	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	112,900	104,500	112,900	120	75	
			Total non-food-crops ...	142,500	137,000	147,800	113	75	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	1,025,000	926,500	1,023,300	115	77	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	Wheat	110,200	110,700	109,800	100	110		
			Barley	78,900	[illegible]	78,500	107	109		
			Gram	45,800	43,900	43,200	109	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	157,100	132,100	154,800	104	100		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	85,700	82,000	85,500	104	100		
			Sugarcane	73,300	72,900	73,100	104	85		
			Total food-crops ...	551,000	530,900	547,900	105	98		
			Tobacco	54,600	53,600	52,600	100	93		
			Opium	4,000	3,500	4,000	110	80		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	155,900	146,700	150,400	107	100		
			Total non-food-crops ...	214,500	203,800	206,400	105	98		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	765,500	734,600	754,300	105	98		

Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	Wheat	100,000	100,000	103,000	100	90	The crops, especially opium, have been somewhat affected by rain in January.
			Barley	123,200	140,000	123,200	75	84	
			Gram	135,000	135,000	135,000	87	83	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	300,000	280,000	280,000	87	97	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	55,000	55,000	55,000	94	72	
			Sugarcane	10,000	12,000	6,700	94	75	
			Total food-crops ...	723,200	722,000	702,900	87	89	
			Tobacco	19,400	16,000	16,000	87	104	
			Opium (poppy)	19,600	19,500	18,800	87	77	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	34,400	50,000	34,400	75	93	
			Total non-food-crops ...	73,400	85,500	69,200	80	91	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	796,600	807,500	772,100	96	89	
Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	Wheat	205,500	180,200	198,200	106	109	The increase in the area this year under wheat in the Supaul subdivision is due to the fact that the wheat crop was grown in some of the *bhadoi* paddy lands which had suffered from heavy rains.
			Barley	68,900	70,900	63,900	106	100	
			Gram	72,200	71,700	72,200	113	104	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	162,100	145,300	145,300	103	104	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	66,700	66,700	66,700	103	105	
			Sugarcane	63,700	63,700	63,700	106	90	
			Total food-crops ...	639,100	598,500	610,000	106	101	
			Tobacco	8,000	7,000	8,900	96	98	
			Opium	600	610	600	100	100	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	61,000	61,000	61,000	106	100	
			Total non-food-crops ...	69,600	68,600	64,600	105	100	
			GRAND TOTAL ..	708,700	667,100	674,600	103	101	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bhagalpur-Divn.—*contd.*										
Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	Wheat	24,200	24,000	22,200	92	94	The normal area has been revised. Excessive rainfall has damaged the *rabi* crops generally.	
			Barley ...	8,200	6,000	7,200	92	94		
			Boro or summer rice ...	5[illegible]0	500	5[illegible]0	96	87		
			Gram ...	29,[illegible]	24,700	24,100	92	94		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	175,[illegible]	1[illegible]4,000	113,[illegible]	96	9[illegible]		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	26,400	25,000	26,700	96	94		
			Sugarcane	9,500	14,500	9,000	98	75		
			Total food-crops ...	270,900	257,700	242,700	95	91		
			Tobacco	31,100	31,000	30,100	103	94		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	17,000	20,000	18,200	91	94		
			Total non-food-crops ...	48,100	51,000	48,300	94	94		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	319,000	308,700	291,000	94	91		
Malda ...	1,216,000	811,500	Wheat	60,000	93,000	89,600	110	101	The decrease in the area under wheat is due to insufficient rainfall at the time of ploughing and sowing. The increase in area under gram is chiefly due to the fact that gram has been grown on some lands previously cultivated with sugarcane.	
			Barley	29,500	28,000	27,500	101	94		
			Boro or summer rice ...	5,000	7,000	7,000	94	94		
			Gram	7,200	7,100	10,600	100	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	96,800	82,000	85,000	94	94		

			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,500	1,000	1,900	94	[illegible]	
			Sugarcane	5,000	4,700	1,000	75	75	
			Total food-crops ...	204,000	212,600	212,100	101	96	
			Tobacco	10,500	10,000	10,000	94	94	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	8,000	7,000	7,500	94	94	
			Total non-food-crops ...	18,500	17,000	17,500	94	94	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	222,500	229,600	229,600	100	96	
Sonthal Parganas.	3,600,160	1,827,300	Wheat	14,600	12,100	14,600	94	97	The crops have been somewhat affected by unseasonable weather in the Pakour and Rajmahal subdivisions during January and February last.
			Barley	17,600	12,300	13,200	89	91	
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,300	600	11,400	87	95	
			Gram	24,600	20,200	21,300	92	89	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	70,000	70,000	68,200	89	91	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	2,000	2,000	2,000	87	100	
			Sugarcane	16,700	16,700	16,700	98	105	
			Total food-crops ...	147,000	134,500	137,400	91	88	
			Tobacco	800	600	600	87	100	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	1,300	1,300	1,300	76	60	
			Total non-food-crops ...	2,100	1,900	1,900	70	66	
			GRAND TOTAL ..	149,100	136,400	139,300	91	89	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Orissa Divn.										
Cuttack ...	2,203,149	1,161,200	Wheat	1,500	2,000	2,100	100	75	The absence of seasonable rainfall, especially at the sowing time, accounts for the low outturn.	
			Barley	1,000	800	800	75	55		
			Boro or summer rice ...	47,[illegible]	38,[illegible]	38,[illegible]	[illegible]	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	[illegible]	97,[illegible]	97,[illegible]	90	85		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,300	3,000	3,000	75	95		
			Sugarcane	5,000	4,600	4,500	100	100		
			Total food-crops ...	157,800	14[illegible],300	146,300	90	91		
			Tobacco	7,500	10,000	10,000	100	100		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	29,000	29,000	35,000	100	100		
			Total non-food-crops ..	36,500	39,000	45,000	100	100		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	194,300	18[illegible],300	191,300	92	92		
Balasore ...	1,315,475	930,300	Wheat	500	[illegible]	200	83	100	The figures in columns 2 and 3 have been supplied by the Settlement Officer.	
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,300	500	600	58	25		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	22,000	10,000	10,300	93	105		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	5,9[illegible]	6,000	6,200	95	95		
			Sugarcane	4,400	2,300	2,300	[illegible]	95		
			Total food-crops ..	33,400	[illegible]	25,600	90	95		

			Tobacco	100	100	100	[illegible]	75		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	9,500	11,200	10,800	56	95		
			Total non-food-crops ...	9,600	10,300	10,900	56	95		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	41,000	35,300	33,500	[illegible]	95		
Angul and Khondmals.	1,075,840	247,600	Wheat	100	100	100	100	37	The decrease in *aus* and outturn is due to deficient rainfall at the time of sowing and growth.	
			Gram	50	50	20	100	50		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	47,000	47,900	24,000	100	43		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	..	..	500	...	25		
			Sugarcane	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	75		
			Total food-crops ...	50,100	50,100	25,500	100	44		
			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	200	100	50		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late) all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	38,000	38,000	21,000	100	50		
			Total non-food-crops ..	39,000	39,000	21,200	100	59		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	89,100	89,100	47,000	100	47		
Puri ...	1,582,720	812,300	*Boro* or summer rice ...	6,500	5,700	3,400	75	63	The decrease in the area under "summer rice," "other *rabi* food-crops," "tobacco" and "other *rabi* non-food-crops," is due to want of sufficient rain at the sowing time.	The outturn has probably been under estimated.
			Gram	5,300	6,000	6,500	45	65		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	60,000	55,400	47,300	53	81		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,000	900	600	45	60		
			Sugarcane	3,500	4,000	3,000	75	70		
			Total food-crops ..	76,700	71,500	60,800	55	77		
			Tobacco	4,000	3,700	3,000	79	75		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	8,000	8,000	7,000	70	75		
			Total non-food-crops ...	12,000	11,700	10,000	70	75		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	88,500	83,500	70,800	57	77		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division and district.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crop.	Approximate normal area under each specific *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specific *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specific *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Chota Nagpur Divn.										
Hazaribagh ...	4,103,440	2,478,500	Wheat ...	8,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	55	The decrease in the area as well as in the outturn is due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing.	
			Barley ...	1,100	1,100	750	100	58		
			Gram ...	50,000	50,200	33,000	110	57		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	74,000	73,700	50,000	100	60		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,000	2,900	2,800	100	75		
			Sugarcane	32,100	32,100	32,100	100	90		
			Total food-crops ...	168,300	168,500	125,100	100	67		
			Tobacco ...	500	500	500	100	100		
			Opium (poppy) ...	5,000	4,900	4,300	100	87		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	275,[illegible]	276,100	197,300	100	57		
			Total non-food-crops	280,800	282,100	2[illegible]3,000	100	58		
			Grand Total ..	449,[illegible]	450,400	328,100	100	61		
Ranchi ..	4,569,600	2,888,300	Wheat	1,000	1,400	200	100	10	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains.	
			Barley	300	300	100	90	10		
			Boro or summer rice ..	3,000	3,000	1,000	90	10		
			Gram ...	200	200	1[illegible]	90	10		

			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	[illegible]	20,000	20,000	[illegible]	10		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	600	600	200	90	20		
			Sugarcane ...	200	200	200	95	50		
			Total food-crops ...	25,900	25,700	21,300	67	10		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	75,000	75,000	500	90	10	....	The complete failure of these crops has not been fully explained.
			Total non-food-crops ...	75,000	75,000	500	90	10		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	100,900	100,700	22,300	84	10		
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	Wheat	14,700	13,600	3,400	100	100	The decrease in area and outturn of all the *rabi* crops, except wheat, is due to the want of timely rainfall.	The great fall in the area under sugarcane and other non-food-crops has not been fully explained.
			Barley	13,700	13,300	7,400	100	40		
			Boro or summer rice ..	500	10	61	75	7		
			Gram	35,000	25,700	4,400	100	35		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	30,000	15,300	3,900	75	35		
			Other *rabi* food-crops *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,000	5,300	300	85	50		
			Sugarcane	100,000	93,200	2,000	55	44		
			Total food-crops ...	194,900	166,300	21,500	89	43		
			Opium (poppy) ...	700	1,600	600	75	25		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	35,200	2,100	600	80	35		
			Total non-food-crops ..	35,900	3,700	1,200	78	30		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	230,800	170,000	22,700	89	42		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1897-98).	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1897-98)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1898-99)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
[illegible]bhum	2,654,080	1,422,400	Wheat	5,000	3,200	3,100	100	100		
			Barley	3,200	[illegible]	3,100	100	100		
			Boro or summer rice ..	100	100	100	[illegible]	100		
			Gram	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,000	105	100		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	200	300	300	100	100		
			Sugarcane	20,000	19,100	18,100	91	100		
			Total food-crops ...	86,100	85,300	81,200	101	100		
			Tobacco	4,000	3,700	3,500	100	100		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	80,000	78,200	74,300	100	100		
			Total non-food-crops	84,000	81,900	77,800	100	100		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	170,100	167,200	159,000	100	100		
Singhbhum ...	2,526,019	1,182,100	Wheat	2,600	2,600	900	100	48	The decrease in the area and outturn this year as compared with those of last year is due to insufficient rainfall.	
			Barley	800	800	500	100	46		
			Boro or summer rice ...	[illegible]	200	200	100	100		
			Gram	5,000	5,000	4,700	100	89		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	34,000	34,000	21,300	100	61		

			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,500	1,600	1,800	105	64
			Sugarcane	1,000	1,000	900	100	62
			Total food-crops	45,100	45,100	29,800	100	65
			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	59
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	30,000	30,000	23,000	100	60
			Total non-food-crops ...	31,000	31,000	24,000	100	60
			GRAND TOTAL ...	76,100	76,100	53,800	100	63
Bengal ...	97,483,002	58,056,400	Wheat	1,582,400	1,561,800	1,592,000	102	90
			Barley	1,380,500	1,473,900	1,448,200	109	89
			Boro or summer rice	520,700	508,100	512,900	96	95
			Gram	1,075,800	1,064,700	1,002,300	99	88
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	4,042,600	3,954,600	3,921,400	98	86
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	872,000	822,100	860,700	100	91
			Sugarcane	902,300	892,900	758,500	91	83
			Total food-crops ...	10,375,700	10,278,000	10,036,100	100	88
			Tobacco	606,900	598,100	586,400	90	97
			Opium (poppy)	246,000	245,000	225,000	84	79
			Ganja	1,100	600	900	88	75
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	3,283,700	3,268,600	2,991,100	92	83
			Total non-food-crops ..	4,137,700	4,112,300	3,804,000	91	85
			GRAND TOTAL ...	14,513,400	14,390,300	13,840,000	97	87

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th April, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Sadar ·05. Weather cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane nearly finished. Ploughing of paddy lands and sowing of *til* commenced. Some cattle-disease reported from Kalna and Katwa. Price of common rice stationary.

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 seers and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2·49, Vishnupur nil. Weather seasonable; heavy rain last evening. Ploughing in progress. Planting of sugarcane has commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* good. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpore, Egra, and Chandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·47; occasional high wind. Rain wanted for ploughing. Common rice sells at 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for *aus*, *aman*, and jute continues. Condition of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69. Weather hot. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Rain is wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	16¼	
Basirhat	18½	
Diamond Harbour	15	

Nadia.—Rain at Ranaghat 0·63. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for *aus* steadily going on. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops not finished yet. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Cattle-disease reported from Daulatabad, Sadar, and Barwan police-station of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16, Jhenida 0·52, Magura 1·85, Narail nil, and Bangaon 0·56. Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Prospects of crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	16	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfal nil. Weather cooler. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights cool. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Wheat and barley being harvested; *bhutta* being sown. *Terai*—Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and at Phulbazar 22 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and sowing of *aus* crop still going on. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather very hot. Land is being prepared for *aus* and jute. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·10. Sirajganj nil. Weather hot and partially cloudy. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvested. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Manikganj nil, Munshiganj ·63, Naraingan; ·48. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Paddy and jute being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·47, Tangail 0 55, Netrokona 1·35. Weather close and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 16 to 18 seers a rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16½ seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·46. Weather uncertain. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla ·20, Chandpur 1·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* and *rabi* crops and sowing of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Insect-pests reported from Brahmanbaria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·64. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Sandip and Senbag. Condition of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0·04. Prospects of rice and standing crops fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Report not received.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* almost completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13¼ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at sadar 12 seers a rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed and threshing going on. Standing crops looking well. Price of common rice 13 seers and of *makai* 15 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 12 and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Lands for paddy sowing being prepared. *Mung* and *china* germinating well. Prices are—Common rice 13 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 17½ seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 16 seers, and *rahar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14½	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	..	...	15	
Madhubani	...	...	...	$15\frac{9}{16}$	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly over. Sowing of *boro* paddy continues. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	12	8	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	13	13	
Jamui	...	...	...	Not received.		

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·27. Weather cloudy with a few desultory showers at the end of the week; otherwise seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops throughout the district and gathering of *mahua* in Banka continue. Sugarcane being irrigated. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease continue in the interior. Fodder and water ample Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather hot by day and cool at night. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. *Bhadoi* sowings in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of molasses nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	17	
Araria	...	...	...	17	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with westerly wind Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Sowing of *bhadoi* not finished yet. Prospect of *boro* paddy good. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur and Shibgunge. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Mahua* crop good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13½ seers and of maize 17 seers 4 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara and Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Balasore.—Rain at Sadar ·52. Threshing of *sarad* and ploughing continue. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* in ear. Cotton doing well. Rice sells at $16\frac{7}{12}$, 14, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul ·02 and in the Khondmals ·55. Weather hot. No crop on the ground except sugarcane and turmeric. Water-supply scanty. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. *Mahua* and *mango* crops below 8 annas. Price of rice stationary, being 12 and 9 seers respectively in Angul and Khondmals. Two test-works opened in Angul, where 32 men, 6 women, and 5 children attended on the 7th instant. Besides these other persons were employed on ordinary public works in Angul and the Khondmals.

Puri.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Giridih nil. Weather hot and cloudy. *Mahua* being collected. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee. Barkagaon test-work unattended.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·33. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Test-works continue in eight places. Number at work on Saturday, 7th April—Men 142, women 87, children 6; total 235. Returns for works under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner not received.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·17. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* being harvested in few places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¼ seers, *makai* 12¾ seers, barley 16 seers 5 chitaks, gram 14 seers, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 30 seers 6 chitaks, *masur* 14 seers 1 chitak.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gobindapur nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, Gaurangadihi, Katras, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 14 chitaks, and at Gobindapur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No crop on the ground. Mango crop poor. *Mahua* excellent. Rice sells at 12 seers in Chaibassa. Average price per rupee 14 seers 2 chitaks.

General Summary.—There was rain during the week in Bhagalpur and in some of the districts of all the Divisions except Patna, and has been of benefit for ploughing operations, which are being pushed on. The harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly completed, and the absence of rain in the Patna Division has been beneficial to the threshing. The sowing of *bhadoi* crops and jute is still going on in North and East Bengal. *Mahua* is for the most part a good crop, but the reports about the mango crop are generally bad. Fodder is generally sufficient, but water is reported to be failing in Angul and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. The price of rice has fallen slightly in 10 districts and risen in 6. On the whole it is stationary with a slight downward tendency, most marked in the Chota Nagpur Division. Cattle-disease is reported from some districts. Test-works are open in Angul, Puri, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau, but the numbers attending are small.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th April 1900

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the Head-

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.		S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	13 5	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	...	11 4	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	..	...	...
	4	Midnapore	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0		...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	..	
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	14 0	13 0 Now 15 12	14 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Pargannas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	10 0	10 10	12 4	14 8	14 8	17 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	11 6	18 0
	9	Nadia	...	14 9	14 9	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 9	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	...	14 8	13 8	21 0	26 0	27 0	32 0	14 8	11 8	19 0	...		...
	11	Jessore	...	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 8	.	.	
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	.		..	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	14 4	15 0	25 8	22 8	20 10	45 0	15 0	15 0	19 2	...	...	
	14	Dinajpur	...	9 9½	9 9½	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	21-9-3t.	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	..	15 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	..
	16	Darjeeling	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	..	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	...	10 14	7 8	16 8	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna	...	15 12	16 2	22 8	34 0	35 0	35 0	14 4	15 6	18 12	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca	...	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	32 0	14 3	17 0	18 4	.	.	...
	21	Mymensingh	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).

B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11 seers 10 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are as follow:—Chetla 10 seers 11½ chittacks; Barasat 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hât 10 seers 10¼ chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers; Chuadanga 10¾ seers; Meherpur 10 seers; Ranaghat 11½ seers.

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 11 seers; Kandi return not received.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (Penicillum typhoideum.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (Eleusine Coracana.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...Districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1900.

Salt. (cut off)	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
A ... 14	11 14	12 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B ... 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
C ... 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
D ... 0	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
E ... 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
F ... 10	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
G ... 12	10 12	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
1 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
H 2 1	12 1	11 7	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
I 1 8	11 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 3	Jalpaiguri.	15	
N 8 0	8 8	8 0	Panga or rora. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 8	10 2	9 12	Panga. 3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R 9 8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

...of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10½ seers ; Magura 9¾ seers ; Narail 10 seers

...s of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10¾ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 13 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9¼ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10¼ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Division	Number	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	18 3	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 3	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.														
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	15 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	15 12	16 0	21 0	...	...	35 0
	28	Gaya ...	12 8	13 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	26 4	13 8	13 0	18 0	12 0	13 8	23 0
	29	Shahabad ...	12 0	11 0 and 13 0	17 0 and 18 0	17 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 8 and 13 8	14 0 and 17 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran ...	12 12	10 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	31 0
	31	Champaran ...	11 12	11 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 9	17 0	17 8	16 8	20 0	13 2	13 2	14 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	13 8	13 3	17 0	17 9	16 8	25 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr ..	15 0	12 4	21 4	...	16 8	27 0	12 4	12 12	14 12	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 4	17 12	19 0	18 0	30 8	13 14	13 14	16 3	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	9 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.														
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 2	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	16 6	...	...	...
	40	Balasore ...	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri ..	9 12	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.														
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...
	43	Ranchi ...	7 4 to 10 8	7 8 to 11 0	8 0 to 18 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	9 12	10 6	20 0	..	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	9 9	10 2	21 6	16 14	15 2	30 6	11 4	10 11	20 4	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	...	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	26 0
	46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8¼ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 9½ seers ; Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapore return not received.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10¼ seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers ; Sitamarhi 10¾ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1900.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1900 —(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoid-eum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	35 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 4	19 8	26 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	39 0
...	...	...	...	...	33 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

... Thur, ... Pea. ... *indicus.*) Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	V 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
9 0	W 10 4	10 4	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
							BIHAR.		
20 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
17 0	Y 11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	Z 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
18 8	a 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 11 6	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
14 8	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
16 0	c 11 4	11 4	11 8	Crushed. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3 7 6	Muzaffarpur.	32	
14 0	d 11 8	11 4	10 8	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
13 12	e 10 10	10 10	10 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 3	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
14 0	f 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
11 0	g 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
14 0	h 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
25 0	i 10 0	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
							ORISSA.		
21 0	j 11 0	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 2 14 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
10 8	k 11 4	11 0	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
8 2	l 13 4	13 0	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	Puri.	41	
							CHOTA NAGPUR.		
12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
11 0 to 13 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 6 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
...	9 0	9 0	8 6	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
14 0	m 10 0	10 8	11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Manbhum.	45	
10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

... prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11¾ seers ; Samastipur 11 seers.
... subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers ; per rupee.
... prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhupura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
... subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
... price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
... prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers ; Godda 10 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; ...al 11 seers.
... prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10½ seers ; Kendrapara 10 seers.
... salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
... salt is 12 seers per rupee.
... of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 0 0	2 15 3	2 10 0	2 10 6	2 9 6	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 6	6 0 0	5 11 3	2 13 0	2 9 0	2 2 0	2 9 6	2 10 6	1 12 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	1 15 0	2 1 0	1 5 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 15 3	2 14 6	2 13 9	3 5 3	3 3 0	2 5 6	2 3 6	2 5 6	...
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 2 6	3 2 6	2 14 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 6 9	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 4 0	2 1 9	2 3 6	1 5 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 0	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 7 0	2 2 9	3 11 6	3 11 6	2 14 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6 to 5 0 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	2 0 0	3 13 0 to 5 8 3	3 10 0 to 5 6 6	2 3 6 to 5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 12 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coroccana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nil	3 4 0	1 14 0	Nil	4 4 0	2 4 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 5 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 12 0	1 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 12 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 9	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 4 0	1 9 3
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 1 0 to 3 7 6	2 0 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed [illegible]		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of [illegible]
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. [illegible]
Nil	3 4 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 1[illegible]
...	...	...	3 13 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 4 0	3 [illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	Black mustard. 5 4 0 to 5 8 0	4 12 0	4 [illegible]
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	Rape seed. 4 10 0 to 5 8 0	4 1 0 to 4 8 0	2 1[illegible] to 3 1[illegible]
...	2 4 0	1 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 1[illegible]
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1[illegible]
...	..	0 14 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 [illegible]
2 10 6	2 10 6	1 11 9	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 3	2 14 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	3 [illegible]
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	1 12 9	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 1[illegible]
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0 to 6 15 3	5 0 0 to 5 14 9	3 [illegible] to 3 [illegible]

0 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 10 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 11 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 10 3
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...
4 14 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 9 0	1 0 0	3 5 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...
3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 6 6 to 5 14 9	5 6 6 to 5 14 9	3 5 0 to 4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 13 5
34 8 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	34 8 0	33 0 0	Madhakhali. 8 0 0 Pulta. 10 8 0	7 0 0 10 8 0	6 8 0 7 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0 1 6 0 to 2 10 0	...	...	...
46 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 [illegible]
35 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 [illegible]
45 0 0	45 0 0	44 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 [illegible]
30 7 6	30 7 6	32 0 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
33 8 0	30 0 0	33 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	26 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 1
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	31 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st March 1900.

Straw. Present return	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 1 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 11	0 2 11	0 2 6	...	...	...	6 0 0 to 6 8 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 8 0 to 4 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 7½	7 8 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Crushed.	3 7 6	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	--	...	...	...	7 4 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	3 10 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 14 6	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 320 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during April 1900.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAMES OF MARTS.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	6,53,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000	3,83,000
Ultadanga	75 500	77,530	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600	2,37,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,99,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2 50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,42,000	1,33,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500
Baldyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152
Total	19,15,887	19,47,894	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634	14,39,352
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners' returns.	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,953 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
By Canal returns	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875

NAMES OF MARTS.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.	1st week of Feb. 1900.	1st week of March 1900.	1st week of April 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	3,59,000	1,66,500	2,10,000	3,11,000	4,18,000	9,56,000
Ultadanga	36,500	26,000	32,700	45,500	61,200	93,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,34,500	1,81,200	2,04,300	2,73,500	2,79,900	3,10,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,900	4,700	4,800	6,300	8,100	5,900
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,47,500	1,10,600	1,42,100	2,00,000	2,60,500	2,62,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50 000
Ramkristopur*	1,07,000	1,36,200	1,18,000	1,56,500	1,62,200	2,72,000
Baldyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	11,469	11,075	2,037	4,994	5,000	4,575
Total	13,58,860	11,52,275	12,02,437	14,87,794	16,84,900	23,94,975
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,937 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900.)	56,947 (on 3rd March 1900.)	27,226 (on 3rd April 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns.	30,900 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,097 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,305 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	53,233 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	40,923 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)
By Canal returns	68,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26,700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	81,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,33,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	1,62,637 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	75,856 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	15,11,780	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,49,666	19,57,717	25,38,980

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th April 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of January 1900.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,33,329	63,052	1,72,736	6	9,038	......	1,81,778	......	22,857	235	......	......	......	10	27,77,824	16	......	......	424	1
Birbhum	1,51,560	1	1,51,561	......	1,713	......	1,53,274	......	3,885	......	......	......	......	46	......	22	......	......	509	......
Midnapore	1,38,024	3,951	1,40,493	......	4,005	54	1,44,552	1,303	16,955	56	160	......	......	88	8,316	20	......	1,073	......	285
Hooghly	2,62,969	74,358	3,09,443	240	3,853	4	3,13,546	60,876	1,376,442	224	377	......	2	......	2,251	......	136	1,841	2,659	985
24-Parganas	5,98,288	1,07,654	6,65,509	41	10,929	9	6,76,569	83,471	1,753,139	......	......	......	734	23	5,925	......	976	70,275	2,700	695
Nadia	31,513	2,901	33,294	5,847	4,21,576	5,239	4,65,956	26,321	103,019	7,098	13,258	......	1,024	1	243	377	......	3,349	2,054	......
Murshidabad	54,760	2	54,761	1,432	33,494	4,127	93,813	5,796	475	2,750	......	......	......	1,156	......	......	......	......	351	......
Jessore	55,372	23,337	69,958	......	21,259	1,022	92,239	11,644	1,680	......	1,661	......	56	......	......	......	32	10,137	1,280	......
Khulna	1,06,901	25,180	1,24,589	......	1,595	......	1,26,183	2,776	70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19,636	......	......
Rajshahi	7,632	......	7,632	272	22,167	......	30,071	15,921	70	676	......	......	29	280	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	40,089	356	40,312	......	......	367	40,679	9,563	66,255	......	126	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	231	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,518	103,049	......	......	11,405	......	......	......	......	......	......	997	......
Darjeeling	......	36	23	......	......	......	23	5,396	38,535	......	......	3,369	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	12,374	673	12,795	......	309	......	13,104	1,94,289	5,540	......	135	383	3,150	......	......	43	......	......	10,191	......
Bogra	1,34,770	1,052	1,35,427	......	60	......	1,35,487	15,846	1,085	......	148	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	300	......
Pabna	900	......	900	......	28,043	......	28,943	2,53,758	3,780	3,393	3,034	......	120	......	......	......	......	......	260	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	99	792	......	891	10,044	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72	......
Dacca	7,887	350	8,106	......	5,349	......	13,455	4,03,873	1,330	......	162	6	767	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	4,525	......	4,525	......	1,211	......	5,736	2,54,354	2,485	......	3,465	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	1,32,568	650	1,32,974	......	56,716	6,027	1,95,717	85,873	3,255	91	2,126	......	237	......	......	4	......	175	......	......
Backergunge	9,82,757	3,533	9,84,965	......	3,409	......	9,88,374	4,845	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	32,910	......	32,910	......	......	......	32,910	45,759	70	......	19	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	18,116	450	18,397	......	......	......	18,397	......	......	......	......	......	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	150	......	150	......	......	......	150	......	910	......	......	103	2,525	......	......	......	......	1	13	......
Total of Bengal ...	38,89,424	3,07,356	30,81,540	7,937	6,25,527	16,849	37,31,853	15,53,243	3,504,903	14,453	24,691	15,466	8,907	1,604	27,94,562	482	1,144	1,06,449	22,041	1,966
BIHAR.																				
Patna	30	......	30	5,447	27,739	1,013	34,229	......	315	8,170	1,414	......	......	13	......	29	......	1,805	1,410	1,121
Gaya	20	......	20	3,556	356	......	3,932	......	......	944	352	1	......	......	......	......	......	5,571	......	418
Shahabad	......	......	......	11,487	10,489	37	22,013	......	875	3,338	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	2,909	......	22
Saran	750	......	750	......	234	55	1,039	......	1,470	889	......	......	......	......	......	842	......	2,095	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	73	......	5,374	5,447	......	......	2,773	1,344	......	......	......	......	1,762	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	1,248	......	2,613	3,861	......	210	756	54	......	......	......	......	2,354	......	......	278	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	216	......	1,079	1,295	......	420	1,210	185	470	......	......	......	342	......	......	637	......
Monghyr	9	......	9	22,917	24,671	366	47,963	......	350	1,907	3,767	......	......	......	......	737	......	......	......	1
Bhagalpur	376	......	376	6,585	5,869	10,619	23,449	236	105	1,098	11,195	......	......	4	......	43	......	249	79	......
Purnea	5,934	......	5,934	......	484	12	6,430	64,105	16,590	216	3,358	......	......	......	......	663	......	......	3,634	......
Malda	1,156	......	1,156	......	1,465	......	2,621	136	......	......	......	......	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,413	16	1,423	6,941	13,433	764	22,561	14	2,205	339	25,564	......	......	12	......	480	......	......	93	25
Total of Bihar ...	9,658	16	9,668	58,470	84,740	21,932	1,74,840	64,611	23,540	21,640	47,733	471	......	53	......	7,264	......	12,629	6,131	1,587

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	569	......	569	99	......	......	322	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......
Balasore	743	540	1,080	......	......	......	1,080	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ..	743	540	1,080	......	569	......	1,649	99	35	......	322	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	335	......	......	......	1,65,433	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,765	......	251	252	......	......	17,75,249	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	289	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,765	......	875	252	......	......	19,40,682	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	28,99,855	3,07,942	30,92,318	66,407	7,10,836	33,781	39,03,342	16,17,955	3,530,243	36,090	73,601	16,189	8,907	1,660	47,35,244	7,746	1,144	1,19,078	28,180	3,553
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	854	......	854	60	......	......	914	32,614	2,273	......	2,478	74,246	1,018	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	10	......	10	8,227	21,495	17	29,749	79	770	19,925	25,802	371	22,575	1	......	1,347	......	14,884	7	41
Punjab	16	......	16	......	......	......	16	......	595	......	......	52	10,653	75	......	......	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	4	4	......	18,769	......	3,300	......	1,750	15	......	2	......	22	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	......	806	......	3,303	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,135	......	......	......	2,743	......	......	5	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......
Sind	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Imports in January 1900	29,00,735	3,07,942	30,93,198	74,694	7,32,331	33,802	39,34,025	16,50,648	3,562,233	56,015	1,76,047	90,858	59,257	1,751	47,35,244	9,100	1,144	1,33,984	28,215	3,594
Grand Total of Imports in January 1899	21,30,731	2,17,351	22,66,575	4,12,449	3,12,392	33,385	30,24,801	13,26,742	1,445,505	3,07,872	1,87,102	55,964	1,41,354	1,136	49,08,722	20,519	2,24,197	1,51,411	22,651	4,616

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of January 1900 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Toba[cco]. Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	1 74,000	3,403	1,76,127	2,880	1,69,592	......	3,48,509	. .	8,385,350	.....	......	443	...	......	494	......	......
Madras	2,53,586	7,673	2,58,381	1,047	44,929	......	3,02,357	.....	408,500	.....	.	2	......	32	608	......	29
Burma	4,912	.....	4,912	1,270	12,947	133	19,262	792	3,419,200	. ...	.. ...	182	324	17	822	554	11,560
Other Indian ports	8,164	......	8,164	887	4,060	1	13,712	614	3,948,550	166	.. ...	7,517	.. ...	......	2,816	4,467	1,538
Pondicherry ..	......	.. .	......	.	......	... .	......	......	95,800	......	......	.		.		. . .	. .
Sind	......	....	......	.....	3,007		3,067	.	79,750	. .		79	.		...		..
Total of Inter-portal Trade	4,40,602	11,076	4,47,584	6,084	2 35,195	164	6,88,997	1,406	16,331,150	166	.	8,223	324	49	4,740	5,021	13,127
To Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	2,91,147	1,576	2,92,132	... ..	41,771	......	3,33,903	14,16,536	3,895,100	87,114	11	1,74,748	1,670	759	35	4	.....
Other foreign ports	9,68,699	......	9,68,699	1,086	35,217	......	10,05,002	7,30,281	8,564,360	13,645	10	6,729	45,611	1,289	372	4	95
Total of Foreign Trade ..	12,59,846	1,576	12,60,831	1,086	76,988	... .	13,38,905	21,46,817	12 459,460	1,00,759	21	1,81,477	47,281	2 048	407	8	95
Grand Total of Exports in Jan. 1900	17,00,508	12,652	17,08,415	7,170	3,12,183	134	20,27,902	21,48,223	28,790,610	1,00,925	21	1,89,700	47,605	2 097	5,147	5,029	13,222
Grand Total of Exports in Jan. 1899	16,75,049	58,879	17,11,847	1,78,474	1,86,331	19,087	20,95 739	14,62,079	23,602,254	4,91,136	50,614	1,29,026	60,757	915	6,964	3,431	8,497

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January 1900.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined	Sugar. Unrefined.	To[bacco]. Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	18,76,185	2,18,649	6,455	1,00,956	412	3,64,841	2,869,183	4,657	6,614	......	1,270	39	11,478	[illegible]	[illegible] 112	30,939	4,0[illegible]
By river steamers ...	27,909	725	368	17,209	1,114	5,22,836	14,965	78	5,647	64,887	4,168	73	.....	2[illegible]	.	56	1,0[illegible]
By rail: E. I. Railway	3,74,558	65,397	67,418	1,45,604	32,382	49,046	118,050	44,378	78,718	1,176	40,332	1,335	47,18,506	8,47		27,535	4,9[illegible]
By rail: E. B. S. Railway.	3,90,756	2,136	412	3,82,243	4,152	6,00,074	526,890	6,905	11,500	14,918	1,178	304	......	5[illegible]	..	8,033	12,7[illegible]
By rail: Assam-Bengal Railway.	8,337	......	......	......	......	14,630	2,555	...	19	9,815	2,528	...	......	.		1	1[illegible]
By rail: Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	744	......	......	......	54	69	105	. .	......	......	......	..	......	.		......	...
By rail: Bengal Central Railway.	48,343	12	......	12,175	358	6,985	805	. . .	540	......	67	...	... ..		4 .	2,598	...
By road	1,73,813	21,078	41	14,034	......	92,191	28,803	. . .	... ..	.. ..	714	...	5,26[illegible]	.		64 7[illegible]	5,3[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in January. 1900	29,00,735	3,07,942	74,604	7,32,331	38,802	16,50,648	3,562,233	56,018	1,06,047	90,858	50,257	1,731	47,35,244	9,1[illegible]	[illegible]	1,33 984	28,2[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in January. 1899	21,30,731	2,17,351	4,12,449	3,12,392	33,385	13,20,742	1,445,505	3,07,872	1,87,102	55,964	1,44,354	1,136	41,68,722	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1,51,411	22,6[illegible]

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of January 1900:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,83,295	450	354	1,056	35,781	511	7,080	223,995
Birbhum	1,11,530	1,410	73	908	14,958	172	3,288	154,385
Midnapore	2,70,292	1,620	2,034	207	18,933	257	2,927	120,930
Hooghly	1,03,877	7,250	164	3	2,475	3,082	1,546	33,227
24-Parganas	3,06,462	5,961	1,027	......	11,167	8,723	2,634	116,138
Calcutta	......	......	......	......	......	......	79,950	......
Nadia	2,94,356	......	2,131	263	33,221	1,540	6,893	267,210
Murshidabad	81,517	1,060	5	61	9,668	55	2,633	37,970
Jessore	1,12,743	......	1,331	5	16,832	2,370	635	29,940
Khulna ...	53,298	......	83	111	2,202	435	303	32,900
Rajshahi	1,49,985	......	164	9	13,290	249	2,160	38,465
Dinajpur	1,41,658	......	25	155	11,849	42	2,325	96,040
Jalpaiguri	1,34,161	420	82	352	9,194	137	2,716	11,095
Darjeeling	83,096	......	90	554	9,805	224	3,120	7,280
Rangpur	3,05,288	......	86	558	19,576	410	2,665	30,790
Bogra	1,73,570	......	117	12	7,847	8	1,341	174,930
Pabna	1,00,683	......	89	256	30,258	102	14,170	33,285
Cooch Behar	84,882	......	78	......	2,128	......	......	4,515
Dacca	3,93,168	......	1,381	18	42,120	802	400	14,385
Mymensingh ...	1,96,692	......	22	69	12,753	302	5,174	14,735
Faridpur	90,112	270	1,191	79	20,071	3,096	2,450	114,485
Backergunge	3,619	......	1,415	......	31,535	13,250	2,678	17,250
Tippera	85,546	......	523	12	10,048	9	......	5,705
Noakhali	9,319	......	206	......	3,000	200	......	1,085
Chittagong	1,10,685	......	260	......	......	......	42	6,965
Total of Bengal ...	35,79,834	18,461	12,931	4,688	3,08,771	36,636	1,47,142	1,596,705
Bihar.								
Patna	1,68,003	300	277	308	16,278	42	10,027	242,410
Gaya	1,26,626	......	...	588	20,566	33	2,331	52,010
Shahabad	2,51,185	......	19	576	14,056	17	1,031	74,340
Saran	1,62,563	......	5	188	13,958	69	1,189	15,015
Champaran	1,84,287	3,030	......	680	12,562	17	2,364	3,360
Muzaffarpur	1,38,227	......	......	113	16,632	26	3,734	70
Darbhanga	1,81,373	......	......	654	25,445	31	3,470	11,235
Monghyr	1,29,265	1,394	10	847	16,307	368	4,133	89,950
Bhagalpur	2,12,212	570	132	376	28,841	72	5,215	103,530
Purnea	2,68,400	......	145	1,843	25,152	9	8,003	41,370
Malda	28,693	......	......	98	3,984	49	358	17,845
Sonthal Parganas...	1,28,310	4,800	269	941	21,105	6	3,996	115,115
Total of Bihar ...	19,77,144	10,094	855	7,212	2,14,886	739	45,860	766,350
Orissa.								
Cuttack	26,508	1,760	......	76	......	80	......	32,285
Balasore	18,839	630	2	341	713	31	......	61,500
Total of Orissa	45,347	2,390	2	417	713	111	......	93,785
Chota Nagpur.								
Hazaribagh	15,557	1,230	9	207	4,822	2	1,179	1,365
Manbhum	76,603	660	81	1,130	20,309	279	3,279	13,516
Singhbhum	31,358	......		......	5,646	13	261	18,480
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,23,418	1,890	90	1,337	36,777	294	4,719	33,355
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	57,25,743	32,835	13,878	13,654	6,21,147	37,780	1,97,721	2,490,195
Other Provinces.								
Assam	4,34,971	80	580	1,127	56,401	2,129	13,583	25,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,30,376	9,518	2,394	364	28,076	168	34,601	553,630
Punjab	4,89,308	3,420	75	107	......	58	3,605	37,940
Central Provinces	64,709	270	292	184	306	131	8,284	212,660
Rajputana and Central India	82,014	330	55	......	......	39	1,432	[illegible]
Berar	12,267	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,325
Bombay	3,572	90	......	......	......	....	......	34,160
Grand Total of Exports in January 1900	89,42,960	46,493	17,274	15,486	7,05,990	40,305	2,59,226	3,371,110
Grand Total of Exports in January 1899	86,07,107	74,443	17,097	30,933	5,96,871	8,06,674		25,853,104

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1900 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Foreign Ports—							
nited Kingdom	1,34,43,723	......	11,832	......	1,92,663	165	902
ther foreign ports	75.119	... ..	1,536	4:2	3,46,407	3,88,616	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,35,18,842	......	13,368	452	5,39,070	3,88,781	902
Indian Ports—							
ombay	1,02,817	2,31,441	......	11,108	50,151	......	......
adras	34,085	28,560	.. ...	122	.... .	.....	......
urma	82,376	....	5	......	... ..	54,513	400
ther Indian ports	169	... ..	.. ...	....	......	. . .	524
Total of Interportal Trade ...	2,19,447	2,60,001	5	11,230	50,151	54,513	924
rand Total of Imports in January. 1900	1,37,38,289	2,60,001	13,373	11,682	5,89,221	4,43,294	1,826
1899	1,22,31,766	2,45,846	17,876	12,224	4,20,770	3,01,888	11,100

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

e following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January 1900 :—

Specification of Routes.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton Twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		Calcutta.	Budge-Budge	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
fication of Routes—								
y country boats	1,71,500	6,700	702	......	1,42,780	26,397	1,948	100,485
, river steamers	10,63,731	...	3,951	1,137	1,31,353	... .	45,381	130,340
, rail — East Indian Railway	51,12,730	20,002	4,187	10,864	3,18,387	2,120	1,07,519	1,977,323
, rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	18,46,665	690	4,519	2,667	1,00,848	2,485	1,03,806	910,245
, rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,47,302	30	807	...	198	72	124	13,030
, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	70,093	4,010		768	957	123	37	186,340
, rail — Bengal Central Railway	1,31,177	... .	2,309	......	6,443	698	...	35,000
, road	2,99,762	6,061	799	......	5,024	8,415	411	15,356
Grand Total of Imports in January ... 1900 ...	89,42,060	46,493	17,274	15,436	7,05,990	40,305	2,59,226	3,371,110
1899 ...	86,97,107	74,443	17,097	30,933	5,96,871	3,06,674		25,852,104

atistical Department :
The 6th April 1900.

F. A. Slack,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of March 1900.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·859		
The average pressure of March from 24 years' registers ...	29·869		
The highest pressure in the month	30·113	11th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·650	20th	16
The range of pressure	0·463		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	238·7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	371·3		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	81·1		
The average temperature of March from 24 years' registers ...	80·6		
The highest temperature in the month	101·7	20th	
The lowest temperature in the month	60·5	1st	
The range of temperature during the month	41·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	23·0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	32·3	13th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	71		
The average humidity of March from 24 years' registers ...	66		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·736		
The average vapour tension of March from 9 years' registers ...	0·702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·68		
The average cloud proportion of March from 23 years' registers ...	2·28		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	0·12		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0·08		
The average fall of March from 48 years' registers	1·34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·04	11th & 26th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	4		
The average number of rainy days in March from 24 years' registers	4		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	145·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·0		
The greatest sun temperature	152·4	31st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	55·7	11th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	66·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	5·0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9·9	5th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	104·2		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	197·0	21st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	19·0	25th	7 to 8 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 35, N.E. 18, E. 11, S.E. 23, S. 255, S.W. 241, W. 36, N.W. 19, Calm 106.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with th registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher a Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temper ature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·0 lower; and finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General' Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermo meter, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 6th April 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th April 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
1900. April	1st	148·0	4·7	29·797	86·5	99·4	22·0	77·4	80·3	0·952	77·7	77	SSW and S ...	127	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	2nd	153·2	8·9	·747	88·3	103·6	27·0	76·6	77·4	·793	72·2	59	SW, WSW and S	113	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	3rd	147·9	6·2	·744	87·1	98·2	20·8	77·4	79·8	·920	76·7	71	SSW and variable	140	,,	Partially cloudy, ⁄.
,,	4th	151·8	6·2	·739	88·7	100·6	20·4	80·2	81·3	·970	78·3	71	SSW and SW ...	130	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	5th	153·2	4·9	·744	88·6	100·9	23·2	77·7	74·9	·681	67·8	51	SSE and NNW ...	65	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	6th	152·4	6·2	·818	88·3	102·4	27·2	75·2	76·8	·768	71·3	57	E and calm ...	69	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	7th	149·6	4·2	·819	84·6	97·7	20·1	77·6	77·6	·653	74·4	72	SSW and variable	126	0·45	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, <, ⁄, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·773
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·788
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	41·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	86·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·3
The extreme variation of temperature	28·4
The maximum temperature	103·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	18
	%
The mean relative humidity	65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th April 1900	0·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·39
The total fall from 1st January to 7th April 1900	1·32
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·16

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⁄, stormy wind; o, overcast, g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 9th April 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1900 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 8th April 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	599	1,89,025	3,207	363	89,190	1,501
Jute	7	5,550	47	27	16,400	280
Firewood	47	45,200	681	53	41,150	619
Other articles	621	1,61,745	2,267	565	1,64,520	2,202
Total ...	1,274	4,01,520	6,202	1,008	3,11,260	4,602

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of January 1900 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1900. Up.	1900. Down.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	84	......	......	......	84	......	84	......
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	17,830	12,835	6,652	11,437	30,665	18,089	12,576	......
Cotton, raw	35	216	21	344	251	365	......	114
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	228	......	302	......	228	302	......	74
Ditto, Indian	224	109	139	96	333	235	98	......
Piece-goods, European	2,240	13	2,098	7	2,253	2,105	148	......
Ditto, Indian	91	3	42	3	94	45	49	......
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	3	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
Drugs—								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	74	17	48	10	91	58	33	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	21	......	29	......	21	29	......	8
Indigo	......	31	......	129	31	129	......	98
Turmeric	11	98	14	210	109	224	......	115
Others	10	......	22	......	10	22	......	12
Fodder—								
Oil cake	21	201	......	......	222	......	222	......
Hay, straw and grass	823	632	......	......	1,455	......	1,455	......
Fruit and vegetables, fresh	297	619	......	......	916	......	916	......
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse	1,298	17,537	1,439	2,533	18,835	3,972	14,863	......
Rice in the husk...	2,146	6,723	2,083	7,595	8,869	9,678	......	809
Rice not in the husk	8,859	18,012	6,778	3,518	26,871	10,296	16,575	......
Wheat	7	30	40	122	37	162	......	125
Wheat flour	103	......	......	......	103	......	103	......
Others	52	191	57	......	243	57	186	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Raw	28	592	30	796	620	826	......	206
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Raw	2	61	2	63	63	65	......	2
Horns	1	5	4	......	6	4	2	......
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	......	20	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	120	31,037	129	24,802	31,177	24,931	6,246	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,417	709	606	600	2,126	1,206	920	......
Lac	......	125	......	105	125	105	20	......
Leather—								
Unrought ... ... } Wrought excepting boots and shoes ... }	15	......	77	......	15	77	......	62
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	30	9	22	8	30	30	9	......
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	6	......	7	......	6	7	......	1
Wines	76	......	73	......	76	73	3	......
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	180	84	187	71	264	258	6	......
Copper, unwrought	......	......	6	......	......	6	......	6
Copper, wrought	2	......	14	6	2	20	......	18
Iron and steel — cast	87	......	32	14	87	46	41	......
Iron and steel — wrought	1,374	61	1,068	34	1,435	1,102	333	......
Iron and steel — manufactures	561	28	430	82	589	512	77	......
Others	153	18	171	37	171	208	......	37
Oils—								
Kerosine	11,034	103	9,068	83	11,137	9,151	1,986	......
Castor	2	......	3	......	2	3	......	1
Cocoanut	97	......	92	......	97	92	5	......
Mustard and rape	151	4	213	......	155	213	......	58
Others	67	......	39	3	67	42	25	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	256	1	1,116	256	1,117	......	861
Rape and mustard	495	853	327	328	1,348	655	693	......
Til or jinjili	......	91	......	......	91	......	91	......
Others	......	7	9	2	7	11	......	4
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and pasteboard	129	310	137	254	439	391	48	......
Provisions—								
Dried fruits and nuts	11	......	16	......	11	16	......	5
Ghee	102	6	96	2	108	98	10	......
Others	646	92	1,017	737	738	1,754	......	1,016
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	79	10	......	2	89	2	87	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	41	......	67	......	41	67	......	26
Others	1,135	110	556	......	1,245	556	689	......
Salt	4,860	81	3,595	41	4,941	3,636	1,305	......
Saltpetre, and other Saline substances—								
Saltpetre	5	......	2	......	5	2	3	......
Other saline substances	43	66	......	......	109	......	109	......
Silk, raw—								
Indian	......	12	......	13	12	13	......	1

Staples.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	680	199	398	814	879	1,212	......	353
Cardamoms	......	41	......	9	41	9	32	......
Chillies	388	3	219	41	385	260	125	......
Ginger	1	126	1	138	127	139	......	12
Pepper	45	......	45	......	45	45	......	......
Others	163	45	112	33	208	145	63	......
Stone and lime	1,107	1,283	1,314	388	2,390	1,702	688	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	446	......	410	......	446	410	36	......
Unrefined—								
Sugar	1,039	370	1,562	386	2,038	1,948	990	......
Gur, Rab, jaggery, molasses and other saccharine produce.	1,354	175						
Tea—								
Indian	......	1,076	......	1,072	1,076	1,072	4	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	111	901	58	651	1,012	709	303	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	12	1	3	......	13	3	10	......
Other sorts								
Wood—								
Timber, Unwrought	216	237	145	203	588	348	240	......
Manufactures	120							
Wool—								
Raw	......	277	......	321	277	321	......	44
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	13	......	5	......	13	5	8	......
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	6,726	2,479	6,037	3,544	9,205	9,581	......	376
Total ...	69,828	99,239	48,169	62,803	169,067	110,972	62,519	4,484

Calcutta, *the 7th April 1900.*

H. Stuart,
Examiner of Accounts.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of December 1899 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Articles.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	14,297	61,820	16,348	45,724	76,117	62,072	14,045	......
II.—Cotton, raw	1,098	547	941	1,837	1,645	2,778	.....	1,133
III.—Cotton, manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European ...	13	54	10	157	67	167	......	100
2. Ditto, Indian ...	164	701	118	604	865	812	53	......
3. Piece-goods, European ...	277	105	246	110	382	365	17	......
4. Ditto, Indian	44	274	61	273	318	334	......	16
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	3	4	1	1	7	2	5	......
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Others	21	18	36	12	39	48	......	9
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	7	9	3	1	16	4	12	......
2. Myrabolams	3,289	10	1,678	110	3,299	1,988	1,311	......
3. Cutch	16	1	5	1	17	6	11	......
4. Turmeric	50	94	89	30	144	119	25	......
5. Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	1	2	1	3	3	4	.....	1
6. Al (morinda citrifolia)	1	......	......	......	1	.....	1	......
7. Others	13	16	17	17	29	34	......	5
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	2,582	86	4,133	177	2,668	4,310	......	1,642
2. Rice in the husk	5,860	208	12	1	6,068	13	6,055	......
3. Rice not in the husk	43,429	651	15,600	1,385	44,080	16,085	27,995	......
4. Jowar and bajra	89	7	4	24	96	28	68	......
5. Gram and pulse	11,365	232	1,178	379	11,597	1,557	10,040	......
6. Others	360	41	23	7	401	30	371	......
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	144	1,820	94	229	1,964	323	1,641	......
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	8	12	1	2	20	3	17	......
VIII.—Horns	17	21	20	26	38	46	......	8
IX.—Hemp and other fibres	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
X.—Jute—								
1. Raw	3	12	......	1	15	1	14	......
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	380	475	571	218	855	789	66	......
XI.—Lac—								
1. Stick	190	1,535	97	1,034	1,725	1,131	594	......
2. Shell	1	214	1	128	215	129	86	......
XII.—Leather, manufactured	29	8	14	12	37	26	11	......
XIII.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	13	81	11	62	94	73	21	......
2. Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit.	3	3	6	3	6	9	......	[illegible]
3. Wines	32	3	17	10	35	27	8	......
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
XIV.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	1	......	......	1	1	1	......	......
2. Brass "	......	....	......	9	......	9	......	9
3. Copper, wrought	5	22	9	8	27	17	10	......
4. Brass "	31	45	31	28	76	59	17	......
5. Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	7	5	146	301	937	447	490	......
(b) Unwrought	1	403						
(c) Wrought	19	44						
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	342	116						
6. Others	20	53	36	27	73	63	10	....
XV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	532	37	558	105	569	663	......	94
2. Castor	15	44	29	22	59	51	8	......
3. Cocoanut	21	5	26	13	26	39	......	13
4. Mustard and rape	22	2	......	......	24	......	24	...
5. Others	70	8	61	17	78	78	......	..
XVI.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	378	......	806	98	378	904	.....	526
2. Rape and mustard	36	70	74	52	106	126	......	20
3. Til or jinjili	8,090	603	1,358	578	8,693	1,936	6,757	......
4. Poppy	5	1	4	4	6	8	......	2
5. Earthnuts	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	......
6. Castor	25	8	19	35	33	54	......	21
7. Others	37	283	199	191	320	390	......	70
XVII.—Opium	......	.....	4	......	......	4	......	4
XVIII.—Paper and pasteboard	87	3	61	13	90	74	16	......
XIX.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	85	272	35	63	357	98	259	......
2. Dried fruits and nuts	70	241	209	527	311	736	......	425
3. Others	339	325	257	156	664	413	251	......

Articles.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	10	......	6	......	10	6	4	......
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	2	......	6	......	2	6	......	4
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(c) Other sorts	423	10,252	1,249	3,252	10,675	4,501	6,174	......
XXI.—Salt	1,116	3,697	1,122	3,006	4,813	4,128	685	......
XXII.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	10	2	1	1	12	2	10	......
2. Other saline substances ...	67	28	10	23	95	32	63	......
XXIII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	39	74	28	82	113	110	3	......
XXIV.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
XXV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	73	30	94	28	103	122	......	19
2. Pepper	7	1	5	2	8	7	1	......
3. Ginger	4	3	5	7	7	12	......	5
4. Chillies	158	25	11	57	183	68	115	......
5. Cardamoms	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	......
6. Others	126	29	98	28	155	126	29	......
XXVI.—Stone and lime	261	2,067	74	1,860	2,328	1,934	394	......
XXVII.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	209	384	281	717	503	998	......	405
2. Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce.	716	53	653	63	769	716	53	......
XXVIII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	4	44	12	16	48	28	20	......
XXIX.—Timber	704	1,828	1,013	2,153	2,532	3,166	......	634
XXX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	263	237	153	57	500	210	290	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	......	3	1	1	3	2	1	......
(b) Other sorts	48	25	17	28	73	45	28	......
XXXI.—Wool—								
(a) Raw	1	......	......	1	1	1	......	
(b) Manufactured—								......
I.—Carpets and rugs ...	1	1	......	......	2	...	2	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
III.— Ditto, Indian	11	2	6	11	13	17	......	4
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	623	826	1,173	363	1,449	1,536	......	87
2. Bamboos	280	385	392	175	665	567	98	......
3. Mowha	1,023	61	972	173	1,084	1,145	......	61
4. Others	3,165	1,903	1,058	1,512	5,068	2,570	2,498	......
Total ...	1,03,388	93,617	53,901	68,542	197,005	1,22,443	79,882	5,320
Net ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	74,562	......

A. GRANT,
Deputy Auditor.

Nagpur, the 28th March 1900.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1900 on 1,836·79 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	335,420	3,81,258 12 0	53,76,605 0	9,85,658 7 0	31,594 0 0	13,98,511 3 0	99,031	202,859	302,490
Or per mile of railway ...	....	207 9 1	.....	536 9 11	17 3 3	761 6 3	....	......	......
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	3,858,779*	40,94,316 14 0*	5,54,35,435 10†	†1,13,97,220 11 0	3,35,223 0 0‡	1,58,26,760 9 0	1,101,081§	2,144,678§	3,245,759
Total for 11 6/7 weeks	4,194,199	44,75,575 10 0	6,08,12,040 10	1,23,82,879 2 0	3,66,817 0 0	1,72,25,271 12 0	1,200,712	2,347,537	3,548,249
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	323,920½	3,66,981 0 5	47,83,769 30	8,90,730 15 9	28,929 5 8	12,86,641 5 10	95,742	173,406	269,148
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	....	214 3 4	...	519 14 8	16 14 2	751 0 2			....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	4,074,826	44,78,438 12 2	5,59,65,416 10	1,04,42,419 4 5	2,53,707 8 2	1,51,74,565 8 9	1,158,577	2,015,844	3,174,421

* Added No. of passengers 12,054 and Rs. 25,138 }
† Deducted Mds. 2,42,836 „ „ 40,848 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th February 1900.
‡ Ditto „ 5,870 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	506,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,30,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,400	534,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January .	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,620	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	280,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,493	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
1,710·53	Ditto 17th „ ...	385,923	3,84,482	53,99,415	11,04,398	34,792	15,23,582	891	300,030	4 15 8
1,710·58	Ditto 24th „ ..	365,353	3,73,375	54,02,123	11,38,590	33,738	15,45,703	904	303,119	5 1 7
1,764·59	Ditto 3rd March ...	390,405	4,08,522	50,89,427	10,78,821	32,211	15,19,554	861	300,301	5 1 0
1,836·79	Ditto 10th „ ...	384,590	3,92,159	51,29,831	10,10,627	31,503	14,40,089	784	304,436	4 11 8
1,836·79	Ditto 17th „ ...	332,442	3,54,985	50,68,040	9,75,758	31,652	13,62,395	742	303,19	4 7 11
1,836·79	Ditto 24th „ ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,605	9,85,659	31,594	13,98,511	761	3 2,490	4 10 0
	Totals up to date ...	4,194,199	44,75,576	6,08,12,040	1,23,82,879	3,66,817	1,72,25,272	831	3,548,249	4 13 8

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,202	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,701	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,208	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ..	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ..	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
	Totals up to date ...	4,074,826	44,78,439	5,59,65,416	1,04,42,419	2,53,707	1,51,74,565	738	3,174,421	4 12 6

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,188	5,447 9 0	47,855 30	1,365 3 0	8 0 0	6,820 12 0	1,022	166	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	245 0 11	......	61 6 7	0 5 9	306 13 3	.. ..	...	
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	*256,878	*64,122 9 0	†3,87,674 30	†10,839 13 0	‡89 0 0	75,050 6 0	§11,523	§2,252	13,775
Total for 11 6/7 weeks ...	279,066	69,570 2 0	4,35,530 20	12,204 0 0	97 0 0	81,871 2 0	12,545	2,418	14,963
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,302	5,502 9 11	21 20,964 0	709 10 0	11 8 6	6,313 12 5	1,052	136	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	247 8 6	......	35 15 6	0 8 4	284 0 4	.. ..	......	...
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	290,440	71,716 4 6	2,30,503 20	8,158 9 0	119 14 6	79,994 12 0	12,921	1,666	14,587

* Added No. of passengers 309 and Rs. 150 }
† Do. Mds. 21,150 and „ 139 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th February 1900.
‡ Deducted „ 4 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th February 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,845	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January .	19,749	4,615	14,187	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd February	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
* 22·23	Ditto 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
22·23	Ditto 17th ,, ...	27,531	6,977	34,111	1,061	7	8,045	362	1,188	6 12 4
22·23	Ditto 24th ,, .	22,676	5,686	40,311	1,271	7	6,964	313	1,188	5 13 9
22·23	Ditto 3rd March .	37,030	10,427	33,509	1,061	7	11,495	517	1,408	8 2 8
22·23	Ditto 10th ,, .	23,103	5,851	42,332	1,273	8	7,133	321	1,188	6 0 1
22·23	Ditto 17th ,, ...	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11 2
22·23	Ditto 24th ,, ...	22,188	5,448	47,856	1,365	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11 10
	Totals up to date	279,066	69,570	4,35,531	12,204	97	81,871	311	14,963	5 7 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January .	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th ,, .	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ..	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th ,, ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th ,, ..	22,414	5,546	20,212	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th ,, ..	20,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th ,, .	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	Ditto 18th ,,	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	Ditto 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
	Totals up to date .	290,446	71,716	2,30,504	8,159	120	79,995	300	14,587	5 7 9

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	(a) 18,117	(a) 18,803 3 0	96,336 0	12,101 13 0	65 0 0	30,970 0 0	7,496	2,739	10,235
Or per mile of railway	......	115 14 4	......	74 9 6	0 6 5	190 14 3	......	......	......
For previous 10⅔ weeks of half-year	* 174,450	* 1,51,987 13 0	† 10,10,284 0	† 1,18,496 13 0	‡ 747 0 0	2,71,231 10 0	§ 77,202	§ 34,007	§ 111,209
Total for 11⅔ weeks ...	192,567	1,70,791 0 0	11,06,619 0	1,30,598 10 0	812 0 0	3,02,201 10 0	84,698	36,746	121,444
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,610	21,305 [illegible] 7	1,31,592 30	16,367 6 8	145 15 0	37,818 11 3	7,170	5,104	12,274
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	131 5 1	.....	100 14 2	0 14 5	233 1 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	224,253½	1,86,040 6 9	10,29,244 10	1,28,233 4 2	874 9 0	3,15,148 3 11	83,509	41,714	125,223

(*a*) The decrease is chiefly due to the running of three special trains in the corresponding period of 1899, *viz.*, 1 from Howrah to Kalka, 1 from N.-W. Ry. to I. M. Ry., and 1 from I. M. Ry to N.-W. Ry.

* Added No. of passengers 468 and Rs. 1,128 }
† Do. Mds. 4,740 and ,, 187 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th February 1900.
‡ Deducted ,, 22 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ..	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	13,085	123	40,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th January	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	Ditto 27th ,,	11,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 3
*162·24	Ditto 3rd February	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,418	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	Ditto 10th ,,	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 5
162·24	Ditto 17th ,,	16,061	14,111	90,518	9,076	63	23,250	143	9,049	2 6 5
162·24	Ditto 24th ,,	16,040	14,221	93,615	12,500	63	26,784	165	9,870	2 11 5
162·24	Ditto 3rd March	17,391	16,208	83,169	9,871	63	26,202	162	10,083	2 9 9
162·24	Ditto 10th ,, ..	17,429	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,653	170	10,604	2 9 9
162·24	Ditto 17th ,, ...	17,640	17,136	93,770	10,658	66	27,859	172	10,734	2 9 6
162·24	Ditto 24th ,, ...	18,117	18,804	96,335	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0 5
	Totals up to date	192,567	1,70,791	11,06,619	1,30,598	812	3,02,201	187	1,21,444	2 7 10

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earning.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,425	70,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	Ditto 28th " ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	Ditto 4th February ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	Ditto 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	Ditto 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 9
162·24	Ditto 25th " ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	Ditto 4th March ...	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,914	2 6 6
162·24	Ditto 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	Ditto 18th " ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	Ditto 25th " ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
	Totals up to date ...	224,254	1,86,040	10,29,244	1,28,233	875	3,15,148	162	125,223	2 8 3

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,668	6,530 8 0	59,727 30	4,186 5 0	20 0 0	10,730 13 0	1,573	812	2,385
Per mile of railway	......	82 14 8	......	53 2 5	0 4 1	136 5 2	......	......	...
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	116,996*	59,598 12 0*	6,21,803 20†	45,493 13 0†	234 0 0‡	1,05,326 9 0	16,644§	7,633§	24,327
Total for 11 6/7 weeks ...	127,664	66,129 4 0	6,81,531 10	49,680 2 0	254 0 0	1,16,063 6 0	⁏18,267	8,445	26,712
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

* Added number of passengers 1,461 and Rs. 429 }
† Ditto Mds. 2,863 and deducted " 52 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th February 1900.
‡ Ditto " 4 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,009	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,231	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
*78·83	Ditto 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
*78·76	Ditto 3rd February ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
*78·76	Ditto 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
78·83	Ditto 17th " ...	11,428	6,224	60,097	4,339	20	10,583	134	2,226	4 12 1
78·83	Ditto 24th " ...	10,859	5,843	62,532	4,374	20	10,237	130	2,220	4 9 7
78·83	Ditto 3rd March ...	10,824	6,016	52,550	4,263	20	10,299	131	2,226	4 10 0
78·76	Ditto 10th " ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,499	133	2,226	4 11 6
78·76	Ditto 17th " ...	10,429	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2,385	4 0 1
78·76	Ditto 24th " ...	10,668	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,385	4 8 0
	Totals up to date ...	127,664	66,129	6,81,531	49,680	254	1,16,063	124	26,712	4 5 6

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	207,800	1,15,800 0 0	1,061,010 0	1,40,090 0 0	39,140 0 0	2,95,030 0 0	35,302	36,990	72,292
Or per mile of railway	250	139 0 0	1,275 0	168 0 0	36 0 0	*343 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year†	2,559,042	12,74,911 0 0	12,614,568 0	18,44,635 0 0	2,01,035 0 0	33,20,581 0 0	428,803	474,659	903,462
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,766,842	13,90,711 0 0	13,675,578 0	19,84,725 0 0	2,40,175 0 0	36,15,611 0 0	464,105	511,649	975,754
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	200,250	1,05,975 0 0	1,065,389 0	1,26,248 0 0	60,555 0 0	2,92,778 0 0	35,892	36,258	72,150
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	129 0 0	1,291 0	153 0 0	60 0 0	342 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,757,235	13,36,104 0 0	12,494,000 0	16,67,465 0 0	2,19,651 0 0	32,23,220 0 0	452,867	453,598	906,465

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 10th February 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,400	7,420 0 0	17,860 0	1,690 0 0	720 0 0	9,830 0 0	2,525	1,353	3,878
Or per mile of railway	260	86 0 0	208 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	114 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	291,448	94,742 0 0	2,89,379 0	30,012 0 0	3,195 0 0	1,27,949 0 0	26,375	18,191	44,566
Total for 13 weeks ...	313,848	1,02,162 0 0	3,07,239 0	31,702 0 0	3,915 0 0	1,37,779 0 0	28,900	19,544	48,444
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,937	6,686 0 0	22,411 0	2,173 0 0	552 0 0	9,411 0 0	2,418	1,806	4,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	78 0 0	261 0	25 0 0	6 0 0	109 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	316,273	98,347 0 0	4,94,566 0	44,947 0 0	2,700 0 0	1,46,093 0 0	31,671	22,987	54,658

* Audited up to 10th February 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,350	2,870 0 0	4,430 0	360 0 0	180 0 0	3,410 0 0	395	927	*1,322
Or per mile of railway	131	87 0 0	134 0	11 0 0	......	† 98 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year‡	21,322	10,464 0 0	1,24,444 0	9,023 0 0	1,944 0 0	21,431 0 0	2,105	10,859	12,964
Total for 13 weeks ...	25,672	13,334 0 0	1,28,874 0	9,383 0 0	2,124 0 0	24,841 0 0	2,500	11,786	14,286
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	996	405 0 0	9,197 0	781 0 0	104 0 0	1,290 0 0	201	712	913
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	39	16 0 0	361 0	31 0 0	......	47 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,690	6,322 0 0	93,649 0	7,947 0 0	1,780 0 0	16,049 0 0	2,190	8,811	11,001

* Includes ballast train-miles 624.
† Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 170.
‡ Audited up to 10th February 1900.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 53·37‡ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	8,700	2,070 0 0	7,840 0	500 0 0	10 0 0	2,580 0 0	1,050	922	*1,972
r per mile of railway	163	39 0 0	147 0	9 0 0	......	48 0 0	...	...	...
er previous 12 weeks of half-year†	95,352	24,494 0 0	1,80,142 0	10,863 0 0	167 0 0	35,524 0 0	11,947	8,107	20,054
Total for 13 weeks ...	104,052	26,564 0 0	1,87,982 0	11,363 0 0	177 0 0	38,104 0 0	12,997	9,029	22,026
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	3,505	880 0 0	4,221 0	191 0 0	... ..	1,071 0 0	269	620	889
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	106	27 0 0	128 0	6 0 0	......	33 0 0	...	...	...
otal to corresponding date of previous year	51,023	13,080 0 0	96,496 0	3,673 0 0	58 0 0	16,811 0 0	3,459	8,024	11,483

* Includes ballast train-miles 524.
† Audited up to 3rd February 1900.
‡ Actual miles as per E.N.C.'s statement.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 24·50 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
'otal traffic for the week ...	1,890	910 0 0	26,460 0	990 0 0	20 0 0	1,920 0 0	300	1,072	‡1,372
r per mile of railway	77	37 0 0	1,080 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	78 0 0	......	......	......
er previous 12 weeks of half-year†	29,080	9,028 0 0	3,48,267 0	13,271 0 0	224 0 0	22,523 0 0	2,184	14,132	16,316
Total for 13 weeks ...	30,970	9,938 0 0	3,74,727 0	14,261 0 0	244 0 0	24,443 0 0	2,484	15,204	17,688
Comparison.									
'otal for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
'er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......
'otal to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......

* Actual miles as per E. N. C.'s statement.
† Audited up to 10th February 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 672.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,808	12,582 0 0	97,562 0	7,422 0 0	501 0 0	20,505 0 0	4,550	3,092	7,642
Or per mile of railway	268	†97 0 0	702 0	53 0 0	4 0 0	154 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	367,344	1,50,230 0 0	10,39,572 0	78,441 0 0	19,631 0 0	2,48,302 0 0	50,885	32,553	83,438
Total for 12 weeks ...	402,152	1,62,812 0 0	11,37,134 0	85,863 0 0	20,132 0 0	2,68,807 0 0	55,435	35,645	91,080
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,663	12,737 0 0	98,859 0	5,953 0 0	11,972 0 0	30,662 0 0	5,426	2,194	7,620
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	102 0 0	791 0	47 0 0	96 0 0	245 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	416,119	1,72,295 0 0	8,00,940 0	54,644 0 0	37,312 0 0	2,64,251 0 0	56,622	29,867	86,489

* Audited up to week ending 10th February 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,187	12,021 0 0	1,31,737 0	9,184 0 0	9,623 0 0	30,828 0 0	4,550	3,484	8,034
Or per mile of railway	225	92 0 0†	948 0	66 0 0	69 0 0	227 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	402,812	1,63,433 0 0	11,32,796 0	85,641 0 0	20,081 0 0	2,69,155 0 0	55,517	35,563	91,080
Total for 13 weeks ...	431,999	1,75,454 0 0	12,64,533 0	94,825 0 0	29,704 0 0	2,99,983 0 0	60,067	39,047	99,114
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,633	12,603 0 0	61,078 0	4,768 0 0	37 0 0	17,408 0 0	5,645	1,975	7,620
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	101 0 0	439 0	38 0 0	.. ...	139 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	448,751	1,84,898 0 0	8,62,018 0	50,413 0 0	37,834 0 0	2,81,659 0 0	62,267	31,842	94,109

* Audited up to week ending 17th February 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st March 1900 on 1,158 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,158 miles open	144,000	59,350	7,59,440	98,550	15,970	(a)1,73,870	27,306	(b)31,996	59,302
Or per mile of railway	124·35	51·25	655·82	85·11	13·79	150·15	.....	......	......
For previous 11$\frac{5}{7}$ weeks of half-year	1,546,980	6,80,010	8,477,300*	10,66,190	2,12,260	19,58,460	324,101	377,340	701,450
Total for 12$\frac{5}{7}$ weeks ...	1,690,080	7,39,360	9,236,740	11,64,740	2,28,230	21,32,330	351,407	409,345	760,752
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	100,222	39,492	627,654	76,412	13,507	1,29,411	23,241	(c)27,351	50,592
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	108·00	42·56	580·09	70·62	12·48	125·66	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,514,428	6,35,936	8,055,495	10,41,293	2,15,521	18,92,750	284,120	370,370	654,490

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 3,516 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ 5,323 „ „

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 31st March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,002	323	8,339	366	9	698	155	97	252
Or per mile of railway	55·67	17·95	463·28	20·33	0·50	38·78	......	......	...
For previous 11$\frac{5}{7}$ weeks of half-year	13,594	2,908	98,495	5,045	105	8,058	1,925	1,117	3,042
Total for 12$\frac{5}{7}$ weeks ...	14,596	3,231	106,834	5,411	114	8,756	2,080	1,214	3,294
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	775	169	7,204	168	1	338	358	146	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	43·06	9·42	400·22	9·34	0·03	18·79	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,012	1,225	29,341	1,097	27	2,349	1,705	599	2,304

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th March 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 38 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,653	17,826 0 0	1,87,727 0	12,517 0 0	619 0 0	30,962 0 0	3,374	8,604	11,978
Or per mile of railway	74·88	45·02	432·55	28·84	1·43	75·29	8·52	19·82	28·34
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	351,186	2,19,110 0 0	1,954,869 0	1,37,135 0 0	10,419 0 0	3,66,664 0 0	37,572	77,407	114,979
Total for 12 weeks ...	380,839	2,36,936 0 0	2,142,596 0	1,49,652 0 0	11,038 0 0	3,97,626 0 0	40,946	86,011	126,957
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,897	20,802 0 0	288,457 0	11,461 0 0	2,107 0 0	34,430 0 0	3,544	9,209	12,753
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	84·61	55·18	695·09	27·62	5·22	88·02	9·40	22·19	31·59
Total to corresponding date of previous year	404,801	2,78,989 0 0	3,112,146 0	1,31,134 0 0	9,900 0 0	4,20,023 0 0	46,348	102,209	148,557

* Includes audited figure for week ending 3rd February 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 24th March 1900.			Receipts for week ending 25th March 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 24th March 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 25th March 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	30,962	75·29	415	34,430	88·02	434	15,70,506	......	415	13,94,030	......	1,76,476	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st March 1900	18,450 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	18,385 0 0
Increase	65 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st March 1900	361 12 3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	360 7 10
Increase	1 4 5
Receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1900	1,74,450 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,62,965 0 0
Increase	11,485 0 0

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 16 of 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RECOMMENDATION TO BE MADE BY THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE NOMINATION OF A MEMBER TO THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 2730A.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1900.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, who was appointed to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council as the representative of the District Boards of the Rajshahi Division, will expire on the 16th June 1900. According to the rotation sketched in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government dated the 25th March 1893, it will be the turn of the District Boards of the Orissa Division to recommend a person for nomination to the Council in order to fill the vacancy. The necessary notification will, therefore, now be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* specifying the District Boards from which a recommendation will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for nomination to the seat. Each District Board will elect one representative only, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

2. The following statement shows the District Boards which will send delegates to vote for a person to be recommended for the vacant seat, and the number of votes assigned to them according to the scale shown in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, No. 2307A., dated the 31st March 1897. The ordinary income taken is that for 1898-99:—

Division.	District Board.	Ordinary income Rs.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representatives.
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,14,959	2
	Balasore ...	71,989	1
	Puri ...	56,706	1

3. Under Rule IV of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that the Commissioner of the Orissa Division will at once address the Chairmen of the District Boards enumerated in the above list, requesting them to convene a special meeting of their Board at which one member of the Board may be selected to represent them for the purpose of making the recommendation for the seat in Council. The name of the representative so selected must be reported at once by the Chairman to the Commissioner of the Division.

4. The period of two months laid down in Rule VII of the Regulations as that within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor will run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his request to the Chairmen of the District Boards.

5. As soon as the representatives have been selected, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing, by a majority of votes, a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on, until an absolute majority is obtained. In the event of a tie occurring at any stage, candidates shall draw lots.

6. The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect one of themselves to be Chairman, and he shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

7. The Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person elected, with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for the Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation, or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the

representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (*c*) according to the majority of their votes.

9. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the District Boards concerned with the minimum of official interference. The Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrates will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and will do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part, directly or indirectly, in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the District Boards. No indication should be given by any official member of any of the District Boards concerned as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division for information and guidance, and for communication to the District Boards in his Division.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th April, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Sadar 1·47, Katwa 2·03, Raniganj 3·73, Khulna 2·04. Weather cloudy and hot. Pressing of sugarcane finished. Ploughing of paddy lands continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·48, Rampur Hât 0·59. Weather seasonable. Sugar-cane-pressing nearly over. Ploughing and manuring of fields commenced. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·34, Vishnupur 0·62. Weather hot. Ploughing in progress. Planting of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·87, Contai 0·34, Tamluk 1·68, Ghatal 2·25. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *boro* good. Ploughing continues. Cattle-disease reported from Chandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee
Contai	...	...	...	16	
Tamluk	...	...	...	12	
Ghatal	...	...	...	15	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·10, Serampore 1·68, Jahanabad 0·66. Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for paddy and jute going on. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rain at Sadar 2·10, Uluberia 1·50. Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for *aus*, *aman*, and jute continues. Condition of *rabi* good. Harvesting of *boro* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅜ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·78, Barasat 1·30, Basirhat ·44, Diamond Harbour ·38. Weather seasonable. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. More rain is wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	16¼	
Basirhat	...	...	...	16	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar 1·44, Kushtia 1·57, Meherpur 1·81, Chuadanga 1·28, Ranaghat 2·43. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of land for *aus* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rain at Sadar 0·52, Jangipur 0·68, Kandi 1·22. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops not finished yet. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Prospect of *til* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15	
Kandi	...	...	...	16	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·21, Jhenida 0·17, Magura 0·32, Narail 1·41, Bangaon 0·47. Day hot, morning cool. Cultivation of lands going on. Prospect of *boro* paddy good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	16	
Narail	...	...	...	15	
Bangaon	...	...	...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·53, Bagerhat 0·13, Satkhira 0·45. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naogaon ·50. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 0·44. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 19 seers per rupee at Sadar and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Alipur Duars ·14. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute nearly finished. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·25, Kurseong ·58, Siliguri 3·36. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Wheat and barley being harvested; *bhutta* being sown. *Terai*—Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Kalimpong 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16, Kurigram 0·31, Gaibanda 1·03. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* crop still going on. Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 1·73. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·54, Sirajganj 1·06. Weather hot. Prospects good. *Bhadoi* being sown. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Manikganj 1·16, Munshiganj ·18, Naraingan ·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·27, Jamalpur 1·91, Kishoreganj 2·52, Tangail 2·55, Netrokona 0·92. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Sowing of jute and paddy in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 to 18 seers 14 chitaks a rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·02, Goalundo 0·96, Madaripur 0·92. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16½ seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla ·26, Brahmanbaria ·70, Chandpur 1·07. Weather sultry, high and rough winds blowing. Harvesting of *boro* and *rabi* crops and sowing of paddy and jute in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·02, Feni 0·28. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Condition of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice 15½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed. Threshing in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 15 seers a rupee.

Gaya.—Rain at Aurangabad 0·80. Harvesting of *rabi* completed. Sugarcane doing wel. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* harvesting continues. Sugarcane being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 12 seers a rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed and threshing going on. Standing crops looking well. Indigo has been damaged by caterpillars. Price of common rice 12 seers 9 chitaks, and of *makai* 16 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rain at Bettiah ·33, Barharwa ·12. *Rabi* harvesting nearing completion. Sowing of early rice commenced. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11¾ and 15¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall ·17 at Sitamarhi. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Preparation of lands for paddy sowings continues. Prices are —Common rice 13 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 15¼ seers, gram 15¼ seers, and *rahar* 16¼ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly over. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee.
Samastipur	15	
Madhubani	14¾⅛	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·36, Begusarai ·25, Jamui 0·25. Weather hot with high west wind. Threshing of *rabi* going on. Sugarcane being watered. Prospects of *mahua* good. Standing crops doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12	per rupee.
Begusarai	13	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Banka 0·10, Madhipura 0·35, Supaul 0·20. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Gathering of *mahua* still continues. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Banka and Madhipura subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rain at Sadar 0·01. Weather hot by day and cool at night. Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	2½	
Araria	18	0	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·29, Chanchal ·10, Shibgunge ·17, Gazole 1·18. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* approaching completion. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on in some places *Boro* paddy thriving. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations. Average price of rice 16¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 1·12. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* is over and *mahua* is still gathered. Outturn good. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13 seers 10 chitaks, and of maize 16 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·40, Jajpur 0·19, Kendrapara 0·10, Banki 0·09. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco in progress. Sugarcane growing. Cotton in flowers. *Mung* and mango ripening. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	7	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil at Sadar. Threshing of *sarad* and ploughing continue. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* in ear. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 16, 13, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Angul ·04, Khondmals ·49. Weather hot and cloudy. Water-supply scanty. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Price of rice stationary, being 12 and 9 seers respectively in Angul and Khondmals. Test-works continued in Angul: only 9 men worked on the 14th.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda ·11. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* being harvested. Harvesting of *mung* is nearly over. Lands being ploughed for the coming *sarad* and sugarcane crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works in Tua, Malud, and Chabiskud going on. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
Interior	15	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Giridih 1·21. Weather seasonable. *Mahua* being collected. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·06. Weather hot and cloudy. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and winter rice. Rice sells at Ranchi 9⅜ seers and in the interior 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened in eleven places. Number at work on Saturday, the 13th instant—men 274, women 191, children 24; total 489. Returns for works under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner not received.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11¼ seers, *makai* 12⅞ seers, barley $16\frac{5}{16}$ seers, gram $14\frac{1}{16}$ seers, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 30 seers, 6 chitaks, *masur* 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee. Test-work going on in Mohuadanr thana; average daily attendance—men 9, women 2, children 2.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gobindpur 0·2. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, Gaurangadihi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 7 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·01. No crop on the ground. Rice sells at 11 seers in Chaibassa. Average price per rupee 13 seers 2 chitaks.

General Summary.—Excepting Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Balasore, and Palamau, there was rain during the week in all the other districts of the Province. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. The harvesting of *rabi* crops in Bihar is almost completed. In North and East Bengal the sowing of *bhadoi* crops is still in progress. Sugarcane-pressing is nearly over, and the planting of fresh shoots of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Indigo is said to have been damaged by caterpillars in Saran. Cotton is growing well in Balasore; in Cuttack it is in flowers. *Mahua* is still being gathered. There is plenty of fodder in every district, but scarcity of water is reported from Angul and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. The price of rice has slightly risen in 14 districts and fallen in 6 districts, and is stationary in the rest. Cases of cattle-disease continue to be reported from some districts. Test-works continue in Angul, Puri, Ranchi, and Palamau. Number at work in Ranchi on Saturday, the 13th instant—men 274 women 191, children 24; total 489. The average daily attendance in Palamau is reported to be men 9, women 2, and children 2.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 17th April 1900.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Air Pressure: Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading	Air Pressure: Lowest 8 A.M. barometer reading	Air Pressure: Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind: Mean velocity in miles daily	Temperature: Highest of month	Temperature: Lowest of month	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily temperature	Temperature: Variation from normal mean
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·026	29·648	29·826	29·874	0	S27°W	83	102·9	58·8	95·0	70·1	82·6	+1·5
			Raniganj	29·702	29·406	29·579	29·869	36	N72°W	36	104·0	59·9	97·5	69·0	83·3	+3·0
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·830	29·430	29·599	29·853	—	S37°W	90	104·3	60·3	97·1	69·8	83·5	+2·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·977	29·606	29·775	29·873	—·012	S4°W	77	105·4	62·2	97·1	71·3	84·2	+2·4
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·101	29·731	29·908	29·977	+·001	S25°W	392	90·0	63·6	88·5	76·1	82·3	+1·2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·107	29·741	29·911	29·878	0	S24°W	101	101·9	60·7	94·0	71·4	82·7	+2·7
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·087	29·718	29·890	29·887	—	S14°W	99	100·9	53·9	94·2	68·2	81·2	+2·4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·068	29·682	29·853	29·869	-·001	S17°W	44	92·2	58·2	88·9	67·6	78·3	—1·2
		Jessore	Jessore	30·087	29·727	29·898	29·878	·001	S	49	97·5	59·6	90·6	70·5	80·6	+0·2
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·018	29·646	29·820	29·840	—·023	S77°W	84	99·1	54·5	92·7	66·6	79·7	+3·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·997	29·649	29·797	29·879	+·011	N77°E	130	96·3	48·5	89·4	60·9	75·2	—0·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·834	29·512	29·646	29·898	+·015	S87°E	71	90·9	52·1	85·2	61·1	73·2	+1·1
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·189	22·902	23·015	—	+·047	S63°E	180	67·5	35·2	57·7	43·2	50·5	+0·6
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·973	29·654	29·784	29·901	—	S70°E	73	85·2	52·5	84·0	62·1	73·1	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·993	29·663	29·808	29·889	+·011	S59°E	(c) 83	94·8	[illegible]	87·9	60·9	74·4	+0·5
		Bogra	Bogra	30·043	29·681	29·851	29·866	?	?	?	99·2	53·2	92·0	64·5	78·3	+1·7
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·063	29·678	29·865	29·865	—·011	S23°E	101	97·8	52·4	92·5	66·0	79·3	+3·1
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·086	29·775	29·917	29·892	0	S4°W	166	92·6	49·3	89·7	70·1	79·9	+0·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·051	29·722	29·878	29·850	·006	S57°E	11	92·2	54·1	86·5	65·7	76·1	+0·8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·074	29·737	29·890	29·885	·015	S4°E	67	97·3	55·5	91·0	67·4	79·2	+2·8
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·105	29·776	29·934	29·892	+·002	?	?	94·3	59·2	89·8	71·1	80·5	+1·[illegible]
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·093	29·782	29·920	29·905	—	S18°E	172	92·3	57·0	89·8	67·7	78·8	+1·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·057	29·752	29·911	29·911	—	S15°E	93	9[illegible]·3	53·0	87·4	66·9	77·2	+0·[illegible]
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·015	29·746	29·876	29·912	-·001	S73°E	164	93·5	60·1	88·3	69·3	78·8	+1·
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	· ·													
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·929	29·558	29·721	29·862	—·015	S29°W	101	99·0	55·4	91·7	65·4	78·6	+1·
		Gaya	Gaya	29·741	29·355	29·537	29·875	—·007	S23°W	87	102·2	50·7	95·5	67·7	81·6	+1·
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·756	29·381	29·554	29·867	—·015	S26°W	124	102·4	60·1	95·6	68·3	82·0	+4·
			Buxar	29·875	29·491	29·663	29·864	—·013	S67°W	145	100·5	55·9	93·6	65·4	79·5	+2
			Arrah	[illegible]	29·556	29·731	29·879	—	S51°W	61	100·7	52·3	93·1	63·6	78·4	+1
		Saran	Chapra	29·938	29·551	29·720	29·860	—	S20°W	70	100·2	54·1	92·4	64·0	78·2	+2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·898	29·529	[illegible]	29·866	—	N77°E	87	97·0	48·9	89·6	59·4	74·5	+1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·938	[illegible]	29·728	29·866	—	S81°E	49	95·2	54·1	89·4	62·2	75·8	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·937	29·581	29·731	29·857	—·014	S9°E	93	96·8	54·3	89·6	63·6	75·6	+
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·948	29·578	[illegible]	29·859	-·001	S45°E	79	(c) 99·8	(c) 55·7	(c) 92·6	(c) 64·0	(c) 75·3	+
		Purnea	Purnea	30·022	29·651	[illegible]	29·810	+·025	N11°W	[illegible]	98·9	50·3	90·3	60·8	75·6	+
		Malda	Malda	30·029	29·670	[illegible]	29·858	—	N72°W	59	97·2	51·0	90·5	61·7	75·1	+
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·628	29·250	[illegible]	29·875	+·010	S63°W	29	101·5	56·1	95·0	66·5	80·8	+
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·045	29·697	[illegible]	29·878	-·002	S42°W	84	106·4	67·2	98·7	74·8	86·7	+
			False Point	30·112	29·761	[illegible]	29·881	0	S60°W	276	90·5	62·5	87·4	74·8	81·1	+
		Balasore	Balasore	30·677	29·720	[illegible]	29·878	+·010	S51°W	151	100·0	60·1	92·0	70·7	81·4	+
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	30·114	29·770	[illegible]	29·890	—	S45°W	322	89·7	68·1	87·1	77·2	82·2	
			Gopalpur	30·097	29·770	[illegible]	29·879	—	S60°W	428	97·8	66·6	87·0	74·2	80·6	
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·108	27·779	[illegible]	29·883	+·007	S88°W	172	97·2	56·7	91·2	66·3	78·8	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·978	27·[illegible]55	[illegible]	29·884	+·014	S67°W	117	(b) 97·8	(b) [illegible]	(b) 92·0	(b) 66·5	(b) 79·3	
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·395	29·014	[illegible]	29·889	—	S45°E	107	102·6	49·6	96·1	59·9	78·0	
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·305	28·933	[illegible]	29·876	—	N56°W	(e) 15	104·2	60·5	97·1	68·6	82·8	
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·357	28·986	29·117	29·870	—	S77°W	32	106·1	59·1	99·4	68·9	84·2	
Assam	...	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·809	29·529	[illegible]	29·947	+·007	N28°E	354	85·3	52·9	77·3	60·2	68·8	
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·009	29·676	[illegible]	29·898	+·009	N88°E	195	91·8	53·4	84·6	63·0	73·8	
		Cachar	Silchar	30·052	29·775	[illegible]	29·945	+·015	E	107	89·0	58·2	85·6	64·3	75·0	

(a) Mean of 28 days.
(b) ,, of 27 ,,

(d) Mean of 2[illegible] days.
(e) ,, of 20 ,,
[illegible] ,, of 19 ,,

(g) Mean of 21 days.
(h) ,, of 20 ,,

ngal for the month of March 1900.

MIDITY.	CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Rainfall— Of month.					Since 16th October 1899.					DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
+8	(a) 3·4	+1·4	0·20	0·15	1·20	−1·05	0·60	1·98	3·59	4·78	−1·19	5·00	6·87	Burdwan.
—	1·5	—	Nil											
				Nil	0·96	−0·96	0·00	1·54	3·64	4·27	−0·63	5·25	6·56	Birbhum.
—	(c) 1·5	--	0·04	0·47	1·13	−0·66	0·60	1·97	3·19	4·46	−1·27	5·10	6·98	Bankura.
--	1·1*	-	1·96	0·80	1·47	−0·67	2·17	2·36	3·18	6·06	−2·88	5·84	7·67	Midnapore.
				0·30	1·24	−0·94	1·00	2·28	2·02	5·29	−3·27	4·99	7·91	Hooghly.
				0·47	1·25	−0·78	1·50	2·41	1·97	5·21	−3·24	5·00	8·35	Howrah.
−8	3·0	−1·2	0·40	0·32	1·48	−1·16	1·14	2·30	3·01	6·67	−3·66	6·42	8·68	24-Parganas.
0	(c) 1·9*	0·6	0·12	0·12	1·57	−1·45	0·00	2·36	2·17	6·36	−4·19	4·00	8·36	Calcutta.
—	2·6	—	0·25	0·26	1·70	−1·44	1·00	2·41	4·86	5·81	−0·95	6·40	7·59	Nadia.
+2	1·9	−0·5	0·52	0·13	1·06	−0·93	0·22	1·83	4·16	4·55	−0·39	6·14	6·76	Murshidabad.
+2	(a) 3·3	+0·2	1·49	0·55	2·02	−1·47	1·60	3·00	6·11	6·78	−0·67	8·20	8·84	Jessore.
				0·33	2·01	1·68	0·67	2·82	5·59	7·01	−1·42	7·67	9·39	Khulna.
—	2·3	—	0·07	0·53	1·07	−0·54	0·83	1·76	4·41	3·93	+0·47	6·66	6·07	Rajshahi.
—	8·6	—	0·09	0·04	0·67	−0·63	0·25	1·10	2·54	3·00	−0·46	5·75	5·12	Dinajpur.
—	1·5	—	0·94	1·08	1·35	−0·27	3·00	1·91	3·46	4·16	−0·70	6·50	6·31	Jalpaiguri.
+11	(d) 2·6	−2·1	1·91	1·49	1·84	−0·35	3·75	3·15	4·86	6·55	−1·69	12·25	9·89	Darjeeling.
—	3·7	—	2·59	2·17	1·64	+0·53	3·50	2·41	3·53	4·55	−1·02	7·75	6·77	Cooch Behar.
—	(d) 1·0	—	0·26	0·69	1·34	−0·65	2·00	1·77	4·24	3·98	+0·26	7·80	5·22	Rangpur.
—	(a) 1·1		0·08	0·07	1·13	−1·06	0·00	2·05	4·07	4·73	−0·66	6·25	6·54	Bogra.
—	4·2	—	1·00	0·76	1·49	−0·73	1·50	2·58	4·86	5·32	−0·46	6·09	8·40	Pabna.
+4	(g) 5·7	−2·4	2·23	1·68	2·69	−1·01	1·30	3·68	6·71	7·63	−0·92	9·23	10·40	Dacca.
—	(h) 6·3	—	10·67	4·25	1·97	+2·28	4·00	3·00	9·66	5·83	+3·83	10·81	8·28	Mymensingh.
—	(b) 2·4*	—	1·29	1·50	2·46	−0·96	2·67	3·63	8·30	7·16	+1·14	9·66	9·79	Faridpur.
—	(c) 3·3*	—	0·17	0·28	2·13	−1·85	0·33	3·04	15·04	7·78	+7·26	8·66	9·83	Backergunge.
—	(c) 4·0	—	2·73		3·10			3·70		7·97			10·52	Tippera.
—	4·6	—	4·00	3·33	3·40	−0·08	2·75	3·78	16·45	10·21	+6·24	11·75	10·82	Noakhali.
−4	3·0	−1·2	0·36	0·46	2·35	−1·89	0·80	2·56	26·39	9·04	+17·35	10·80	9·81	Chittagong.
				0·90	3·55	−2·65	2·00	4·04	18·32	9·83	+8·49	14·00	12·83	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
+8	0·6	−1·5	Nil	Nil	0·42	−0·42	0·00	0·87	5·40	3·08	+2·32	8·67	5·07	Patna.
+4	1·4	−0·7	Nil	Nil	0·50	−0·50	0·00	0·95	3·80	2·80	+0·99	7·94	5·18	Gaya.
—	1·7	—	0·03											
—	0·9	—	Nil	0·01	0·41	−0·40	0·00	0·93	5·18	3·24	+1·94	7·79	5·17	Shahabad.
—	0·6	—	Nil											
—	1·1	—	Nil	0·03	0·30	−0·27	0·00	0·81	3·94	2·89	+1·05	7·00	4·82	Saran.
—	0·5	—	0·08	0·12	0·45	−0·33	0·25	0·91	3·98	2·84	+1·14	6·25	4·70	Champaran.
—	0·4	—	Nil		0·42			0·82		2·68			1·40	Muzaffarpur.
+16	0·5	−0·7	0·01	Nil	0·40	−0·40	0·00	0·77	4·58	2·49	+2·09	6·03	4·22	Darbhanga.
				Nil	0·43	−0·43	0·00	0·60	3·41	2·91	+0·50	7·00	4·35	Monghyr.
—	1·2	—	0·03	0·01	0·46	−0·45	0·00	0·91	2·60	2·82	−0·22	7·01	4·72	Bhagalpur.
+32	1·6	+0·1	0·09	0·06	0·59	−0·53	0·20	0·99		2·77			4·27	Purnea.
—	2·4	—	Nil	Nil	0·63	−0·63	0·00	1·19	2·43	3·33	−0·90	4·50	4·94	Malda.
—	1·2	—	Nil	Nil	0·72	−0·72	0·00	1·30	2·62	3·38	−0·76	5·46	5·34	Sonthal Parganas.
+7	(c) 3·7	+1·8	0·81	1·11	1·20	−0·09	1·63	2·07	2·33	7·48	−5·15	4·13	9·13	Cuttack.
−5	(c) 6·0*	+2·9	0·11											
—	(c) 3·2*	—	4·12	2·23	1·46	+0·77	3·00	2·40	4·16	6·39	−2·23	7·57	9·11	Balasore.
		...												Shortt's Island.
—	3·9	—	0·51	0·59	0·87	−0·28	2·00	1·59	1·32	9·06	−7·74	4·00	9·51	Puri.
—	0·2	—	0·39											
+7	1·3	−0·3	Nil	Nil	0·83	−0·83	0·00	1·65	4·16	4·00	+0·16	6·67	6·50	Hazaribagh.
—	1·4	—	0·24	0·18	1·15	−0·97	0·67	2·27	3·03	4·14	−1·11	7·67	7·32	Lohardaga.
—	0·3	—	Nil	Nil	0·60	−0·60	0·00	1·43	5·60	3·54	+2·06	7·00	6·21	Palamau.
—	(c) 0·5*	—	0·56	0·11	1·08	−0·97	0·17	1·92	2·00	3·92	−1·92	5·00	7·06	Manbhum.
—	1·1	—	0·27	0·83	1·13	−0·30	2·25	2·13	1·89	4·65	−2·76	5·25	7·61	Singhbhum.
+4	(a) 6·8	+0·8	4·36											Sibsagar.
+6	3·7	+1·0	4·13											Dhubri.
0	5·3	+0·9	12·11											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Uluberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari																				
			Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mollahat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morellganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balurghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·12	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...
			Falakata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·40	...
		Darjeeling	Kalchini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·08	0·12	...	[illegible]
			Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·69	0·35	...	[illegible]
			Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·08	0·29	[illegible]
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·02	1·67	[illegible]
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·35	0·40	[illegible]
			Pelong	0·08	0·31	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·46	[illegible]

Bengal in March 1900.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st Mar. 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st Mar.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·15	0·38	1·36	0·38	5·67	5·21	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·04	...	...	...	1	2·31	0·20	1·58	0·16	4·78	5·26	Burdwan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	Nil	1·29	Nil	3·78	5·31	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	0·82	Nil	1·72	4·21	Raniganj			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	1	1·80	0·15	0·96	0·15	1·97	3·95	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·62	Nil	0·92	Nil	3·57	4·46	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	Nil	0·74	Nil	3·80	3·95	Hetampur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	0·90	Nil	4·81	4·32	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·26	Nil	2·37	4·31	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·29	?	*Morarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·75	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	0·04	1·18	0·04	2·43	4·73	Bankura ..	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·29	...	...	...	...	1	2·14	1·29	1·35	1·29	6·10	4·74	Vishnupur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·81	Nil	0·79	Nil	1·88	3·73	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·40	...	...	...	2	2·07	0·53	1·30	0·40	2·26	4·92	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	0·05	1·21	0·05	3·03	4·00	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	1	1·82	0·48	1·39	0·48	3·13	4·80	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	2·?9	0·25	0·59	0·25	3·27	3·05	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil	0·87	Nil	1·90	3·99	Gangajalghati			
0·09	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	1	2·30	2·09	1·60	2·00	3·90	6·21	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·95	Nil	4·03	4·50	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·19	...	...	2	1·96	0·39	1·12	0·19	1·09	8·65	Contai .	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·64	0·40	1·70	0·40	3·48	6·20	Tamluk.			
0·05	...	...	...	1·05	0·11	0·18	0·0	...	...	4	2·42	1·82	1·52	1·05	2·76	6·04	Midnapore.			
0·03	...	...	...	0·29	0·16	0·14	...	...	...	4	2·26	1·59	1·56	0·07	3·83	4·53	Ghatal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·25	0·13	1·08	0·13	0·71	5·09	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1	2·60	0·45	1·84	0·45	7·23	5·20	Garhbeta.			
0·04	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·65	?	0·58	2·47	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	0·60	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·16	0·34	1·24	0·26	2·24	5·79	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
0·02	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·27	0·17	1·21	0·30	2·27	5·18	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	2·12	0·0?	1·27	0·08	1·55	4·91	Jahanabad			
0·07	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·42	0·17	1·34	0·07	2·00	5·64	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
0·19	0·25	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·17	...	...	...	3	2·40	0·76	1·15	0·25	1·91	4·76	Moheshreka			
0·06	0·16	...	...	0·06	...	0·12	...	...	...	2	?	0·40	?	0·16	2·29	?	*Uluberia.*			
0·01	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·12	0·20	...	...	2	1·92	0·40	1·24	0·20	2·53	9·01	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·28	0·12	1·41	0·02	1·59	6·70	Diamond Harbour.			
0·04	0·02	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·12	?	0·04	?	?	*Budge-Budge.*			
...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·40	0·03	1·65	0·03	2·68	6·80	Canning Town.			
0·03	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	2·36	0·12	1·57	0·04	2·17	6·33	Alipore (Obsy.)			
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·40	0·48	1·49	0·36	2·59	5·91	Barrackpore			
0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·16	0·26	1·46	0·20	4·03	5·83	Dum-Dum.			
0·01	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·32	0·56	1·34	0·40	6·68	6·18	Barasat.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·64	0·48	1·?8	0·43	2·05	6·15	Basirhat.			
0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	3	2·27	0·86	1·53	0·55	8·24	5·57	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	1	2·00	0·25	1·33	0·25	3·13	5·32	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	2·54	Nil	1·75	Nil	5·22	6·02	Chuadanga.			
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1	2·16	0·18	2·03	0·15	4·11	5·83	Meherpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	1·85	Nil	3·13	6·29	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	0·05	1·04	0·05	3·34	4·76	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·46	0·5?	1·05	0·52	4·75	4·60	Berhampore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	Nil	0·98	Nil	2·93	4·24	Lalbagh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·96	Nil	3·36	4·11	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	0·09	0·73	0·09	3·43	3·85	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	Nil	1·04	Nil	8·50	4·65	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·22	Nil	1·37	Nil		5·33	Akriganj.			
											1·2?		0·96			4·00	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	1	3·07	0·50	1·45	0·50	4·09	4·71	Dumkal.			
0·53	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·00	0·70	1·98	0·53	5·87	7·16	Narail ...	Jessore.		
0·20	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·27	1·49	2·15	0·54	10·35	7·?8	Jessore.			
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·88	0·11	2·12	0·11	2·?6	6·73	Jhenidah			
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	33·3	0·15	2·22	0·08	5·79	6·30	Magura			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·50	0·20	1·61	0·19	5·56	6·02	Bongaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·92	Nil	2·21	Nil	3·19	6·65	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·50	0·82	1·79	0·82	8·28	7·50	Bagerhat.			
0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·04	0·17	2·03	0·17	5·35	6·54	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·11	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·99	?	*Nakipur.*			
0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	5·11	?	*Dumuria.*			
0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·45	?	0·45	6·04	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·66	?	0·66	5·68	?	*Kalaroa.*			
0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·54	?	0·54	5·30	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·32	?	Mollahat.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	12·66	?	Morellganj.			
0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·60	?	0·60	?	?	*Tala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	1·65	0·10	0·93	0·10	3·92	3·94	Boalia ..	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·53	...	...	1	1·96	2·53	1·01	2·53	6·13	4·87	Natore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	Nil	1·16	Nil	4·74	3·88	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	2·20	0·10	1·58	0·10	3·71	4·58	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	1	1·50	0·15	0·84	0·15	3·91	2·85	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	1	1·52	0·27	0·83	0·27	3·92	3·44	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·92	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·40	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·52	?	*Gangarampur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	0·52	Nil	3·45	2·52	Churaman.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	0·05	0·62	0·05	1·22	2·60	Raiganj.			
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·23	0·12	0·87	0·12	3·25	3·88	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·29	Nil	0·66	Nil	2·26	2·?9	Balughat			
0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·24	?	0·24	0·71	?	*Thakurgaon*			
0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·22	?	0·22	2·51	?	*Setabganj.*			
0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·43	?	0·43	2·51	?	*Ramganj.*			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·18	...	...	5	1·96	0·75	1·50	0·18	2·55	5·07	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·10	2·47	1·63	1·82	4·84	4·57	Alipore Duar.			
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·16	...	3	2·10	0·43	1·25	0·16	2·89	3·42	Falakata.			
0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	2	1·44	0·65	1·00	0·37	3·53	3·64	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·10	...	4	?	1·55	?	0·80	0·57	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...		?		?	0·74		?	Kalchini.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	5	4·26	1·80	3·04	0·69	8·74	10·51	Baxa .	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	2	2·08	0·37	1·22	0·22	3·59	4·21	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·23	...	5	3·38	1·91	1·65	1·07	4·52	6·81	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	0·40	3	2·86	1·80	1·46	1·00	2·62	4·64	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·48	0·35	0·02	5	?	3·94	?	1·67	7·29	?	*Mungpoo.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·05	...	4	?	1·89	?	0·40	4·71	?	*Kurseong*			
...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·40	0·05	0·20	6	?	2·26	?	0·49	6·53	?	*Pedong.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in March 1900—*continued.*

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st March 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st March 1900.
NORTH BENGAL—*concluded.*	Rajshahi—*concluded.*	Tibet	Yatung	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·10	0·39	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	0·25	9	?	2·05	?	0·42	6·61	?
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·39	0·11	0·20	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	5	2·58	1·50	1·70	0·48	2·98	4·65
			Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	0·12	...	...	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·37	2·59	1·69	1·53	4·15	4·18
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·02	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	3	2·17	1·65	1·28	0·71	2·67	4·14
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·23	...	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	3	2·52	2·94	1·80	2·50	4·34	4·92
			Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·28	0·70	0·01	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	5	?	2·07	?	0·70	3·33	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·15	...	2	1·92	0·60	1·33	0·45	5·72	4·25
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	1	1·57	0·26	1·21	0·26	2·57	4·81
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	1	?	0·21	?	0·21	2·37	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·25	...	2	2·15	0·65	1·79	0·35	3·75	3·05
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1	?	0·35	?	0·35	4·93	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	2	1·60	0·55	1·16	0·30	3·13	3·79
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	3	1·60	1·39	1·23	0·50	5·63	3·05
			Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	2	?	0·71	?	0·36	4·67	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·63	0·05	1·26	0·05	3·19	5·42
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	Nil	2·20	0·14	1·18	0·08	3·58	5·28
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	Nil	1·80	0·08	1·06	0·08	5·35	4·61
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	1·00	Nil	4·18	3·59
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	1	2·70	0·52	1·40	0·45	4·34	5·30
			Serajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	2	2·40	1·00	1·38	0·85	5·36	5·23
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·27	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	2	4·43	1·26	3·42	0·85	6·42	8·88
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	2	3·69	2·20	2·98	1·80	6·83	7·34
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·02	...	...	2	3·50	2·18	2·67	2·02	7·75	8·39
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	...	2	3·00	2·60	1·91	2·25	7·75	6·51
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	3·80	0·15	2·46	0·10	4·30	7·02
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	0·08	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·12	0·13	...	0·25	0·53	1·01	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·37	...	...	6	4·52	3·39	2·58	1·01	9·92	6·65
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	2	2·2[illegible]	0·70	1·4[illegible]	0·55	5·07	5·52
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	7·80	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·56	...	...	6	3·54	10·67	2·02	7·50	17·66	6·36
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	2	2·36	3·84	1·35	2·98	6·49	5·46
			Netrokona	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	3·75	0·25	1·35	...	7	3·77	8·36	2·86	3·75	14·81	7·70
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	4	2·2[illegible]	1·01	1·58	0·50	1·65	5·27
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	2·00	...	4	3·30	5·80	2·58	2·00	13·00	5·95
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	0·35	...	3	?	4·12	?	2·45	9·19	?
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·08	...	1	2·00	0·22	1·20	0·14	5·29	3·80
			Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·02	...	2	?	2·02	?	1·80	5·75	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·96	2·46	2·63	2·10	8·97	7·13
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	3	3·73	1·20	2·60	0·72	8·62	7·55
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	3	3·21	0·74	2·16	0·35	7·30	6·79
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·78	Nil	1·80	Nil	23·11	7·89
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·64	0·33	1·49	0·33	13·06	7·25
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·27	0·22	2·52	0·17	11·21	8·48
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·20	0·30	2·62	0·22	[illegible]	7·99
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·74	0·46	2·46	0·46	13·60	7·78
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·32	?	0·51	17·12	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·60	0·36	1·89	0·36	24·10	7·31
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·60	2·00	0·80	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·81	6·60	4·07	2·00	24·80	9·65
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	0·40	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·34	...	0·03	3	4·22	2·73	3·16	1·34	10·63	8·27
			Chandpur	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	2	3·76	1·75	4·13	1·38	11·38	8·35
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	0·90	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	0·86	1·35	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·42	...	...	8	4·28	7·86	4·04	1·92	13·97	9·14
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·50	1·70	2·33	1	5·18	7·93
			Nasirnagar	...	...	0·10	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	1·70	1·70	2·20	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	7	4·00	8·09	3·47	2·20	13·79	7·85
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·40		2·04			5·76
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·78	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·90	2·32	3·11	1·78	9·61	7·57
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·33	0·49	...	5	2·80	2·82	2·54	0·75	8·11	7·14
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·76	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	2	3·46	4·06	3·40	2·28	20·26	10·38
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	2·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·63	4	4·84	4·00	3·84	2·23	14·73	11·16
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·57	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	...	2	3·20	2·27	3·83	1·57	18·54	10·37
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	3	3·60	2·87	3·53	1·44	12·26	8·94
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1·86	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·02	0·76	4	?	3·57	?	1·86	14·70	?
			Hatya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·91	?	0·56	16·45	?
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·22	?	1·12	16·83	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·04	Nil	1·66	Nil	30·71	8·63
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1	2·92	0·34	2·52	0·30	26·49	8·32
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·30	Nil	2·01	Nil	29·82	10·58
			Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	1·94	Nil	24·43	7·63
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·89	...	3	3·75	1·95	3·63	0·89	20·49	10·06
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·44	...	4	?	1·71	?	0·94	25·13	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	2·15	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·85	4	?	3·57	?	2·15	22·86	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·40	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·05	...	0·28		4·04	0·90	3·55	0·40	18·32	9·83
			Bandarban	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	1·40	3	?	1·94	?	1·40	18·54	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·38	Nil	5·67	3·05
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	Nil	0·37	Nil	5·02	3·02
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·84	Nil	0·37	Nil	4·49	3·07
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·36	Nil	5·18	2·78
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·44	Nil	6·10	3·20
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·59	Nil	5·95	3·27
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·43	Nil	5·19	2·65
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·07	Nil	0·43	Nil	3·54	3·17
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·50	Nil	2·56	2·90
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·86	Nil	0·37	Nil	3·47	2·73
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·47	Nil	4·00	3·40
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·17	Nil	4·78	2·84
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	0·01	0·07	0·01	3·27	3·08
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·84	Nil	?	3·57
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·62	Nil	2·70	2·20
			Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?		?	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·32	Nil	4·15	3·33
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	0·03	0·69	0·03	3·36	3·46
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·52	Nil	3·45	3·74
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·36	Nil	4·08	3·05
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·40	Nil	7·21	3·04
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·14	Nil	8·81	2·82
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·73	?
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·94	?
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·92	?
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·91	?
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·34	?
			Bussowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·90	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·10	?
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	4·62	?

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in March 1900—*continued*.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st March 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st March.
BIHAR—*concluded*.	Patna—*concluded*.	Saran	Gopalganj																						0·03										Nil	0·76	0·03	0·25	0·03	3·01	2·45
			Siwan																					0·05											Nil	0·88	0·05	0·27	0·05	4·40	3·19
			Ekma																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·26	?
			Chapra																																Nil	0·80	Nil	0·37	Nil	4·31	3·02
			Hathwa																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·52	?
			Amnaur																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·03	?
			Basantpur																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·34	?
			Darowlee																					0·28											1	?	0·28	?	0·28	4·51	?
			Bhoreh																						0·07										Nil	?	0·07	?	0·07	3·24	?
		Champaran	Motihari																					0·08											Nil	0·78	0·08	0·41	0·08	3·77	2·78
			Bettiah																				0·08												Nil	0·95	0·08	0·40	0·08	3·13	2·50
			Bagaha																						0·25										1	1·00	0·25	0·57	0·25	6·08	3·16
			Burhurwa																						0·06										Nil	0·90	0·06	0·40	0·06	2·92	2·87
			Ramnagar																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·61	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi																					0·34	0·32										2	0·80	0·66	0·56	0·34	3·86	2·78
			Muzaffarpur																																	1·00		0·40			3·34
			Hajipur																																Nil	[illegible]	Nil	0·49	Nil	7·11	2·97
			Paru																																	0·60		0·32			2·14
			Mahuwa																																	0·50		0·24			2·63
			Shiuhar																																	1·00		0·37			2·99
			Pupri																																	0·80		0·54			2·86
			Tajpur (Samastipur)																																Nil	0·64	Nil	0·25	Nil	6·30	2·56
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga																					0·01											Nil	0·76	0·01	0·32	0·01	4·56	2·75
			Madhubani																																Nil	0·73	Nil	0·41	Nil	3·26	2·73
			Bahera																																Nil	1·10	Nil	0·62	Nil	4·08	2·36
			Rosera																																Nil	0·60	Nil	0·38	Nil	4·68	2·05
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai																					0·02											Nil	0·8?	0·02	0·34	0·02	4·61	3·18
			Monghyr																																Nil	0·81	Nil	0·39	Nil	3·29	2·83
			Jamui																																Nil	0·84	Nil	0·11	Nil	3·42	2·73
			Gogri																																Nil	0·40	Nil	0·51	Nil	3·22	3·36
			Jamalpur																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·09	?
			Shaikhpura																																Nil	0·40	Nil	0·51	Nil	2·52	2·47
			Chakai Bamdah																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·70	?
			Chuprowan																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·10	?
			Gidhaur																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·85	?
			Kharagpur																					0·10											1	?	0·10	?	0·10	5·01	?
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura																																Nil	0·92	Nil	0·42	Nil	1·81	2·93
			Bongaon (*Sufabad*)																																	?		?			?
			Supaul																																Nil	0·95	Nil	0·43	Nil	3·31	2·51
			Pratabganj																																Nil	0·90	Nil	0·49	Nil	3·00	2·30
			Bhagalpur																					0·03											Nil	0·76	0·03	0·49	0·03	2·84	2·60
			Banka																																Nil	1·04	Nil	0·51	Nil	3·24	3·22
			Colgong																																Nil	0·90	Nil	0·52	Nil	2·40	2·68
			Bansil																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·66	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj																					0·19											1	1·21	0·19	0·70	0·19	1·90	3·09
			Araria																																Nil	1·12	Nil	0·63	Nil	2·71	2·84
			Purnea																					0·09											Nil	0·80	0·09	0·40	0·09	1·61	3·15
			Gondwara (Korah)																																Nil	0·70	Nil	0·54	Nil		2·44
			Barsoe																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·77	?
			Forbesganj																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·43	?
		Malda	Kaliaganj																																Nil	1·10	Nil	0·70	Nil	[illegible]	2·39
			Malda																																Nil	1·19	Nil	0·80	Nil	3·07	3·95
			Chanchal																																Nil	1·05	Nil	0·52	Nil	1·87	2·68
			Gajol																																Nil	1·00	Nil	0·54	Nil	2·23	2·29
			Sibganj																																Nil	1·30	Nil	0·67	Nil	2·53	4·33
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal																																Nil	0·72	Nil	0·34	Nil	1·75	2·25
			Godda																																Nil	1·17	Nil	0·53	Nil	2·63	3·05
			Pakaur																																Nil	1·42	Nil	0·64	Nil	3·56	3·28
			Naya Dumka																																Nil	1·54	Nil	0·85	Nil	2·48	4·16
			Deoghur																																Nil	1·46	Nil	0·71	Nil	3·49	3·76
			Jamtara																																Nil	1·50	Nil	0·95	Nil	2·15	3·81
			Mohagama																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·50	?
			Nanihat																																Nil	1·30	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·02	3·29
			Assenboni																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·68	?
			Katikund																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·06	?
			Madhupur																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·36	?
			Sarwan																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·36	?
			Sarath																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·16	?
			Barkope																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·30	?
			Bhagya																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·21	?
			Mohespore																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·48	?
			Hiranpur																																	?		?	Nil	?	
			Barharwa																																Nil	?	Nil	?		3·12	?
			Sahibganj																																Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·91	?
			Bario																																			?	Nil	2·57	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur							0·50																		0·03							1	1·44	0·53	1·07	0·50	1·48	7·43
			Banki								0·76	0·10	0·43															0·47				0·19			5	2·54	1·91	1·53	0·75	2·42	7·28
			Cuttack							0·68																		0·40							2	1·96	1·08	1·41	0·68	1·12	7·30
			False Point								0·03			0·04														0·04							Nil	1·54	0·11	0·93	0·04	0·97	10·54
			Kendrapara								0·08																						0·03		Nil	1·88	0·11	0·92	0·08	1·80	7·55
			Jajpur								0·08															0·31		0·54							2	2·32	0·93	1·23	0·54	3·54	6·63
			Dharmsala							0·08																0·05	3·60		0·10						2	2·00	3·83	1·53	3·60	5·69	6·71
			Salipore								0·31																									2·30		1·60			6·42
			Pal Lahara																											1·23					1	?	1·23	?	1·23	2·01	?
		Balasore	Akhyapada								0·10															0·26	0·03	0·91		1·03					3	2·36	1·36	1·73	0·91	3·30	6·55
			Chandbali											0·60																					1	1·31	0·50	1·14	0·50	2·98	7·49
			Bhadrak																							0·04		0·51							1	2·28	0·65	1·52	0·51	2·71	6·02
			Soro																							2·58				0·04	1·34	1·75			3	2·08	5·71	1·67	2·58	6·81	6·10
			Balasore							0·70															0·25	0·10		0·12	0·40		1·48	0·20			7	2·96	3·25	1·45	1·48	6·41	7·93
			Jellasore																						0·06					0·05	0·27	1·20			2	2·05	1·58	1·22	1·20	2·00	4·90
			Baripada						0·75																					1·35	0·26	0·30			4	2·53	2·06	1·49	1·35	4·35	5·51
		Puri	Puri										0·22												0·10			0·16	0·03						3	1·00	0·51	0·61	0·22	0·93	10·68
			Khurda										0·29																0·03					0·16	2	2·00	0·48	1·18	0·29	1·56	7·52
			Banpur								0·06	0·04													0·25			0·28	0·02			0·31			3	2·31	0·90	1·13	0·51	1·95	9·40
			Gop																										0·80						1	1·33	0·80	0·62	0·80	1·81	10·80
			Satpara																						0·23			0·17							2	?	0·40	?	0·23	4·53	?
			Pipli										0·19																						1	1·30	0·19	0·82	0·19	0·36	7·05
			Nayagarh						0·32	0·30	0·49													0·10				0·09		0·02					4	?	1·32	?	0·49	3·77	?
			Ranpur						0·08																0·68									0·15	2	?	0·89	?	0·68	1·37	?
			Kanas									0·32	0·40														0·10						0·10		4	?	0·02	?	0·40	2·62	?

Table of rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in March 1900—*concluded.*

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurdeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nagarutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatterpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barahabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ohas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakardharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaitkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar																				
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bispara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·47	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassenga	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 31st March 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st March.
Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·39	Nil	0·74	Nil	3·04	3·66
Hazaribagh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	0·75	Nil	4·25	3·90
Barhi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	0·83	Nil	4·99	3·79
Chatra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·10	Nil	0·82	Nil	5·04	4·18
Karagdeha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	1·17	Nil	3·56	3·90
Ramgar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·65	Nil	4·08	4·55
Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·58	0·04	1·02	0·04	4·03	4·80
Ranchi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	1	2·80	0·24	1·38	0·24	2·69	4·91
Silli.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·25	1·05	0·25	2·35	2·72
Palkot.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·03	1·66	?
Bano.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?
Tamar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·47	?
Kurdeg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?
Chainpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·47	?
Sirguja.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	Nil	0·89	Nil	3·20	5·01
Jashpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·15	Nil	1·79	Nil	3·38	6·85
Gangpur.													2·08		1·04			4·67
Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	0·70	Nil	3·63	3·43
Balumath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·59	Nil	6·45	3·88
Husainabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	0·35	Nil	8·15	3·01
Garhwa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·74	Nil	4·15	3·78
Mahuadand.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·48	?
Panki.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·67	?
Latehar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·12	?
Nagarutari.	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	2·53	?
Ranka.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·30	?
Chatterpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·90	?
Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·53	...	...	...	1	2·32	0·56	1·17	0·53	2·55	4·82
Gobindpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·62	Nil	0·89	Nil	1·89	4·04
Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·70	Nil	0·89	Nil	1·29	3·47
Barahabhum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·10	0·08	1·05	0·08	0·71	4·03
Jhalda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·57	Nil	3·01	4·05
Ohas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	0·90	Nil	2·56	3·59
Pandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·94	?
Chaibassa	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·03	...	...	1	2·42	0·27	1·27	0·18	0·77	4·77
Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	0·03	...	...	1	1·80	0·20	0·58	0·14	1·38	3·96
Ghatsila.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·17	0·15	...	...	3	2·50	1·09	1·28	0·70	1·94	5·21
Baharagura.	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·02	0·27	0·22	1·05	...	...	4	2·40	1·83	1·41	1·05	3·71	4·64
Gaitkura.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	0·61	?
Kalikapur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·18	0·10	0·14	...	...	4	?	0·59	?	0·18	0·85	?
Monahorpur.	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	?	0·29	?	0·23	0·59	?
Keonjhar	...	...	0·25	0·16	0·05	...	0·14						1·36		0·59			4·17
Anandpur.	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	.	...	...	...	3	?	0·67	?	0·25	3·83	?
Talchar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	.	...	...	1	2·87	0·26	1·34	0·21	0·51	4·92
Narsingpur.	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	1	2·34	0·10	0·90	0·10	0·50	5·04
Angul.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	1	2·80	0·13	1·38	0·10	0·54	5·94
Dhenkanal.	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·46		...	...	...	1	2·80	0·41	1·28	0·41	0·96	5·67
Bispara.	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·87	0·55	0·84	0·46	0·91	5·06
Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	1	1·77	0·76	1·36	0·74	0·81	5·61
Baramba.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·48	?	1·06	2·80	?
Bassenga.	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·12	0·58	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1900.

During the early part of March fine settled weather generally prevailed over the province and the Bay with winds variable in direction and below normal strength. For a few days the cold season distribution of pressure, with westerly or north-westerly winds, was restored, and temperature was in consequence below the normal by several degrees at that time. Owing to the variable conditions accompanying the change from southerly to northerly winds, a few local storms with light scattered rainfall occurred in the south-western districts, mostly in Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur, but the falls were in all cases so light that they scarcely influenced the total fall for the month.

During the latter half of the month weather underwent a marked change, and became unsettled to an exceptional extent. This exceptional character was not so much in the severity of the disturbance, but in the fact that it continued with little intermission till the end of the month. Very little rain fell in Bihar or in Chota Nagpur. Towards the east, however, rainfall increased in amount. It was practically normal in East Bengal and was heavy in Assam, especially in the south. Silchar received more than 12, Sibsagar and Dhubri more than 4, while the average fall in East Bengal was 2·5 inches. The only other average fall of more than 1 inch was 1·42 inches in Orissa.

While pressure remained low over the province during the latter half of the month, the gradient was steep over the north of the Bay, and strong winds prevailed in the north-west angle. Temperature was generally above the normal, so that, though there was a relatively cool period earlier in the month, the mean temperature for the whole month was above the normal in all divisions. Excess in Orissa was about 1°, in Bengal Proper and Bihar between 1°·5 and 2°, and in Chota Nagpur more than 3°. In Assam, where rainfall was more heavy, there was cool weather, and average defect of 1°.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was uniform over the whole area, but somewhat higher over the Bay than over the province, the lowest readings being in Bihar. The difference from the normal was small at all stations, and comparatively cool weather with light southerly winds prevailed. As pressure was falling moderately in the west of the province, there was some appearance of an approaching depression which was shown in a very irregular form over the central districts on the 2nd after a continued moderate fall of pressure. On the 3rd pressure rose in the north-east, and the gradient became steep in Bihar with north-easterly winds and an irregular cyclonic circulation over the western districts. But these changes were of no importance, as the shallow depression moved eastward without influencing the general weather conditions to any noticeable extent. The brisk rise of pressure which followed continued with slight interruptions till the 11th, when readings were highest in the west of Bihar and lowest in the south of Burma, and northerly winds prevailed over the whole area.

The light scattered showers which fell during these days in Lower Bengal and Orissa were probably due to the interaction of the light variable winds following the irregular pressure changes. The showers on the 11th are most difficult to account for otherwise because pressure was steadily, though slowly, rising about that time and the prevailing directions were northerly, circumstances which are rarely attended by local disturbances of any kind.

With the northerly winds temperature fell, and was generally in defect by variable amounts up to 4°. After the fall in pressure began on the 12th, winds became southerly and temperature rose. The change of pressure was most rapid on the 14th, when the fall varied from ·07 inch in the south-east to ·15 inch in the west of Bihar, but the total fall in the west of the province between the 12th and 14th was very little under ·3 inch. The pressure distribution which then developed continued with little modification for some days. The most noticeable features were great uniformity over the Bay, except in the north, and a steep gradient over the province. The isobars ran from north to south, and strongish southerly or south-easterly winds prevailed in Bengal Proper Towards the west they were northerly and at times westerly, and with this cyclonic arrangement thunderstorms occurred with scattered rainfall.

Showers began in North Bengal about the 17th, and continued to be fairly general, though not heavy, till the 21st or 22nd, when they became more general, especially in East Bengal. The heaviest rainfall of the month was in Noakhali and Chittagong on the 22nd, when many of the registering stations received 1 and some more than 2 inches.

The changes of pressure about the 20th showed that a shallow depression crossed the province at that time, and the temperature changes show that the rainfall began in the north-east and spread south-westward. On the 19th temperature was below the normal in Assam only ; on the 20th the area of relatively low temperature included North Bengal, and on the 21st it had extended to East Bengal, while on the last date there was a recovery in Assam. Throughout high temperature continued unchanged in the west of the province.

Pressure rose briskly on the 22nd, and the area of lowest readings closed up towards the hills. Westerly winds advanced eastward and became general over the province. Rainfall ceased, but only for a day or two, as showers were again fairly general in Bengal Proper between the 26th and 28th. Pressure was unsteady during those days, and there was an

exceptionally rapid rise on the 26th, which appears to have begun in the north-east and caused a shallow depression over the central districts. This depression was well marked on the 27th, and was causing general cyclonic winds, though of only moderate strength. Readings varied from 30·07 inches at Sibsagar to less than 29·95 inches at some of the central stations, showing a steep gradient over Assam and North Bengal. A rapid fall of pressure followed on the 28th, and the distribution was then normal.

The fall in temperature about that time was barely noticeable, as only a few stations in the south-west of the province and some towards the east recorded mean temperatures below the normal. The low temperature in the south-west was probably due to the rainfall in Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur, where it was more continuous than in other parts of the province. It was of daily occurrence in Orissa, though not general, from the 22nd to the 29th, and the falls were at times fairly heavy; the largest amount was 1·5 inches at Balasore on the 28th.

During the closing days of the month there was still a slight depression over the province, and a steep gradient over the eastern districts, but rainfall had almost entirely ceased.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure changes were small and of little importance during the early part of the month, but were large at times during the latter half. A shallow depression remained fairly steady over the central districts from day to day with a steep gradient towards the east and south. The means for the month are almost normal, there being a small excess in North Bengal and Chota Nagpur and a small defect elsewhere.

Temperature was low for a short time about the end of the first week, when northerly winds were general, and occasionally for short intervals after thunderstorms in the latter part of the month. The variation from the normal in maximum temperature for the whole month varies from excess of 4° in Chota Nagpur to defect of 2° in Assam. Mean minimum readings were more uniformly high and by about 2°. Average excess for the various divisions varied from excess of 3°·4 in Chota Nagpur to 1° in Orissa. In Assam there was defect of about 1°.

Rainfall was much lighter than usual in March, except in Orissa and East Bengal, which received fairly frequent and in some cases heavy showers towards the end of the month. In the former rather more than the normal amount fell, and in the latter almost exactly the normal 2·5 inches. Bihar was almost entirely rainless, and in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal there was only about a quarter of the normal, while in North Bengal there was rather more than half.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of March 1900 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	105·4	53·9	93·7	70·4	82·1	+1·7	0·35	1·37	−1·02	0·88	2·20	−1·32	3·76	5·44
North Bengal	99·2	48·5	89·1	63·2	76·2	+2·0	0·74	1·21	−0·47	1·55	1·89	−0·34	3·81	4·12
East	97·3	53·0	88·9	68·3	78·6	+1·4	2·53	2·59	−0·06	2·66	3·33	−0·67	14·09	7·83
Bihar	102·4	48·9	92·2	64·1	78·2	+1·6	0·02	0·48	−0·46	0·06	0·93	−0·87	3·64	2·94
Orissa	105·4	60·1	90·4	74·3	82·4	+0·8	1·42	1·21	+0·21	2·20	2·06	+0·14	2·75	7·50
Chota Nagpur	106·1	56·7	94·9	67·6	81·3	+3·4	0·20	0·95	−0·75	0·52	1·85	−1·33	3·29	4·03
Assam	91·8	52·9	82·5	62·5	72·5	−0·7								

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th April 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th April 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. April	8th	145·4	6·1	29·805	83·1	92·2	21·4	70·8	76·5	0·827	73·5	74	SW and SSW ...	215	0·09	Partially cloudy, o, p.
"	9th	145·4	8·1	·818	82·5	95·8	24·6	71 2	77·1	·862	74·7	79	SSE and variable	117	0·15	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <, /.
"	10th	141·6	6·9	·852	81·3	91·0	22·0	69·0	77·1	·880	75·4	83	SW and variable	129	1·09	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, t, <, /.
"	11th	147·6	6·0	·805	83·7	93·4	16·7	76·7	76·3	·809	72·8	72	SW by W and variable.	81	Nil	Partially cloudy, ▲.
"	12th	155·6	2·6	·816	84·2	92·8	14·6	78·2	75·0	·748	70·5	65	WNW and W ...	131	"	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	13th	150·4	9·8	·804	84·2	96·6	22·9	73·7	71·0	·703	68·7	60	SW by W and WNW.	75	"	Chiefly clear, ▲.
"	14th	149·8	9·0	·773	86·6	100·0	26·6	73·4	71·3	·683	68·0	54	WSW and SSW	125	"	Clear, ▲.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·810
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·750
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	48·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·9
The extreme variation of temperature	31·0
The maximum temperature	100·0
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	19
	%
The mean relative humidity	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th April 1900	1·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·25
The total fall from 1st January to 14th April 1900	2·65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·41

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; ▲, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 16th April 1900.

BROJO MOHUN RUCKHIT, *Chief Observer for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th February 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899.

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	88,57,343	12,36,507	88,83,631	12,14,721	26,288	......	......	21,786
Cotton, raw	2,08,942	1,29,214	1,41,045	82,112	......	......	67,897	47,102
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,647	6,238	5,304	6,017	......	......	1,343	221
2.— Ditto, Indian	35,595	15,028	38,626	12,239	3,031	......	......	2,789
3.—Piece-goods, European	1,40,512	1,79,282	1,40,769	1,43,376	......	......	8,743	33,906
4.— Ditto, Indian	18,998	10,542	20,398	13,906	1,400	3,364	......	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	255	291	192	116	......	......	63	175
2.—Non-intoxicating	13,726	11,677	9,253	7,404	......	......	4,473	4,273
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	5,547	6,704	3,676	3,488	......	......	1,871	3,216
2.—Myrabolams	28,968	9,057	24,837	7,024	......	......	4,131	2,033
3.—Cutch	1,261	479	1,144	528	......	49	117	......
4.—Turmeric	14,152	10,721	11,890	10,604	......	......	2,262	117
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	6,673	817	546	540	......	......	6,127	277
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	572	250	379	168	......	......	193	82
7.—Others	16,693	1,511	9,474	979	......	......	7,219	532
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,75,411	1,12,865	3,83,610	73,314	8,199	......	......	39,551
2.—Rice in the husk	1,59,243	16,589	1,52,000	25,784	......	9,195	7,243	......
3.—Rice not in the husk	10,54,651	1,94,216	11,96,685	4,90,445	1,42,034	2,96,229	......	......
4.—Jowar and bajra	49,612	6,370	1,67,770	23,488	1,18,158	17,118	......	......
5.—Gram & pulse	1,32,610	86,658	13,70,574	5,32,662	12,37,964	4,46,004	......	......
6.—Others	1,46,690	27,917	5,93,836	1,45,054	4,47,146	1,17,137	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	96,102	58,026	2,09,635	1,39,325	1,13,533	81,299	......	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	16,653	9,757	19,551	11,614	2,898	1,857	......	......
Horns	990	434	918	328	......	......	72	106
Hemp and other fibres	52,972	12,068	87,416	15,011	34,471	2,943	......	......
Jute—								
1.—Raw	95,462	22,826	60,477	6,257	......	......	34,985	16,569
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,13,941	55,068	1,16,054	47,993	2,113	......	......	7,075
Lac—								
1.—Stick	34,075	12,251	51,659	22,115	17,584	9,864	......	......
2.—Shell	26,331	21,416	30,256	22,535	3,925	1,119	......	......
Leather, manufactured	4,679	5,260	8,315	9,705	3,636	4,445	......	......
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	11,463	3,915	12,356	5,679	893	1,764	......	......
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	2,763	1,878	1,035	1,365	......	......	1,728	513
3.—Wines	3,339	4,341	4,865	5,358	1,526	697	......	......
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	107	69	167	35	60	......	......	34
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	416	251	465	271	49	20	......	......
2.—Brass, ditto	2,875	1,655	1,500	721	......	......	1,375	934
3.—Copper, wrought	861	675	878	531	17	......	......	144
4.—Brass, ditto	16,915	7,657	20,919	9,460	4,004	1,803	......	......
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	20,789	7,011	16,801	3,457	......	......	3,988	3,554
(b) Unwrought	36,205	2,453	20,685	1,707	......	......	15,520	746
(c) Wrought	78,897	37,268	69,786	33,695	......	......	9,111	3,573
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	33,868	12,731	46,015	16,235	12,147	3,504	......	......
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,096	1,913	3,450	3,045	354	1,132	......	......
7.—Others	10,602	8,406	14,991	11,020	4,389	2,614	......	......
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,13,958	40,128	1,47,536	52,178	33,578	12,050	......	......
2.—Castor	2,978	712	4,368	1,160	1,390	448	......	......
3.—Cocoanut	3,780	1,263	5,116	2,055	1,336	792	......	......
4.—Mustard and rape	6,406	1,973	7,486	2,768	1,080	795	......	......
5.—Others	5,770	4,082	5,080	3,552	......	......	690	530
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,50,053	38,166	53,323	12,576	......	......	96,730	25,590
2.—Rape and mustard	2,34,041	53,834	1,67,328	40,710	......	......	66,713	13,124
3.—Til or jinjili	58,139	11,732	88,080	12,623	29,941	891	......	......
4.—Poppy	6,811	1,806	2,982	562	......	......	3,829	1,244
5.—Earthnuts	430	142	438	43	8	......	......	99
6.—Castor	30,280	7,383	41,797	8,599	11,517	1,216	......	......
7.—Others	30,306	5,138	26,882	5,396	......	258	3,424	......
Opium	10,633	13,024	389	194	......	......	10,244	12,830
Paper and pasteboard	21,910	11,403	19,909	9,317	......	......	2,001	2,086
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	56,924	45,524	52,855	38,129	......	......	4,069	7,395
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	16,285	8,584	15,737	8,907	......	323	548	......
3.—Potatoes	1,02,429	17,923	1,09,323	17,509	6,894	......	......	414
4.—Others	85,456	44,769	77,323	31,852	......	......	8,133	12,917
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	10,220	1,670	14,258	3,050	4,038	1,380	......	......
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	8,494	1,496	4,488	699	......	......	4,006	797
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates .	36,019	8,037	13,572	2,065	......	......	23,447	5,972
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	789	222	10,612	5,627	9,823	5,405	......	......
(c) Other sorts	97,478	12,150	1,93,514	23,768	96,036	11,618	......	......
Salt	4,96,599	1,01,592	5,39,315	91,437	42,716	......	......	10,155

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	53,119	21,588	50,254	22,249	......	661	2,865	......
2.—Other saline substances	86,152	12,005	80,640	10,305	......	......	5,512	1,700
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	2,789	1,541	4,523	2,104	1,734	563	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	6	5	4	13	......	8	2	......
2.—Indian	151	273	331	460	180	187	......	......
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	21,107	15,404	17,235	13,741	......	......	3,872	1,663
2.—Pepper	2,048	1,583	2,085	1,708	37	125	......	......
3.—Ginger	6,347	3,239	1,687	837	......	......	4,660	2,402
4.—Chillies	15,556	7,319	21,384	11,163	5,828	3,814	......	......
5.—Cardamoms	2,308	1,805	1,091	1,107	......	......	1,217	638
6.—Others	2,978	1,269	3,870	1,089	901	420	......	......
Stone and lime	5,32,068	89,137	5,51,086	73,093	19,018	......	......	16,044
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	12,512	5,177	9,794	4,800	......	......	2,718	368
2.—Unrefined	7,42,828	1,85,348	4,93,370	76,189	......	......	2,49,449	59,159
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	3,378	1,621	1,882	1,331	......	......	1,496	300
Timber	1,39,915	38,260	1,36,282	21,057	......	......	3,633	17,212
Tobacco	28,028	11,670	26,624	12,790	......	1,120	1,404	......
Wool—								
(a) Raw	7,483	4,276	4,742	2,507	......	......	2,741	1,769
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	704	403	1,138	1,380	434	977	......	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	81	180	85	28	4	...	......	152
III.— " Indian	2,236	1,476	2,114	1,729	......	253	122	......
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	607	725	......	......	......	......	607	725
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	47,436	9,991	46,503	9,040	......	......	843	942
2.—Firewood	59,285	3,672	47,054	3,840	......	168	12,181	......
3.—Indigo seed	81,725	33,457	60,025	24,161	......	......	21,700	9,296
4.—Oil-cake	72,249	11,628	83,338	13,103	11,089	1,475	......	......
5.—Paints and colours	27,754	5,954	8,576	5,156	......	......	19,178	798
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,02,354	32,153	86,637	23,835	......	......	15,717	8,318
7.—Wooden articles	13,545	4,906	13,524	4,827	......	......	21	79
8.—Others	12,16,523	2,10,885	15,06,772	3,98,437	2,90,249	1,87,552	......	......
Total ...	1,67,65,972	34,50,010	1,87,67,332	42,18,940	20,01,360	7,68,930	......	......
Military stores	15,103	25,282	16,989	33,268	1,886	7,986	......	......
Coal for railway	9,57,449	69,875	10,48,219	96,508	90,770	26,633	......	......
Railway materials	18,64,821	63,850	17,39,078	59,126	......	......	1,25,743	4,724
Live-stock	......	20,210	......	14,381	......	......	......	5,829
Total ...	1,96,03,345	36,29,227	2,15,71,618	44,32,223	19,68,273	7,92,996	......	......

O. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 11th April 1900.*

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of November 1899 compared with the corresponding period in 1898.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,852	3,012	1,108	1,756	......	......	744	1,256	Less demand for brick-burning and scarcity of wagons on East Indian Railway.
II.—Cotton, raw	289	3,281	144	1,665	......	......	145	1,616	
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn. European	2	15	17	138	15	123	......	......	
2. Twist and yarn. Indian ..	372	3,294	218	1,724	......	......	154	1,570	Less demand.
3. Piece-goods European	2,333	16,774	1,509	11,795	......	......	824	4,979	
4. Piece-goods Indian ...	372	3,260	420	3,357	48	97	......	......	
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	14	83	4	33	......	......	10	50	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Others ...	45	407	37	285	......	8	122	......	
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	28-	2,426	306	2,394	22	......	......	32	
2. Myrabolams	2	10	3	16	1	6	......	......	
3. Cutch	1	8	3	16	2	8	......	......	
4. Turmeric	59	336	32	354	......	18	27	......	
5. Aniline dyes	2	120	3	26	1	6	......	......	
6. Others	16	89	18	131	2	43	......	......	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	2,275	10,626	2,802	9,652	527	......	......	974	Demand in Rajputana.
2. Rice in the husk ...	1,062	2,806	3,045	9,327	1,983	6,521	......	......	
3. Rice not in the husk	6,096	21,513	9,965	32,474	3,869	10,961	......	......	
4. Jawar and bajra ...	75	118	228	413	153	295	......	......	
5. Gram and pulse ...	2,345	8,204	4,040	10,727	1,695	2,523	......	......	
6. Makai	3,078	11,925	5,905	23,299	2,827	11,374	......	......	
7. Others	4,278	12,797	17,790	51,897	13,512	39,100	......	......	
VII.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Raw	562	2,923	661	3,091	99	168	......	......	
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	......	......	2	9	2	9	......	......	
(b) Raw	90	718	145	759	55	41	......	......	
VIII.—Horns	3	23	8	110	5	87	......	......	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	123	693	24	102	......	......	99	591	
2. Gunny-bags and cloth ..	815	4,330	760	3,537	......	......	55	793	
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	22	42	3	8	......	......	19	34	
2. Shell	86	376	34	164	......	......	52	212	
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	57	476	53	450	......	......	4	26	
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	14	71	9	39	......	......	5	32	
2. Spirits	4	66	14	81	10	15	......	......	
3. Wines	30	464	18	112	......	......	12	352	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Brass ,, ...	7	65	12	70	5	5	......	......	
3. Copper, wrought ...	8	66	4	21	......	......	4	45	
4. Brass ,, ...	73	394	62	427	......	33	10	......	
5. Iron	594	2,880	361	1,937	......	......	233	952	
6. Others	161	1,054	93	580	......	......	69	474	
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	764	2,109	1,136	3,378	372	1,269	......	......	Greater demand.
2. Castor	50	293	18	79	......	......	32	214	
3. Coconut	12	65	2	14	......	......	10	51	
4. Others	30	323	9	75	......	......	21	148	
XV.—Oilseeds—									
1. Linseed	6,256	21,678	2,738	5,983	......	......	3,518	15,695	Due to stock being exhausted early in the season.
2. Rape or mustard ...	2,694	10,767	1,126	4,278	......	......	1,568	6,489	
3. Til or jinjili	16	66	1	3	......	......	15	63	
4. Poppy	174	869	136	415	......	......	38	454	
5. Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
6. Castor	330	878	88	83	......	......	242	795	
7. Others	3,392	13,430	2,194	7,483	......	......	1,198	5,947	
XVI.—Opium	1	7	17	183	16	176	......	......	
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	23	100	10	68	......	......	13	32	
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Ghee	158	790	108	628	......	......	50	162	
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	116	1,445	75	1,974	......	......	41	371	
3. Others	1,041	4,740	762	3,083	......	......	279	1,657	
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Materials—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(a) Steel rails and fishplates.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Sleepers, &c. ...	......	......	10	7	10	7	......	......	
(c) Other sorts ...	48	193	......	......	......	......	48	123	
XX.—Salt	6,885	19,409	5,843	15,586	......	......	1,042	3,853	Less demand.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	1,886	5,985	1,079	3,550	......	......	807	2,435	Less production.
2. Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	2	13	1	4	......	......	1	9	
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	194	1,257	96	704	......	......	98	553	
2. Pepper	50	364	26	195	......	......	24	169	
3. Ginger	15	105	9	69	......	......	6	36	
4. Chillies	28	147	26	106	......	......	2	41	
5. Cardamoms	8	58	2	16	......	......	6	42	
6. Others	210	1,328	127	1,081	......	......	83	247	
XXV.—Stone and lime	465	964	484	986	19	22	......	......	
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	1,197	6,158	1,057	5,174	......	......	140	984	
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	1,318	4,844	1,837	6,639	519	1,795	......	......	Greater demand.
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	1	12	2	9	1	......	......	3	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	311	581	1,086	1,110	775	529	......	......	Despatched from Government forests.
2. Poles	96	205	147	220	51	15	......	......	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	1,301	9,514	1,096	7,388	......	......	295	2,126	
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Cigars	1	7	......	......	......	......	1	7	
(b) Other sorts ...	18	128	29	273	11	145	......	......	
XXX.—Wool, raw	2	17	2	11	......	......	......	6	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. Piece-goods { European	......	......	3	34	3	34	......	......	
2. Piece-goods { Indian ...	26	216	26	195	......	......	......	21	
3. Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	2	217	60	549	58	766	......	......	
2. Firewood	657	845	781	1,106	124	261	......	......	
3. Others not specified above.	2,356	10,555	4,618	8,907	2,262	......	......	1,648	
Total ...	59,710	2,35,792	76,726	2,53,722	20,054	76,451	12,047	58,521	

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 10th February 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic for the month of November 1899.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—Coal and Coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	...	...	1,101	16	......	......	......	......
II.—Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	...
2. Twist and yarn, Indian ...	..	...	93	6	......	...	......	...
3. Piece-goods ... European	...	...	1,046	57	...	...	...	...
4. Piece-goods ... Indian ...	...	...	1,545	69	...	...	...	...
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	...	...	227	7	......	......	......	......
2. Myrabolams	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	..
3. Cutch	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	..
4. Turmeric	..	..	...	...	......	...	...	...
5. Aniline dyes	...	...	...	.	......	...	...	...
6. Others	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
VI.—Grain and pulse—								
1. Wheat	...	...	12	1	......	...	......	.
2. Rice in the husk ...	.	...	4,227	85	......	......	. .	. ..
3. Rice not in the husk ...	.	...	15,061	163	......	...	...	......
4. Jawar and bajra	...	...	.	...	...	......	.. ..	.
5. Gram and pulse	...	...	240	6	......	...	...	..
6. Mokai	..	...	1,837	45	......	...	...	..
7. Others	...	...	5,986	150	......	...	...	..
VII.—Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	.	......	......	......	...
(b) Raw	...	...	91	7	....	......	...	...
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ..	...	...	...	...	... ..	... .	......	. ....
(b) Raw	...	...	44	2	......	... ..	...	...
VIII.—Horns	. .	...	..	.	......	......	......	......
IX.—Jute								
1. Raw	...	..	...	...	......	......	...	. ..
2. Gunny-bags and cloth .	...	...	561	21	......	......	......	
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	.
2. Shell	.	...	...	...	... ..	... ..	......	
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	...	...	2	1	......	......	......	..
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Beer	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	... ..
2. Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	......	... ..	.. .
3. Wines	...	...	...	...	... ..	......	......	
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought ...	...	..	..	...	...	......	. .	.. .
2. Brass	...	...	63	3	...	......	......	.. ..
3. Copper, wrought . ..	...	...	37	2	......	......	......	. .
4. Brass	...	..	115	5	... .	......	......	..
5. Iron	...	...	95	5	..	...	... ..	..
6. Others	...	...	14	1	.....,	... ..	......	.. ...
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	...	...	521	15	......	... ..	.	.
2. Castor	...	...	...	.	. ...	.. ..		. .
3. Coconnut	...	...	7	1	......	... ..	... ..	.. ..
4. Others	...	..	1	1	... .	......	......	
XV.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	... ..
2. Rape or mustard	...	..	474	5	.. .	... ..	... ..	... ..
3. Til or jinjili		...	...	...	... ..	... ..	. . ..	... ..
4. Poppy	...	...	...	...	. ....	... .	. ...	... ..
5. Earthnuts	...	...	..	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... .
6. Castor	...	...	...	...	.. ...	... .	....	......
7. Others	...	...	14,517	473	... ..	.. ..	......	
XVI.—Opium	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	. ...
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard ..	..	...	...	...	... .	. .	......	......
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	...	...	6	1	... ..	......	......	......
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	...	77	3	......	......	......	.. ..
3. Others	...	...	111	7	......	. ....	......	... ..
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	......
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	...	...	...	...	......	......	... .	......
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Sleepers, &c. . ..	...	...	...	...	... ..	......	......	......
(c) Other sorts	...	...	...	...	. . ..	.. ..	......	. .

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt	...	...	2,898	67	......	......	......	......
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	......
2. Other saline substances ...	.	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXII.—Silk, raw								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	...	...		...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betelnuts .. .	...	...	165	8	...	......	......	......
2. Pepper	...	...	5	1	......	......	......	..
3. Ginger	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Chillies	...	...	.	...	......	......	......	......
5. Cardamoms	...	.		...	......	......	......	......
6. Others	...	...	120	6	......	......	......	......
XXV.—Stone and lime	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	..	...	44	7	......	......	......	......
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	...	...	...	.	......	......	......	......
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	.	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXVIII.—Timber—								
1. Logs, &c.	...	...	6,732	108	......	......	......	...
2. Poles	...	...	...	...	.	......	......	......
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured ...	...	...	216	8	......	......	......	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Other sorts... ...	...	...	2	1	......	......	......	......
XXX.—Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—								
1. Piece-goods { European	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
2. Piece-goods { Indian ..	...	...	74	4	......	......	......	...
3. Shawls ...	..	..	...	..	......	......	......	......
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Others not specified above	...	...	1,122	56	......	......	......	......
Total ...	...	...	57,528	1,424	......	......	......	......

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR, *the 14th February 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	210,697	1,15,942 0 0	9,00,333 0	1,31,049 0 0	7,804 0 0	2,54,795 0 0	35,005	38,000	73,005
mile of railway	253	139 0 0	1,082 0	158 0 0	2 0 0	*299 0 0	......	... ..	......
evious 13 weeks of half-t	2,760,842	13,90,711 0 0	1,36,75,578 0	19,84,725 0 0	2,40,175 0 0	36,15,611 0 0	464,105	511,649	975,754
Total for 14 weeks .	2,977,539	15,06,653 0 0	1,45,75,911 0	21,15,774 0 0	2,47,979 0 0	38,70,406 0 0	499,110	549,649	1,018,759
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week evious year	224,340	1,06,907 0 0	9,48,540 0	1,20,247 0 0	9,144 0 0	2,36,298 0 0	35,711	36,110	71,821
ile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	269	128 0 0	1,137 0	144 0 0	2 0 0	274 0 0	......	...	....
to corresponding date of ious year	2,981,575	14,43,011 0 0	1,34,12,540 0	17,87,712 0 0	2,28,795 0 0	34,59,518 0 0	488,578	489,708	978,286

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 10th February 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
raffic for the week ...	23,854	7,440 0 0	17,959 0	1,725 0 0	711 0 0	9,876 0 0	2,520	1,358	3,878
mile of railway	277	87 0 0	209 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	115 0 0	...	...	...
revious 13 weeks of half-	313,848	1,02,163 0 0	3,07,239 0	31,702 0 0	3,915 0 0	1,37,779 0 0	28,900	19,544	48,444
Total for 14 weeks ...	337,702	1,09,602 0 0	3,25,108 0	33,427 0 0	4,626 0 0	1,47,655 0 0	31,420	20,902	52,322
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of ious year	24,105	7,220 0 0	42,753 0	2,949 0 0	461 0 0	10,630 0 0	2,400	1,736	4,136
ile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	280	84 0 0	497 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	123 0 0	...	...	...
to corresponding date of ious year	340,378	1,05,567 0 0	5,37,319 0	47,896 0 0	3,260 0 0	1,50,723 0 0	34,071	24,723	58,794

* Audited up to 10th February 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	2,370	1,382 0 0	3,096 0	328 0 0	100 0 0	1,810 0 0	220	608	*888
mile of railway	71	42 0 0	93 0	10 0 0	......	† 52 0 0	......	......	......
previous 13 weeks of half-1	25,073	13,334 0 0	1,28,874 0	9,383 0 0	2,124 0 0	24,841 0 0	2,500	11,786	14,286
Total for 14 weeks ...	28,043	14,716 0 0	1,31,970 0	9,711 0 0	2,224 0 0	26,651 0 0	2,720	12,454	15,174
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of ious year	2,351	1,382 0 0	7,918 0	1,043 0 0	342 0 0	2,413 0 0	186	667	853
ile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	112	40 0 0	311 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	82 0 0	......	......	......
to corresponding date of ious year	18,541	7,350 0 0	1,01,567 0	8,990 0 0	2,128 0 0	14,462 0 0	2,376	9,478	11,854

* Includes ballast train-miles 398.
† Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 90.
Audited up to 10th February 1900.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tr
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,160	2,085 0 0	7,745 0	487 0 0	9 0 0	2,581 0 0	1,030	454	
Or per mile of railway	153	39 0 0	145 0	9 0 0	......	48 0 0	...	...	
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	104,052	26,564 0 0	1,87,983 0	11,363 0 0	177 0 0	38,104 0 0	12,997	9,029	2
Total for 14 weeks ...	112,212	28,649 0 0	1,95,727 0	11,850 0 0	186 0 0	40,685 0 0	14,027	9,483	2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,594	921 0 0	9,379 0	244 0 0	6 0 0	1,171 0 0	257	1,005	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	109	28 0 0	284 0	7 0 0	......	35 0 0	...	...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,617	14,002 0 0	105,875 0	3,917 0 0	63 0 0	17,982 0 0	3,716	9,029	1

* Audited up to 10th February 1900.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 24·50 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,080	862 0 0	26,470 0	908 0 0	20 0 0	1,890 0 0	320	1,290	1
Or per mile of railway	109	35 0 0	1,080 0	41 0 0	......	76 0 0	......	. .	
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	30,970	9,938 0 0	3,74,727 0	14,261 0 0	244 0 0	24,413 0 0	2,484	15,204	1
Total for 14 weeks ...	33,050	10,800 0 0	4,01,197 0	15,259 0 0	264 0 0	26,323 0 0	2,804	16,494	1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year . ..	1,570	498 0 0	6,465 0	360 0 0	......	858 0 0	170	763	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	63	20 0 0	261 0	15 0 0	......	35 0 0	......	......	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,570	498 0 0	6,465 0	360 0 0	......	858 0 0	170	763	

* Audited up to 10th February 1900.
† Includes ballast train-miles 783.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th April 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	172,520	(b)75,190	7,89,990	(c)1,02,980	17,420	1,95,590	28,606	(d)30,364	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (e) .	148·98	64·93	657·23	85·67	14·49	165·09	....	......	.
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year (f) . ..	1,690,651	7,33,361	92,13,925	11,74,156	2,18,892	21,26,409	349,702	417,361	7[illegible]
Total for 13½ weeks .	1,863,171	8,08,551	1 10,03,915	12,77,136	2,36,312	23,21,999	378,308	447,725	8[illegible]
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	124,272	50,414	6,39,137	79,045	18,247	1,47,706	26,522	(g)28,021	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	122·31	49·62	590·70	73·05	16·87	139·54	.. .	.....	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,638,700	6,89,350	86,94,632	11,20,337	2,33,760	20,40 456	310,642	398,391	7[illegible]

(a) Hajipur to Bachwara 44·51 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opned for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase is due to Ram Naumi mela at Ajodhya.
(c) ,, ,, increased mileage.
(d) Includes 3,931 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened of goods and coaching traffic respectively, and for other earnings total mileage has been tak
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 13th January 1900.
(g) ,, 5,346 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 7th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,065	154	13,397	558	7	719	162	90	252
Or per mile of railway	59·17	8·55	744·28	31·00	0·39	39·94	... ..	......	...
For previous 12⅚ weeks of half-year(a)	15,006	3,215	110,508	5,257	115	8,587	2,080	1,214	3,294
Total for 13⅚ weeks ...	16,071	3.369	123,905	5,815	122	9,306	2,242	1,304	3,546
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	979	226	14,037	280	5	511	374	130	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	54·39	12·53	779·83	15·58	0·28	28·39	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,991	1,450	43,378	1,378	32	2,860	2,079	729	2,808

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 13th January 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for first 6 days of January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	1,194	225 3 3	8,950	213 1 0	8 9 0	446 13 3	122	94	216
Or per mile of railway	66·33	12 8 2	497·22	11 13 5	0 7 7	24 13 2	......	......	...
For previous nil weeks of half-year	......	......	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	...
Total for the period ...	1,194	225 3 3	8,950	213 1 0	8 9 0	446 13 3	122	94	216
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 13th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,264	232 9 2	9,595	247 8 0	5 12 0	485 13 2	175	77	252
Or per mile of railway	70·22	12 14 9	533·06	13 12 0	0 5 1	26 15 10	......	......	......
For previous ⅚ weeks of half-year	1,194	225 3 3	8,950	213 1 0	8 9 0	446 13 3	122	94	216
Total for 1⅚ weeks ...	2,458	457 12 5	18,545	460 9 0	14 5 0	932 10 5	297	171	468
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st March 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41† miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,827	18,778 0 0	1,09,659 0	14,105 0 0	2,270 0 0	35,153 0 0	3,624	7,878	11,502
Or per mile of railway	85·42	47·42	456·89	32·28	5·19	84·89	9·15	18·03	27·
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	381,541	2,38,034 0 0	2,163,404 0	1,50,630 0 0	10,916 0 0	3,99,580 0 0	40,851	86,374	127,225
Total for 13 weeks ...	415,368	2,56,812 0 0	2,303,063 0	1,64,735 0 0	13,186 0 0	4,34,733 0 0	44,475	94,252	138,727
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,382	20,178 0 0	274,387 0	9,334 0 0	447 0 0	29,959 0 0	3,602	8,851	12,453
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	83·24	53·52	661·17	22·49	1·08	77·09	9·55	21·33	30·
Total to corresponding date of previous year	430,183	2,99,167 0 0	3,386,533 0	1,40,468 0 0	10,347 0 0	4,40,982 0 0	40,950	111,060	161,010

* Includes audited figures for week ending 10th February 1900.
† Increase of 3 miles in Gauhati Section between old Lumding Junction to present Lumding from 20th February 1900, now taken to account

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 31st March 1900.			Receipts for period ending 31st March 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	35,153	84·89	415	29,959	77·09	437	16,07,613	......	415	14,20,770	......	1,86,843	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th April 1900	16,663	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	16,150	0	0
Increase	513	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th April 1900	326	11	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	316	10	8
Increase	10	0	11
Receipts from 1st January to 7th April 1900	1,91,113	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,79,115	0	0
Increase	11,998	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 18th April 1900.

THE DARJEELING MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe said :—"Before moving the amendments which stand in my name, I ask Your Honour's permission and the permission of the Council to allow me to move an amendment in the preamble of the Bill of which I regret to say I did not give notice in due time. The amendment which I desire to propose is to insert in the preamble, at the end thereof, the words 'and to provide for the temporary exercise by the Local Government of certain powers of the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality.'"

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Under rule 22 of the rules of the Council for the conduct of business, it is provided that, if a Member desires to move anything by way of amendment without notice, the President may, in the exercise of his discretion, permit the amendment to be put. I think there is no objection whatever to this amendment, and in the exercise of my discretion I authorise you to move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe said :—"This Bill consists of two parts. The first (Part I) contains certain permanent provisions conferring on the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling certain powers; the other (Part II) contains temporary provisions providing for the exercise by the Local Government of certain powers which are only to continue in force until the publication of a notification declaring that those powers shall cease to have effect. For that reason it seems to me that the preamble of the Bill does not fully set forth the purport of the Bill, and that the words I have the honour to move with Your Honour's permission ought to be added to the preamble."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"This is a purely technical amendment, and, as the learned Advocate-General has pointed out, supplies an omission. I therefore see no objection to it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sections 1 to 4.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe said:—"The amendment which I have to move in section 1 of the Bill and the following amendments down to the amendment marked No. 8 on the paper, though of formal appearance, are nevertheless of material importance. I do not know whether it is desirable that they should be taken together or separately. The object of those amendments is to make it clear that the Bill now under consideration is a Bill for the Darjeeling Municipality, and not for the amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, save in so far as that Act is applicable to Darjeeling. The form of the Bill does not, I confess, specially commend itself to me. It would have, had a separate Bill been drafted in order to make provision for the special circumstances of Darjeeling. When the papers were placed in my hands the Report of the Select Committee had been presented, and it occurred to me that it was too late, and, having regard to the urgent necessity for certain works to be undertaken, it would not be proper for me to suggest the entire recasting of the whole Bill. The amendments I have referred to do, however, attain in a considerable measure, without occasioning any particular delay, the object I have in view; and I venture to think it will make it clear that this Bill is intended to apply to

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* The numbers of some of the sections of the Bill were altered by motions in Council. The present number of each section is inserted in brackets wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

the Darjeeling Municipality only, and that it is not to be extended to other districts. With that object I move the following amendments:—

(1) that for section 1 the following be substituted, namely:—

1. This Act may be called the Darjeeling Municipal Act, 1900;

(2) that the words 'Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884,' after the heading "Part I," be omitted;

(3) that the following section be inserted immediately under the heading 'Part I,' namely:—

3. The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as amended by this Act, shall extend to the Darjeeling Municipality as constituted for the time being under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1884;

(4) that the following words and figures be omitted, namely:—

2. After section 1 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, the following shall be inserted, namely;

(5) that the section numbered '1A' be re-numbered '3'; that the present section 3 be re-numbered '4,' and that the numbers of the remaining sections be altered accordingly;

(6) that in the section numbered '1A' (*now* 3) for the words 'this Act' be substituted the words 'the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as amended by this Act;'

(7) that, in the first line of section 3 (*now* 4), *for* the words 'the said Act' be substituted the words 'the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I should have been very glad if it had been possible to prepare an entirely separate Bill for Darjeeling as the learned Advocate-General has proposed. That was in fact the course which commended itself to me in the beginning. I gather also from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar on a former occasion that that was also his view, and it is a view which at first sight would probably occur to everybody. But when we came to draft the Bill we were advised that it was not practically possible to do so. I do not propose to trouble the Council now with the reasons for that view. They are of a technical character; and, as the learned Advocate-General appears to be of opinion that there is a good deal to be said on the other side, it is not absolutely certain which view is correct. However that may be, the amendments which are now before the Council are, as has been pointed out by the Advocate-General, a matter of form and do not affect the substance of the Bill in any degree. They are designed to give effect to the intention of the framers of the Bill in a manner which the Advocate-General considers to be preferable to the original draft. In these circumstances the Government has no hesitation in accepting them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I think I ought not to allow the motion before the Council to go to the vote without commenting on an incident which is connected with the subject before us. The observations I shall make shall be legitimate with reference to the motion, but I do not think that they are of so much importance with relation to the motions before us as with relation to the general principles to be observed in the conduct of business in this Council. I would remind the Council that, on the occasion when my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I ventured to make a suggestion on the point which is embodied in the motions that are now placed before us. I by no means said that all the suggestions which emanate from me should be accepted. I have had sufficient experience in the world to know that I have much to learn, but still, when suggestions are made in Council, I do not think it is asking too much if I ask that they be considered. However, for reasons that my hon'ble friend has mentioned to-day, the suggestion which I made was summarily rejected, and we find now, on the high authority of the learned Advocate-General, that it was of sufficient importance for him to bring forward to-day these motions which practically carry into effect that which was suggested before by myself. I welcome the accession of strength to the Council that has made this possible, because I cannot but feel that, except for his presence here, it would have been hopeless to have attempted to bring forward motions of this character; for I

fully expect—and have reasons for it from past experience—that the door would have been firmly closed against any such attempt. I am glad the situation has been saved now, and I very cordially support the motions that are placed before us, and I trust I am not travelling beyond what is legitimate now if I venture to say that when Members of Council are anxious, as I have been, to place their experience and their knowledge, however humble they may be, at the service of the Council, that their suggestions will not be rejected summarily. Because it has this effect—and I may say that my experience has had influence on me now—that when I find matters of even the character under notice not entertained, I am deterred from giving consideration to other questions with regard to which it would be my pleasure and my desire in every sense to give full attention for the benefit of the Council; and when I come forward, as I think in the interests of the public, I hope it will not be felt that I am broaching a new idea when I say that it is in the interest of the Government as well. I most sincerely believe that it is the desire of Your Honour to consider all suggestions which are made, but unless this desire is given practical effect to it can be of no avail. I will only venture to say that, if it is put into practice, although my presence here has hitherto been barren of effect, I shall have reason to feel, if any change is brought about as the result of my protest, that my presence in this Council has not after all been wholly without benefit."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I hasten to assure the Hon'ble Member that there was no lack of consideration given to his suggestions; but, as has been stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the amendments which have been moved by the learned Advocate-General do not affect the merits of the Bill, but the technical part of it entirely, in regard to which we are in the hands of the lawyers. In this particular case there were two lawyers, one on one side and one on the other; and it was not until a second lawyer came to give his support to one side, that the other gave way. I hope that even in matters of urgency the Government has no desire to summarily dismiss suggestions which are made with the object of assisting the deliberations of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I fully accept the assurance which Your Honour has given, and if I did not do so my observations would have been couched in far more stringent terms."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE's motions (above set forth) were severally put and agreed to.

SECTION 7.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved that in section 6 (*now* 7), after section 182A the following be inserted, namely:—

182B. (*1*) Any person on whom a notice under section 210B, section 210C, section 244V or section 248A is served may, at any time before the expiration of the period or further period prescribed under section 182A for carrying into effect the requisition or order made by the notice, appear before the Commissioners and show cause why such requisition or order should not be complied with.

Right to show cause against certain requisitions or orders.

(*2*) If cause is shown as aforesaid by any such person, the Commissioners shall, after hearing him, either cancel the notice or confirm the same subject to such modifications (if any) as they may think fit.

He said:—"I need only make a few observations in support of this amendment. Large powers are being given to the Commissioners under sections 210B, 210C, 244V and 248A, and very great interests will be affected. It is therefore fair and reasonable that a person whose interests might be affected should have an opportunity of making out a case against the orders of the Commissioners. It is not enough to say that there is an appeal, and I submit that the procedure which I here suggest would save a great deal of delay and expense, and there can be no harm in allowing the person interested to show cause to the Commissioners why their requisition or order should not be complied with."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This amendment seems entirely reasonable. Even if an express provision to this effect were not inserted in the Bill, I imagine that, when a person is served with a notice to carry out important works, the Commissioners would be bound to hear and consider any objections which he might desire to represent. I, however, quite agree with the Hon'ble Member that it is better that a provision to this effect should be inserted in the Bill; therefore, I welcome this amendment and accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe moved that in section 9 (*now* 10), after section 201A, sub-section (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

> Provided that the Commissioners shall, before declaring any public road or part thereof to be closed, be bound to provide other reasonably sufficient means of access to holdings adjacent to such road or part, if no such means of access already exist.

He said:—"It appears to me that possibly owing to oversight a provision which finds its place in section 201, by which it is enacted that when a road is temporarily closed provision shall be made for access, has been omitted from this section, which deals with the case of a road being permanently closed, where such a provision is still more urgently required."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"This also seems an entirely reasonable amendment, and it was undoubtedly an oversight and an omission on the part of the Select Committee not to make provision for it when they were dealing with the Bill. It will be noticed from the expression of opinion submitted by the Darjeeling Municipality that they accept this amendment, provided that the words 'reasonably sufficient' be defined to include access for dandies, ponies or foot passengers; because they consider it will not be practicable as a rule to provide access for vehicles. The term 'reasonably sufficient' would have to be interpreted with reference to the circumstances of each particular road and each particular holding abutting on that road. Access to each particular holding must be reasonably sufficient with reference to the circumstances of the particular case."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe moved that in section 9 (*now* 10), after section 201A, sub-section (*2*), the following be inserted, namely:—

> Provided that, if the Commissioners determine to dispose of or otherwise deal with any part of such site which is adjacent to any private land or building, for any purpose other than the erection of protective works at the cost of the Municipal Fund, the owner of such land or building shall have a prior right to buy or take on lease such part at a reasonable rate.

He said:—"This amendment also deals with section 9 (*now* 10) of the Bill. In section 201A, sub-section (*2*), it is provided that from the date of any notice published under sub-section (*1*) in respect of any public road or part thereof, the Commissioners shall not be bound to maintain or repair such road or part; and the site thereof may be disposed of or otherwise dealt with in any manner the Commissioners may think fit. It occurred to me that it would be undesirable that some provision should not be made for the acquisition of such disused road or portion of disused road adjacent to a private dwelling or holding as therein described by the adjacent owner, subject always to this, that it is not wanted for protective works to be constructed at the cost of the Municipality. It may be that a road of which a large portion has been washed away may be incapable of being effectually repaired so as to make it a public road again, but a sufficient ledge might have been left on which, for instance, a water-course might with advantage be carried so as to remove the risk of erosion on the hill-side lower down, and such thing would be a protective work within the meaning of my amendment. Similarly, the space might be required for the erection of a revetment wall for the purpose of supporting a building situated above it and

preventing it coming down upon a house or building below. I only instance one or two cases; there may be others. My amendment does not propose to give the owner of the adjacent building any prior right whatever as against works of a protective character. All claims of pre-emption should yield to the interests of the public; but if the interests of the public are not involved, if the road of which such site formed a part is no longer to be repaired and kept in order in the interests of the public, then it appears to me desirable to provide that the Commissioners should give the adjacent owners the option of buying or leasing it on reasonable terms. I think I am not out of order in referring to an amendment subsequent to this and which is in identical terms with mine, save and except the substitution of the words 'to sell or let or let on lease' for the words 'dispose of or otherwise deal with.' [The Hon'ble Mr. Baker—I leave out the words 'for any purpose other than the erection of protective works at the cost of the Municipal Fund.'] At any rate the principle of my amendment is accepted. I have considered carefully the amendment of the Hon'ble Member with my own, and fail to see why it is to be moved in the face of the amendment which stands in my name. As to that we shall probably hear more later on. But I prefer my own amendment and ask the Council to accept the larger words 'dispose of or otherwise deal,' and for these reasons; these are the words used in section 201A, and they form, therefore, the natural words in a proviso to be attached to that section. There may under the amendment of the Hon'ble Member occur a case of this kind; let me assume that the Commissioners do not determine to sell or let on lease, but merely to leave the land as it is; it may under such circumstances become a source of nuisance with a collection of rubbish or *débris* from various sites the owners of which will not be under an obligation to remove because the land is not theirs. It may also, being in no person's charge, be the cause of harm to the owners of both the upper and lower holdings. No doubt the site will still belong to the Municipal Commissioners, but it will not be capable of being dealt with under the Act as a road, and it may be subject year after year to erosion, and so in truth bring about a state of things dangerous to the upper as well as the lower holdings. If my amendment be carried, in such a case, although the Commissioners do not desire to sell or let the land on lease, they will have secured a purchaser on reasonable terms for that piece of land in respect of which the purchaser or the lessee will be under the obligations provided by law for the owners of hill sites. I cannot conceive any mode of public use or public interest which is not covered by the words 'erection of protective works.' If, however, there are any other words which can be suggested to indicate more clearly that the right of pre-emption conferred on adjacent owners should be subordinated to the rights of the public, I shall be happy to consider them. I have said that these words, as far as my abilities extend, are the most wide and most capable of being construed in the interests of the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I have an amendment on the same point as that which is covered by the amendment now before the Council, and with Your Honour's permission I will move it now, so that it may be discussed along with the amendment of the learned Advocate-General. The amendment I have to move is that in section 9 (*now* 10), after section 201A, sub-section (2), the following be inserted, namely:—

> Provided that if the Commissioners determine to sell or to let on lease any part of such site which is adjacent to any private land or building, the owner of such land or building shall have a prior right to buy or take on lease such part at a reasonable rate.

"It will be seen that my amendment in point of form is almost identical with that of the learned Advocate-General, but in point of substance it is, as I shall endeavour to show, materially different. According to my amendment, if a road is so seriously damaged that it has to be permanently closed, the Municipal Commissioners may retain their right of property in it and will be at liberty to use it for any purpose authorized by law. But if they decide that it is undesirable to retain it or to use it for any public purpose, and propose to part with it, then the owners of the adjacent lands shall have the right to purchase it or to take it on lease at a reasonable rate. That is the effect of my amendment, and I think it will be considered that it is a reasonable proposition. But the

learned Advocate-General's amendment seeks to go much further. The effect of it will be that if the Municipal Commissioners permanently close the road and desire to use the site for any purpose other than protective works, or not to use it for any purpose at all, then the adjacent owners at once get a right of compulsory purchase. However desirable it may be that the site should remain in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners, the effect of the Advocate-General's amendment will be to prevent them from retaining it. I do not agree to the Advocate-General's amendment, because it goes in my view too far, and I shall endeavour to show that it will in practice result in considerable inconvenience and is not likely to be effective even for the purpose which the Advocate-General has in view. To show the inconvenience which will result, I shall give one or two illustrations. When a road is so seriously damaged that it has to be permanently closed, the Municipal Commissioners in the first instance will as a rule wish to let it stand for some time in the hope of being able eventually to re-open it for traffic. I am not aware whether the Advocate-General's amendment would permit the Commissioners to keep it even if they did nothing with it, but in any case during that period it would be necessary for them from time to time to make certain trials or experiments to determine whether the soil had sunk to the permanent angle of safety. Until they had made these trials or experiments it would be impossible to determine whether the road could be re-opened with safety or not. These would not be protective works. They would be trials or experiments, and would not be covered by the Advocate-General's amendment; and the moment the Commissioners proceeded to carry out these trial works the adjacent owners would have their right of compulsory purchase, with the result that the eventual re-opening of the road would be made impossible.

"Then, again, when a road is closed, it is not usually the whole length of it that is destroyed, but only portions here and there, so that through communication is impossible, though other portions remain in tolerably good condition. Now, the Commissioners may want to make use of such portions of the road as are not permanently destroyed. If there are other roads conveniently situated, they would endeavour to connect portions of the damaged road with such other roads by the construction of zig-zags or diversions, so as to make some use of the portions of the old road which were not damaged. The ziz-zags or diversions would not be on the site of the old road, but would have to be connected with the site of the old road. But the moment the Commissioners endeavoured to connect the zig-zag or diversion with the site of the old road, the Advocate-General's amendment would immediately come into play, and the owners adjacent to the point of contact would have power to exercise their right of compulsory purchase.

"Then I turn to the question of drains. They run along the side of every public road in Darjeeling; some of them carry off house drainage; others are surface drains and carry off water from the hillsides; some serve both purposes. When a road has been so seriously injured that it has to be closed, some of these drains must necessarily have been carried away, and it will be necessary for the Commissioners to repair or to reconstruct or perhaps entirely to remodel the system of drainage of which such drains are a part; and, as the drainage has to be carried from the top of the hillside to the bottom, it is necessary to carry the drains across the road; therefore it will be necessary to open up and utilize particular portions of the site of the old road; and, the moment the Commissioners begin to do so, the Advocate-General's amendment would come into operation. The Advocate-General suggested that a drain would be a protective work. No doubt in some cases it would be. But by no means can all drains be said to be protective works There are drains, for instance, for sanitary purposes, such as we are familiar with in the plains, as well as in Darjeeling. Such drains would not be protective works, and would not be covered by the saving clause of the Advocate-General's amendment. Protective works are such as have been primarily constructed for giving protection; and, in order to bring any particular work within the saving clause of the amendment, it will be necessary to show that it was primarily constructed for the purpose of giving protection: it would not be sufficient to show that it incidentally had some protective effect, if the main object of it was different. I fear, therefore, that if the Advocate-General's amendment is carried the Commissioners

will be hampered and restricted in repairing their system of drainage in connection with roads which have been permanently closed.

"Now I turn to another point of perhaps even greater importance. Darjeeling has a system of filtered water-supply. The pipes convey the water from springs and settling tanks on Senchal, and distribute it throughout the town, both to private houses and to the street hydrants along the public roads. The principal main from Senchal in one or two places runs along or across the public roads, and the distributing mains in many cases run along roads for the supply of water to houses and standposts on those roads. Now, if a public road over which one of these distributing pipes runs is destroyed, it will be necessary to repair and relay the pipes; and as soon as the Commissioners commence to open up the road for that purpose, the compulsory purchase clause will come into play. The result may very probably be to throw the whole system of water-supply out of gear.

"I will give one other illustration. It relates to the electric lighting of Darjeeling, and the difficulty here is similar in kind to that which I have described in respect of the water-pipes, though I admit it is less in degree. The electric wires do not run in the soil of the public roads, because the overhead system is in force in Darjeeling; but the posts which carry the wires are placed on the public roads, and if the sites of disused public roads are allowed to become private property by right of compulsory purchase, then it will no longer be possible to place the posts upon them.

"The list of illustrations which I have given is not exhaustive; other instances might be brought. But I think it is sufficiently long to show the Council the serious inconvenience which will result if the Advocate-General's amendment is adopted.

"And I think also that the amendment is not likely to be altogether effective even for the purpose which the Advocate-General has in view, because the Municipal Commissioners have power to acquire land at any time for any purpose authorized by the law. If a holding abuts on a public road on one of its sides, the other three sides will probably abut upon other private property, and there is nothing to prevent the Commissioners from acquiring the lands surrounding such holding on three of its sides for any public purpose authorized by law. There is in fact nothing to prevent them from acquiring the disused site of the road itself after it has been compulsorily purchased by an adjoining owner. If the purpose for which the land is wanted is a legitimate one and the site is appropriate, the Local Government will not throw any obstacle in the way of acquiring it. I imagine that what the Advocate-General is afraid of is that the Commissioners may misuse their powers under the law or exercise them in an inconsiderate manner, so as to cause risk of injury to the owners of private property, and that he wishes to protect them from such misuse or risk of injury. In the first place, the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling entertain no such apprehensions; they have in fact expressed themselves as being strongly opposed to the particular amendment of the Advocate-General; and I would remind the Council, as I have once or twice before, that the Darjeeling Municipality is a representative body in a very exceptional sense. A large proportion of the Commissioners are owners of houses or lands in Darjeeling, and I think I am correct in saying that house-owners in Darjeeling do exercise a preponderating influence on the Municipal Board, and you will observe that those Commissioners are unanimously opposed to the Advocate-General's amendment. It is pretty evident, therefore, that the house proprietors do not apprehend that the Commissioners are likely to misuse their powers to the detriment of the owners of private property.

"But even if it be conceded that they may misuse their powers, suppose, for instance, that they allowed the site of a closed road to become a nuisance, or that they put up a slaughter-house on it, or did anything else injurious to the adjacent property, even then I maintain that the owners of such properties have a sufficient remedy already. If the use or misuse of the land by the Commissioners be such as to cause serious risk of injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons, then a remedy exists under the control sections of the Municipal Act. The local authorities and the Local

Government will have power to interfere with the action of the Commissioners and set things right. If, on the other hand, the use or misuse of such land injuriously affects only one or two persons, then such aggrieved persons will have a right to apply to the Civil Court for an injunction, and if they have a sufficient and genuine grievance and not merely a fanciful and imaginary one, I imagine that the Civil Court will be very ready to correct it.

"On broad grounds of principle, I demur to give private persons compulsory power of purchase over public property: to do so involves the sacrifice of public rights in favour of private interests. I trust therefore that the Council will not accept the amendment. The amendment I have moved is not open to these objections. It provides that only when the Municipal Commissioners desire to part with the land, and do not wish to keep it themselves or use it for any public purpose, then and then only shall the owners of the adjacent property have a prior right to purchase it or to take it on lease. And this amendment has been approved and accepted by the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"The learned Advocate General and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill seem to be in accord in the view that section 201A is incomplete without a proviso either in the terms moved by the Advocate-General or in terms, as it seems to me, analogous to them as proposed by Mr. Baker. Drawing upon my own experience in the Calcutta Municipality, I own myself to be strongly in support of giving power to the owners of the adjacent property who are interested in the object aimed at in the proposals before the Council. I think there is a very material difference when there is a road adjoining his land to which the owner has access, and when the site of that road is used for some purpose other than a road. I understand that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill feels the full strength of that view. That being so, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Baker being so much in accord, what is the difference in the provisos which they severally have proposed? At first I was puzzled to know why the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proposed an independent proviso, but now I understand the reason upon which he proceeds, and I feel the force of his reasons. The difference, as far as I can see, is this: in the proposal of the Advocate-General are the words 'dispose of or otherwise deal with,' and the proposal of the Hon'ble Member is 'to sell or let on lease.' I think the Council will be wise to follow the guidance of the Advocate-General and to adopt the wider terms which he proposes. The second point of difference is this: that in the proposal of the Advocate-General are the following words 'for any purpose other than the erection of protective works at the cost of the Municipal Fund.' These words, or any principle analogous thereto, do not find a place in the proposal of the Hon'ble Member for reasons that he has submitted. I venture to suggest—and it may perhaps meet the views of the Hon'ble Member so far as I have been able to follow them—that the words 'or for any public purpose' be inserted after the words 'protective works' in the Advocate-General's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said that that would make the Advocate-General's amendment identical with his own.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given cogent reasons in detail why his amendment should be accepted in preference to that of the learned Advocate-General, and I hope that after hearing those reasons the Advocate-General will be disposed to withdraw his amendment. I would add two general grounds for objecting to the Advocate-General's amendment. In the first place, the amendment implies confiscation of property—confiscation of the property in the road which vests in the Municipal Commissioners; because it proposes to withdraw from the Commissioners the power to deal with the land as they may think fit, and to vest in the owners of the adjacent property the right of compelling the Commissioners to sell whether they think it necessary to do so or not. In the second place, the Advocate-General has observed that the land might be improperly used by the Commissioners, that it might through their use of it become a nuisance and

be a source of danger to the health of the adjoining owners or others in the neighbourhood. The Commissioners, however, being the authority responsible for improving the town and providing good sanitary arrangements, are more likely to observe proper sanitary precautions in the use of the land than a private owner. It seems to me desirable, therefore, for the very reason mentioned by the Advocate-General, that is, the likelihood of the land being improperly used, to let it remain in the hands of the Commissioners themselves."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Every one of us must sympathise with the desire of the learned Advocate-General to safeguard the interests of private individuals as against the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioners, and therefore it is as well that we should have in this Council the Advocate-General, who stands forth as the champion of private rights. But, while strongly sympathising with the motive of the Advocate-General and his solicitude to safeguard the interests of private owners, I am bound to oppose his amendment. We have before us the deliberate, clear and emphatic opinion of the Municipal Commissioners—and my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker has given us the assurance that on the Municipality we have representatives of the householders of Darjeeling, a class of people likely to be most vigilant in the exercise of the rights of private property—and they, so far from accepting the amendment of the Advocate-General, have strongly condemned it; and when they said *no* to the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, it is clearly not our role to say *yes* to it. From what little knowledge I possess of municipal laws I must say that the Advocate-General seems to be anxious to confer a right on private individuals which is not to be found in the whole compass of municipal legislation. We have not such a law in the Calcutta Municipal Act or in the Bengal Municipal Act. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has been good enough to refer to a Calcutta municipal rule, but there is a great difference between that rule and the amendment of the Advocate-General; for it is only when a piece of land is not to be used by the Municipality for any public purpose that the Calcutta rule gave the owner of the adjacent land the right of pre-emption. Here the Advocate-General suggests that it is only when the land is to be used for protective purposes that the Municipality shall have a prior claim, but, as against all other public purposes, the adjacent owner shall have the right of pre-emption. With all respect to the Advocate-General I say that the drift of such a proposition is opposed to the character of all municipal legislation, and I would say further that the rights of public bodies in a municipality ought to predominate over the rights of private persons. Municipalities have gone wrong in the past; they will go wrong in the future; but private parties are more likely to go wrong, because in their case self-interest is the guiding motive. Therefore, I say that the amendment of the Advocate-General involves a principle which is opposed to the entire trend of municipal legislation. It involves a principle which gives priority to private over public rights. Having regard to these considerations, I hope the learned Advocate-General will come to the conclusion that it would be better to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has suggested a compromise, but I think the matter does not admit of any compromise, and therefore I submit that the wide terms suggested by the Advocate-General in his amendment ought not to be accepted."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Sir, I have no desire to conceal that I came prepared to support the amendment of the learned Advocate-General, but, after hearing what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I have decided to vote against it. The Hon'ble Member has shown by a series of illustrations, the application of which I am not in a position to question, that, if the Advocate-General's amendment is accepted, it will lead to consequences which are by no means desirable; but, at the same time, I desire to point out to the Hon'ble Member that, if the language of the amendment of the Advocate-General is too wide, the language of his own amendment is too narrow. The words the Hon'ble Member proposes to introduce are: 'if the Commissioners determine to sell or to let on lease;' they embody the conditions under which the right of pre-emption is to arise. But there are other modes of transfer recognised in the Transfer of Property

Act. Suppose a public road is closed, and the Municipality, instead of selling the land, acquire new land in exchange for it, would not the right of pre-emption arise? I think it ought to arise. I, therefore, venture to ask whether it would not be more appropriate to add some such words as these 'or otherwise transfer.' So long as the Municipality retain the land, the right of pre-emption does not arise, but as soon as they intend to transfer the land, whether by sale, lease, gift or exchange, the right of pre-emption may be exercised."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe asked whether the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would accept the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to insert the words 'or other public works' after the word 'protective.' He thought he had made it sufficiently clear that he intended entirely to subordinate private interests to public interests.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—" I think the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is the only one I can accept. I am afraid it will be infructuous to insert the words suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, for it would not include a case in which the Municipality desired to let the road stand for a number of years."

The Hon'ble the President said:—" In section 210A the words used are 'absolutely closed.' So far as I know, the only road which is to be absolutely closed is what is known as the Old Calcutta Road in Darjeeling, a most useful and delightful road with Darjeeling on the east and the railway to the south. But that road has been so seriously damaged by the rainfall of last September that it will be many years before the Municipality will be able to restore it to public use. What I have in my mind between these two amendments is to select the one which will least interfere with the Municipality retaining that old road so as to restore it in time if they think proper to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe said:—" This is chiefly a practical question, and if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept the addition to his amendment of the words 'or otherwise transfer' which have been suggested by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, I will ask leave to withdraw my amendment. I think this discussion has not been without its use."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker having agreed to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion as amended by the insertion of the words "or otherwise transfer" after the words "to let on lease" was then put and agreed to.

Section 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe moved that the words "or occupier," wherever they occur in sections 210B and 210C in section 11 (*now* 12) of the Bill, be omitted. These sections impose on the occupier a duty which it would be impossible for him to perform. The person responsible should be the owner. The occupier might in certain cases be obliged to leave the house, but the obligation to carry out the requirements of these sections should not be imposed on the occupier.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—" I agree with the Advocate-General that the occupier will in most instances be unable to do what is required under these sections, and that the owner is the person who should be called upon to do the work. I have no objection to this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE moved that in section 11 (*new* 12) after section 210C the following be inserted, namely:—

210D. When the safety of any hillside, bank, building or other immoveable property belonging to any person has been ensured by any action taken under section 210B or section 210C in respect of any building, wall or structure belonging to another person,

Liability of owner deriving benefit to pay compensation when action is taken under section 210B or section 210C.

the owner of the former property shall, anything to the contrary in the said sections or either of them notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the owner of the latter property such compensation as the Court may consider just:

Provided that no such compensation shall be payable in any case in which the plaintiff has received full compensation under this Act.

He said:—"Under sections 210B and 210C there is given complete power to deal with lands or buildings which in any way threaten the stability or security of some portion of a hillside below or above that land, or interfere with buildings thereon or below, extending even to the taking down of the building itself. Under these circumstances, it appears desirable to make provision in the Act that, notwithstanding anything contained in those sections, the owner of the property which is to be removed shall be compensated for the expense he has incurred by the owner of the property which is benefited to such extent as to the Court may seem just. There might not be many cases which would fall under the provisions of the section which I have the honour to propose, but it is, I think, desirable that some such provision should be made for such cases. In some cases representations may be made by private owners calling attention to such matters; though if the Commissioners are active they will themselves take such measures without private intervention. But circumstances may occur which may render such private owners liable to pay compensation to the persons whose property has been removed or in respect of which expense has been incurred for their benefit. The words are 'pay such compensation as the Court may consider just.' When this amendment was before the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality, if I mistake not, the words 'such compensation as the Court may consider just' were not before them. But, be that as it may, they apparently approve of this suggestion of mine, with this observation that they consider that no compensation should be payable to any person who by his own neglect contributed to the action of the Commissioners. To that I entirely agree, and I was under the impression that the words 'may consider just' were large enough and would serve to cover such cases. But, as I entirely concur in the opinion that a person should not be liable to pay compensation if the action taken by the Commissioners was due to the neglect of the person who has to incur expense under these sections, I will ask permission to insert the following words in the last proviso of my amendment after the word 'plaintiff'—'by his act or omission conduced towards the taking of such action as aforesaid, or'."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT granted the permission asked for.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think this amendment is a perfectly reasonable one. The only doubt I have is whether the addition of the words just proposed is necessary in consequence of the effect of the clause immediately preceding—'the owner of the former property shall, anything to the contrary in the said sections or either of them notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the owner of the latter property such compensation as the Court may consider just.' Those were not the words submitted to the Darjeeling Commissioners for their opinion. What was sent to them was a former draft which merely said that the owner of the property benefited shall be liable to contribute towards the expense incurred by the owner of the other property. The learned Advocate-General subsequently altered his amendment, no doubt having in his mind the same idea as has since been suggested by the Municipal Commissioners. I agree that the addition of the words now proposed makes the intention clearer than before. It has been suggested that this amendment is likely to lead to litigation, but, even if it does, I think the amendment a reasonable one. If action is taken under this section, and that action also benefits the property of some other person, then both the parties may reasonably be expected to share in the cost of the work. I think that is a reasonable

and fair proposition, and I should have thought that even without this amendment the right to sue for compensation would arise under the common law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said—"I doubt the wisdom of introducing the proposed section 210D. Action under sections 210B and 210C will be taken either at the instance of the Commissioners or of private proprietors. If such action is taken by the Commissioners and they consider it necessary, why should the owner of the other property be called upon to pay? On the other hand, a provision rendering a private individual liable for compensation when he moves the Commissioners would have the effect of deterring such persons from applying for action under these sections which might be very necessary for the protection of property. Let us, again, assume that a property where an improvement becomes necessary is above several properties which will also be benefited. Should the owners of all the properties below pay compensation to the owner above, and how is the compensation to be distributed between them? Further, if the expenditure has to be incurred on account of, say, a landslip caused by excessive rain, for which they are in no way responsible, can the owners of the properties below be rightly made liable to pay compensation to the owner of the property in which the landship occurred? Finally, I would point out that there is no other similar provision in the Bill for the payment of compensation by the owners of private property: compensation is to be paid by the Municipal Commissioners alone."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am in sympathy with the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton. This is an instance of legislation entering far too much into details, and the effect might be to complicate things. We have not anything corresponding to this in any legislation in this part of India. I would leave the considerations suggested by this amendment to be determined by the Courts of law."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—I am in entire agreement with the remarks which fell from the last two speakers. In the Select Committee we found a good number of proposals by which the Darjeeling Commissioners hoped to improve the ordinary law for carrying on the administration, but they were relentlessly excised by us because they were beyond the scope of this Bill, which is a Bill to provide for the security of Darjeeling station. I know of no provision of law like this amendment of the learned Advocate-General. It is true it does not confer any new power, for, under the common law, it will be open to the individuals concerned to institute a suit for compensation; but this provision comes outside this special law as a sort of excresence. There has been special legislation for the sanitarium of Naini Tal in the same way as is now proposed for Darjeeling, but it affords no precedent for any provision of this kind."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"In my opinion this amendment should not be accepted, and the ordinary law ought to be allowed to prevail. Every owner is bound to use his property in such a way as not to interfere with the safety of property belonging to other persons; otherwise he commits a nuisance. Therefore, I would leave this matter to the operation of the common law and to the general rules of equity."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe said:—"Having regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton and from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, both of them looking at this question from different points of view, I find that I have been misunderstood by both of them. On one point I really am impressed with the sense that this amendment does not really form part of the scope of the Bill as it was introduced. It was not intended by me to confer any right other than that which exists by law, but simply for the purpose of safeguarding against improper action taken by private owners in putting the Commissioners in motion. If, however, it appears to the Council that it is likely to involve a large amount of litigation, which I do not at all intend, I shall be glad to withdraw my motion."

The motion was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 15.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE moved that for the words "in such proportions as the Commissioners may direct" at the end of section 228 in section 14 (*now* 15) of the Bill, be substituted the following, namely:—

in proportion to the benefits derived by them respectively.

(*4*) The said proportion shall be determined by the Commissioners.

He said:—"This section does not afford any indication to the proportions in which expenses incurred thereunder are to be borne. I submit it is reasonable that these costs and expenses should be determined, not at the will of the Commissioners, but according to the benefits to be derived respectively by the parties concerned, and that the proportions should be settled by the Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER accepted this amendment, the object of which, he said, was to give the Commissioners a guiding principle to go by.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 21.

The Hon'ble RAJA SASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY, BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, moved that after sub-section (*2*) of section 351D in section 20 (*now* 21) of the Bill the following be inserted, namely:—

(*3*) In dealing with any appeal preferred to him under sub-section (*2*), the Engineer shall be assisted by two assessors; one of whom shall be selected by the Commissioners and the second by the private party concerned from a list prepared annually by the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 351G.

If the Commissioners or the private party concerned fail within a reasonable time, of which due notice shall be given by the Engineer, to select their respective assessor, the Engineer shall select the assessor not so selected.

The assessors so selected shall then be summoned by the Engineer, but, if any any assessor so summoned fails to appear, the appeal may be heard in his absence

The assessors, if present, shall be consulted by the Engineer, and their opinion shall be recorded in writing, but the Engineer shall not be bound to conform to their opinion.

He said:—"I need say very little by way of explaining the reasons which have prompted me to move for the acceptance of the amendment. My object will appear on the very face of it. This amendment, if accepted, will not weaken or put any obstacle whatever to the work of administration of the Municipality. On the other hand, it will, in my humble opinion, greatly strengthen the hands of the Court which shall have to deal with the appeals, while it will give some satisfaction to the private parties concerned to know that their cases will be carefully considered and decided by a competent body, a member of which they shall have the right to select themselves. It is greatly to be regretted that there is not a public association at Darjeeling whose opinion I could cite in support of my proposal, but in its absence I would, with Your Honour's permission, read a few lines from the *Darjeeling Standard*, a local paper edited by a European gentleman, which, I understand, represents the views and opinions of the European residents and the landed proprietors of Darjeeling. In the *Darjeeling Standard* of Thursday last, I find the very suggestions which I have embodied in my amendment. The paper says:—

'Another important phase of the Bill is, that appeals are provided against the orders of the Commissioners in all building matters, &c., to the appellate Engineer to be appointed. And is such appellate Engineer to sit alone and decide? Should he not be helped by assessors, practical men of local experience? Now there is a provision for the Commissioner of the Division to hear appeals about the appropriation of expenses to be paid by several persons, and then the Commissioner of the Division, such a high authority as that, is to be aided by assessors; and why should not a similar provision be made when the appellate Engineer shall deal with the valuable properties of the people? It is only just and right that there should be a provision to this effect which will secure evenhanded justice.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. I hoped when the Hon'ble Raja began to read the extract from the *Darjeeling Standard* that we should hear what the reasons are for putting forward this proposal, but I find that there is absolutely none. Neither the Hon'ble Mover nor the *Darjeeling Standard* have noticed the distinction between the class of appeals which will lie to the Commissioner and those which will go to the Engineer and be disposed of by him. The cases which will be heard by the Commissioner, aided by assessors, relate exclusively to orders for the apportionment of expenses. A matter of that kind is not purely a professional or technical one, and it is one in which the assistance which can be given by the owners of houses may be of material help. On the other hand, the cases in which the appeal lies to the Engineer are of an entirely different description. They are enumerated in section 351D. They include such matters as an order to construct a revetment, an order refusing permission to use a site, an order permitting a house to be built only upon certain conditions, and the like. Every one of those matters is a purely technical and engineering question, and questions of that kind can only be decided with promptitude and correctness by an Engineer. A non-professional man will probably not understand the nature of the questions to be dealt with. The Hon'ble Raja was unable to quote the opinion of any public Association in favour of his proposal. I am not surprised at that, because the provisions of the Bill in this respect have been framed on the express recommendation of a meeting of the owners and occupiers of houses in Darjeeling. They held a meeting on the 28th October, and their report is among the papers before the Council. They recommended that an appeal as to apportionment of expenses should lie to the Commissioner aided by assessors, but that appeals as to other matters should lie to the Engineer alone. Those proposals were accepted by Government and were incorporated in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said :—"I would have been glad to have supported this amendment if I thought it would add anything to the efficiency of this Bill, or if any practical good would have resulted from the operation of it. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already stated what I had intended to say, and having myself gone carefully through all the matters in respect of which an appeal will lie under section 351D, on which the Engineer would be called upon to give his opinion, I do not think that in any of those cases the Engineer would receive any substantial assistance except from assessors who are experts in such matters. The assessors for whom the amendment provides are not likely to be experts, and I fear that they would hamper rather than assist the Engineer, and might raise disputes and cause delay in the settlement of matters referred to the Engineer."

The motion was put and negatived.

Section 21.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved that section 21 of the Bill be omitted. He said :—"Under section 362 of the Act it is provided that 'the Commissioners may make compensation from the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any powers conferred by this Act.'

"That section embodies the law as it has been known in this country and in England since the constitution of public bodies possessed of powers to interfere with private property for the benefit of the public. The manner in which that section has been construed in this country and in England is that when a proper occasion occurs the public body shall make compensation. No reason has been suggested for the introduction of this provision in the Bill. It would place the Municipality of Darjeeling in a unique position wholly different from that of other Municipalities in Bengal. I submit, therefore, that the provisos sought to be added to section 362 of the Act ought not to be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"The Government has decided to accept this amendment. Section 21 of the Bill, to which the Advocate-General takes

objection, was inserted on the recommendation of Mr. Joscelyne's Committee. They referred to it in more than one place in their reports and proceedings, but they did not state clearly the reasons for which they desired to have such a provision in the Act. Personally I have always felt that we were not on very firm ground in inserting such a provision: that was also the feeling of the Select Committee, and they adopted this section with considerable hesitation. The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen took exception to it, and the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham also said that the solution proposed was not a perfect one. I think the Select Committee acted in the belief that, notwithstanding the express provision contained in section 21 of the Bill, it would still be open to the Commissioners to pay compensation in cases of hardship at their discretion, and that no one would be in a position to interfere with them. Since then we have received the matured opinion of the Commissioners of Darjeeling, and it appears that the general feeling there is that compensation should be obtainable, but that claims should be referred to the appellate authority constituted by section 351H, namely, the Commissioner aided by two assessors. Their original intention was that every claim for compensation should be referred in this way, but on further consideration they thought there was no objection to confining it to the period during which the provisions of Part II might remain in operation. In that view the Government has decided to accept this amendment, and also to make the necessary addition to Part II of the Bill of which I have given notice."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has mentioned that this proposed addition to section 362 of the Act had puzzled me, and I was for its omission. With such a provision in the Bill, I think I was right that the Civil Courts had no power to grant compensation. I recently came across a ruling also to that effect. I am glad that Government has decided to accept this amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and I am clearly of opinion that it should be accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that after section 24 the following be inserted, namely:—

> 24 (*now* 25). (*1*) Every claim for compensation from the Municipal Fund for damage sustained by reason of the exercise of any power conferred by any clause enacted by this Act shall be referred to the Commissioner of the Division.
>
> Compensation
>
> (*2*) Every such reference must, except as provided in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 351F of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be made within one year after the exercise of the said power; and the provisions of sections 351G and 351H of the said Act as to appeals shall apply thereto.
>
> (*3*) No compensation shall be payable under section 362 of the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, for any damage referred to in sub-section (*1*) of this section, except under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division.

He said:—I explained just now the genesis of this amendment. It originated in a recommendation of the Darjeeling Municipal Commissioners made at a meeting on the 4th January last. Their instruction then was that claims for compensation should be referred to the appellate authority as a permanent arrangement. Subsequently, however, they have intimated that they see no objection to this reference being confined to the period during which the temporary provisions are in force, *i.e.*, for only so long as the Local Government is exercising the new powers conferred by the Bill.

"The amendment has therefore been included in Part II, and will cease to have effect as soon as the Government publishes a notice under section 24 terminating the operation of that Part.

"And I think there is a good reason why during this period a reference should be made to the appellate authority. During this period Government will be exercising the new powers conferred by the Bill on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners. I am advised that a claim for compensation arising out of the exercise of these powers will have to be made to, and determined by, the Local Government, and not by the Municipal Commissioners themselves. In that case it seems to be reasonable that the authority which decides the claim should be assisted by representatives of the house-owners and residents of Darjeeling, and this is secured by the constitution of the appellate authority.

"When, however, the temporary provisions of Part II cease to be in force, the need for this will cease. For not only will the claim for compensation be then heard and decided by the Municipal Commissioners, but the claim itself will have arisen out of the exercise of powers by the Municipal Commissioners themselves, and not out of any action of the Local Government on their behalf. Government will in fact not be concerned in the matter at all, and there is no particular object in interposing a reference to a Government officer.

"It should be clearly understood that in either case the person aggrieved will have the right to sue for compensation in the Civil Court. With that right it is not proposed to interfere. The present amendment relates only to the stage prior to the possible filing of a civil suit."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"After the explanation just given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court will not be interfered with even during the period of suspended animation of the Municipal Commissioners, I have no objection to this motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the necessary alterations be made in the numbering of the remaining sections of the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Bill as amended be now passed. He said:—"I don't think I need detain the Council with any lengthy remarks. The object of the Bill was fully described when it was introduced and referred to the Select Committee. The report of the Select Committee was unanimous, and the amendments which have been discussed to-day relate only to comparatively minor matters not affecting any essential feature of the Bill. It may therefore be fairly taken that the Bill in all material particulars has received unanimous acceptance at the hands of the Council. I hope it will speedily become law, and that under its operation the hands of the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling will be strengthened, so that they may be enabled to protect the one sanitarium of Bengal from such disasters as that which befel it last September."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd March, 1900.

Calcutta;
The 19th March, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd April, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Sadar ·28, Raniganj ·19. Weather hot. Ploughing of paddy lands continues. Transplantation of sugarcane has commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kaina	...	...	...	13½	
Kutwa	...	...	...	16	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and manuring of fields going on. Rinderpest broken out in thanas Dubrajpur, Muraroi, and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·53, Vishnupur 0·43. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and planting of sugarcane in progress. No important crop on the ground. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·40, Contai 0·80, Tamluk 0·48, Ghatal 0·21. Weather hot. Ploughing continues. Prospects of *boro* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	15	
Tamluk	...	...	...	10¼	
Ghatal	...	...	...	14½	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·02, Serampore 1·05, Jahanabad 0·64. Strong high wind on Thursday (19th). Ploughing going on. Common rice sells at 13 seer 13½ chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·78, Ulubaria 1·00. Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for *aus*, *aman*, and jute continues. Harvesting of *boro* in Ulubaria going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·66, Barasat ·18, Basirhat ·39, Diamond Harbour ·94. Weather hot; high wind blowing. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. The rainfall did some good to the vegetable plants, but more rain is wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	16¼	
Basirhat	...	...	...	16	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·4, Kushtia 0·15. Weather seasonable. Land being cultivated for ensuing crops but more rain wanted. Sowing of *aus* commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of wheat and barley still continue in places. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Rain is urgently needed. Prospects of *ti* good. Cow-pox reported from Barwan thana and Sadar. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15	
Kandi	...	...	...	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·08, Jhenida 0·13, Magura 0·51, Narail 0·30, Bangaon 0·33. Weather gloomy and hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Ploughing of lands for *aus*, *aman*, and jute continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	15	
Narail	...	...	...	15	
Bangaon	...	...	...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·09, Bagerhat 0·60, Satkhira 0·60. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Cultivation of land for *aus* and *aman* paddy commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16¼	
Satkhira	...	...	...	17	

Rajshahi.—Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·01. Weather cool. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·03. Weather seasonable. Jute and *bhadoi* paddy germinated. Rain is wanted. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 0·90, Kurseong 0·20. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Wheat and barley being harvested; *bhutta* being sown. *Terai*—Report not received. Coarse rice sells at 10 seers per rupee in the hills. *Bhutta* sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Kalimpong 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Gaibanda 1·30. Weather seasonable. Weeding and sowing of *aus* and jute going on. Rain wanted. Common rice sells at 16 seers 7 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·10. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·31, Sirajganj 0·58. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Prospects favourable. Recent rain has done much good in facilitating *bhadoi* sowings. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·50, Manikganj 2·00, Munshiganj ·24, Naraingan j ·21. Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Jamalpur 0·12, Netrokona 0·64, Kishoreganj ·72. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *aus* paddy in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 18 seers a rupee at Sadar and 16½ seers at [illegible] visions.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·15, Goalundo 0·37. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16½ seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·40. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 3·13, Brahmanbaria 2·12, Chandpur 1·46. Weather unsettled with high winds. Harvesting of *boro* and sowing of *aus* and jute nearly completed. Insect-pests reported to have appeared in parts of Brahmanbaria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·71, Feni 2·45. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease continue at Sonbag. Condition of fodder and water fair. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·05. Prospect of standing crops fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—*Rabi* harvesting finished and threshing going on. Sugarcane being watered and doing well. Gathering of *mahua* continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 15 seers a rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* being threshed. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sasaram and Buxar subdivisions. Rice at Sadar 12 seers a rupee.

Saran.—Threshing of *rabi* crops going on. Standing crops looking well. Damage to indigo by caterpillars. Price of common rice 12 seers 10 chitaks, and of *makai* 14 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—*Rabi* being threshed. Sowing of early rice, *kodo*, and *china* and preparing of lands for *bhadoi* continue. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11¾ and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops doing well. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, barley 18 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 15 seers, gram 15 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Sowing of paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Samastipur	15	
Madhubani	$15\frac{9}{16}$	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather hot with high west wind. Sowing of *boro* paddy and gathering of *mahua* going on. *Rabi* crops being threshed and sugarcane watered. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12¼	per rupee.
Begusarai	13	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—No rain; a few showers would be welcome for ploughing. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting as also gathering of *mahua* in Banka almost completed. Sugarcane being irrigated. Cattle-disease continues in the interior of the district. Fodder and water ample. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Hot by day and cool at night. Cultivation of *bhadoi* and jute crops commenced. Rain wanted badly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Mornings cool, days hot. Harvesting of *rabi* completed. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on. *Boro* paddy is coming into ear. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas. Price of rice 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather hot and sultry. No crop at present on the ground except sugarcane, which is promising. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13½ seers and of maize 16¼ seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·53, Jajpur 0·44, Kondrapara 0·30, Banki 1·26. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco in progress. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	7	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·66. Threshing of *sarad* and ploughing continue. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* being reaped. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 16¼, 13, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, Balasore and Soro circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·40. Weather hot and cloudy. Water-supply scanty Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·28, Khurda ·17. Weather seasonable. Lands being ploughed for coming *sarad* crop. *Dalua* being harvested. Sugarcane plantation commenced. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works in Tua, Mallud and Chabiskud going on. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	chs.	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Khurda	15	0	
Interior	15	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Giridih nil. Weather seasonable. Collection of *mahua* nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 11½ seers, at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Ploughing of lands continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 9½ seers, and in the interior 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works continue in eleven places. Number at work on Saturday, the 21st April,—men 325, women 199, children 80; total 604. Returns for works under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner not received.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane reported doing well. *Mahua* falling in very small quantities. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 10¾ seers, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 15¾ seers, gram 13½ seers, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 25¼ seers. Test-works opened in Mohuadanr and Balumath thanas ; average daily attendance—men 42, women 20, children 15.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·37. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground practically none now. *Mahua* an average crop. Mango about 85 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, Tundi. Topchanchi and Katras. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 1 chitak, and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·12. Ploughing proceeding generally after the late rain. Rice sells at 10 seers in Chaibassa and near the railway. Average price per rupee 12 seers 13 chitaks.

General Summary.—There was rain in almost all the districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa; also in Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Singhbhum—the heaviest fall being in East Bengal. In Bihar it was altogether absent. The rains have done much good in facilitating *bhadoi* sowings, but more rain is still wanted in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Purnea. Ploughing of lands for *aus*, *aman* and jute is still in progress. The harvesting of *rabi* crops in Bihar is finished and threshing going on. Sugarcane is doing well. In Saran the damage to indigo by caterpillars is still reported. *Mahua* is an average crop in Manbhum, and the collection of it in Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh is nearly completed. Fodder is generally sufficient but scarcity of water is still reported from Angul and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in 18 districts, and fallen in 6 districts; it is stationary in the rest. Cattle-disease continues in some districts. Test-works going on in Puri, Ranchi and Palamau. Number at work in Ranchi on Saturday, the 21st instant—men 325, women 199, children 80; total 604. In Palamau the average daily attendance is reported to be men 42, women 20 and children 15.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 24th April 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH APRIL 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	13 5	13 5	16 8	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	..	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	11 0	11 4	16 0	20 0	..	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 8		...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 0		...	
	5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	..	.
	6	Howrah ...	...	..	...	.	...	.	14 0	14 0	14 0	.	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 0	12 4	15 0	14 8	17 12	11 6	12 4	12 4		...	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	14 7	14 9	18 13	18 12	...	26 11	13 0	13 0	15 9	.	...	..
	10	Murshidabad ...	14 0	14 8	21 4	27 0	26 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	..	.	..
	11	Jessore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0		.	
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...		.	.	16 0	16 0	19 0	.	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	14 4	14 4	21 6	21 0	22 8	15 0	14 4	15 0	19 2	..	..	
	14	Dinajpur	9 9½	9 9½	16 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	..
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	..		15 8	15 0	15 0	.	.	
	16	Darjeeling* ...	...	...	...		...	..		..	...			.
	17	Rangpur ...	11 0	9 8	12 0	.	...	..	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	9 12	10 14	16 8	..	..	..	15 12	17 4	22 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	15 12	15 12	22 8	33 12	34 0	35 0	13 11	14 4	18 0	...	...	..
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	.	.	...
	21	Mymensingh ..	10 0	10 0	12 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	..	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 11	13 8	19 0	..	...	
	23	Backergunge ...	.	...	...	.	..	..	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kulna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga).

B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10 seers 7 chittacks per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 8 chittacks (crushed), Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga).

F. At Ulubaria the price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee.

G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are as follows:—Chetla 10 seers 11 chittacks; Barasat 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hát 10 seers 10½ chittacks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10½ seers; Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11 seers 8 chittacks (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi and Jangipur returns not received.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	17 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts of Bengal on the 15th April 1900.

Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
A 10 8	11 14	12 4	Crushed. 3 5 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
D 11 0	11 0	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
G 10 12	10 12	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
H 12 1	12 1	11 10	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	Nadia.	9	
I 11 8	11 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J 10 0	10 0	9 2	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.*	16	
O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 8	10 8	9 12	Panga. 3 10 8	3 12 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R 9 8	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

... salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Magura 9 seers 12 chittacks , ... 10 chittacks.
... of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Satkhira 11 seers
... salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 12 chittacks ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
... of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
... prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 12 chittacks per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :— Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks · Madanganj and Manikganj return not received.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Netrokona 9 seers 4 chittacks ; Kagmari 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10 seers 4 chittacks (crushed).
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgore*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.													
24	Tippera ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	14 9	15 0	18 3	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.													
Patna Division													
27	Patna	15 0	15 8	19 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	15 0	15 12	20 0	...	...	35 0
28	Gaya .	12 8	12 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	23 0
29	Shahabad .	13 0	...	17 0 and 18 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	12 4	12 12	17 0	16 12	18 0	27 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran .	12 8	11 12	15 0	23 0	22 0	31 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	..	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	11 8	16 0	20 0	17 8	25 0	13 0	13 2	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	15 0	13 3	14 0	18 0	17 9	24 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division													
34	Monghyr ..	16 0	15 0	21 4	24 0	...	27 0	12 0	12 4	14 14	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 4	17 12	20 4	19 0	30 4	13 11	13 14	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	14 0	New 27 0 Old 20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
Orissa Division.													
39	Cuttack ...	10 :8	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	16 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	11 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ..	8] 4	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.													
Chota Nagpur Division.													
42	Hazaribagh ...	11 4	11 0	16 0	18 8	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 9 4	7 4 to 10 8	8 0 to 17 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	9 12	9 12	19 0	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	11 4	9 9	20 4	16 14	16 14	30 6	11 4	11 4	19 11	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	...	34 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	...	20 0	20 0
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 9 seers ; Barh 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Dinapore 10 seers 8 chittacks.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua 10 seers ; Buxar 11 seers ; Sasaram return not received.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 8 chittacks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Sitamarhi 10 seers 8 chittacks.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1900.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

JOWAR OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoideum.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	20 0	20 0	24 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	30 0
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	38 0
...	...	...	...	...	30 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...tricts of Bengal on the 15th April 1900—(concluded).

...HUR, ...A. ...ous.)	SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.		
...	10 0 t	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
..	10 0 v	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
9 0	10 1	10 4	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
							BEHAR.		
0 0	11 0 x	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 6	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
5 0 to 7 0	11 0 y	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Gya.	28	
7 0	10 8 z	11 0	10 8	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
3 0	10 8 a	10 8	10 12	Panga. 3 12 6	3 12 9	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
1 8	10 8 b	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
[illegible] 0	11 4 c	11 4	11 4	Crushed. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 9	Muzaffarpur.	32	
[illegible] 0	10 8 d	11 8	10 4	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
12	10 0 e	10 10	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 7 0	3 8 3	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
0	10 8 f	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0	10 8 g	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0	9 8 h	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	9 8 i	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
							ORISSA.		
0	11 0	11 0	10 12	2 14 6	2 14 6	[illegible] 0 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
8	11 4 k	11 4	11 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
8	13 0 l	13 4	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
							CHOTA NAGPUR.		
8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 1 4 0	1 2 0	1 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
0 to 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Panga. 1 4 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
15	9 0	9 0	8 7	...	...	..	Palamau.	44	
...	10 0 m	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 11 0	3 10 3	Manbhum.	45	
0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...ces of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11 seers ; Samastipur 11 seers.
...divisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
...ces of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
...bdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...rice of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
...prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Godda 9 seers ; Jamtara ... Rajmahal 11 seers.

k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*wholesale*) of *Food-grains*, *Firewood*,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulga* Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulga* Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulga* Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 6	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 11 3	2 14 3	2 13 0	2 3 6	2 9 6	2 9 6	1 12 0	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 5* 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0
7	Chittagong ..	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ..	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 14 6	2 15 [illegible]	2 13 9	3 1 3	3 5 3	2 8 0	1 15 3	2 3 6	1
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	2 11 6	2 11 6	2 6 9	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 4 0	1 15 0	2 1 9	1
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 2 9	3 12 6	3 11 6	2 8 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 [illegible] 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	2 1 6	4 5 0 to 5 11 [illegible]	3 13 0 to 5 8 3	2 6 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 10 0	1

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 12 0	4 4 0	...	2 4 0	..	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 6 0	1 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	1 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	2 3 0	1 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 9	2 5 0	1 9 3
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 3 to 3 7 6	3 10 0	2 3 6 to 2 6 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapesee[d]		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3[8]
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
...	...	1 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 1
...	...	...	3 6 0	3 13 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	5 8 0 } 5 0 0	Black mustard. 5 4 0 to 5 8 0 Rape seed. 4 10 0	} 4 2 1
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	4 10 0 to 5 8 0	} 3
2 4 0	...	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 4 0	3
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	3 1
...	...	1 1 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	3
2 8 0	2 10 6	1 9 8	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	2 4 0	1 5 3	3 9 0	3 8 0	2 13 9	5 0 0	4 11 0	3 4 0	4 14 0	4 9 0	3 1
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 5 6	1 12 9	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 1
...	...	...	5 11 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	6 10 6	5 0 0 to 6 15 3	3 t[o] 4

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	5 0 0 to 4 12 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	18 0 0	19 8 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
11 0	4 14 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 9 0	3 4 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	15 8 0	...	...	...
10 0	3 8 0	2 14 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0 to 5 14 9	5 6 6 to 5 14 9	3 5 0 to 4 3 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st April 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. April	15th	150·6	8·4	29·709	88·0	101·4	21·9	79·5	78·1	0·831	73·6	64	SSW and SW ...	205	Nil	Clear, ≏.
"	16th	148·6	6·3	·686	86 8	96·6	16·8	79·8	79 9	·929	77·0	74	SSW and SW ...	228	"	Partially cloudy.
"	17th	147·6	7·2	·704	86 5	98·9	21·5	77·4	79·7	·928	77·0	75	S and SSW ...	219	"	Partially cloudy.
"	18th	156 5	9·9	·763	87·8	99·7	20·0	79·7	80·1	·921	76·8	72	SSW ..	218	"	Clear.
"	19th	147 3	8·3	·761	81·2	97·2	19·2	78·0	77·6	·868	74·9	75	SSW and SW ...	262	0·66	Partially cloudy, o, g., d, p, t, <, /.
"	20th	142 6	8·3	·733	84·1	91·6	22·4	69·2	78·7	·915	76 6	78	SSW and variable	185	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	21st	141·2	9·3	·728	86 7	95 1	15·1	80·0	80 3	·945	77·6	74	SSW ..	216	"	Partially cloudy

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·726
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·750
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	57·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	88·8
The mean temperature of the seven days	86·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·9
The extreme variation of temperature	32 2
The maximum temperature	101·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	21
	%
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st April 1900	0·66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·33
The total fall from 1st January to 21st April 1900	3·31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·74

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; / strong wind.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 23rd April 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,890	4,576	39·36	18	·12	2	·01	2,592	24·96	21	·72	2	·12	721	6·12	3,719	32·28	3,491	30·00	
	Birbhum	798,254	3,199	48·09	33	·48	...	...	1,382	20·76	8	·12	1	·12	470	6·96	1,910	28·78	1,889	28·32	
	Bankura	1,067,668	3,216	36·60	2	·01	17	·12	1,317	14·76	24	·24	9	·09	517	5·76	1,885	21·12	2,199	24·60	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	10,427	47·52	431	2·16	47	·12	5,011	22·92	206	·96	17	·07	1,932	8·76	7,754	35·28	6,892	31·32	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	3,491	40·44	25	·24	4	·03	2,682	31·08	133	2·16	15	·12	540	6·24	3,472	40·20	3,383	39·24	
Presidency	Howrah	763,625	3,129	49·08	231	3·60	31	·36	1,721	26·88	445	6·96	19	·24	791	12·36	2,846	44·64	2,412	37·24	
	24-Parganas	1,862,433	5,461	35·52	1,456	9·36	8	·04	3,843	24·95	197	1·20	42	·24	72	4·56	6,400	40·56	5,055	32·04	
	Calcutta	651,560	1,005	18·48	127	2·16	59	·60	414	8·28	418	7·08	53	·48	1,333	22·32	2,184	41·88	2,287	40·20	
	Nadia	1,644,103	6,576	47·88	24	1·68	3	·01	5,948	43·32	16	·10	27	·12	642	4·68	6,876	50·16	4,173	30·48	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	5,125	52·92	126	·96	...	...	3,435	33·48	8	·07	6	·01	45	4·35	4,114	39·36	2,776	26·40	
	Jessore	1,888,827	6,711	42·60	805	5·01	...	...	7,901	50·76	9	·01	28	·12	808	5·16	9,647	61·20	6,545	41·58	
	Khulna	1,177,652	5,341	54·48	643	6·60	...	...	5,125	51·60	23	·12	25	·24	1,231	12·48	5,063	51·48	3,722	37·92	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	6,959	59·52	326	2·64	1	·07	6,710	51·84	5	·03	20	·12	382	3·12	6,941	57·96	4,666	38·88	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	6,470	52·32	241	1·92	2	·01	6,170	49·68	5	·03	21	·12	349	2·76	6,660	54·60	5,611	45·36	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,431	43·80	28	·60	2	·02	2,155	37·92	43	·84	3	·01	33	·60	2,282	40·20	1,907	33·60	
	Darjeeling																				Return not yet received.
	Rangpur	2,065,464	9,813	57·00	339	1·92	2	·01	7,037	40·80	17	·09	6	·02	430	2·40	7,831	45·48	6,810	38·76	
	Bogra	766,635	3,456	54·48	212	3·24	13	·12	2,372	37·08	8	·12	9	·12	317	4·92	2,932	45·84	2,190	34·20	
	Pabna	1,361,223	4,544	42·60	157	1·32	...	...	4,950	43·56	5	·03	12	·09	179	1·56	5,303	46·68	4,968	43·68	
Dacca	Dacca	2,345,612	12,928	64·68	1,942	9·72	1	·004	8,163	40·80	461	2·28	18	·10	2,409	12·06	12,697	65·04	7,215	36·24	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	18,065	62·40	1,836	6·48	7	·02	9,691	33·48	104	·36	21	·09	2,151	7·52	13,905	48·07	9,274	32·04	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	8,190	53·88	735	4·80	4	·02	10,273	67·44	82	·48	18	·10	1,232	8·04	12,344	81·00	6,532	43·32	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	13,091	81·24	876	4·80	1	·004	5,276	29·28	54	·24	58	·24	3,144	17·40	9,491	52·32	8,569	47·64	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,792,936	11,275	75·84	1,201	8·04	...	...	4,987	33·48	143	·96	31	·12	1,753	12·01	8,147	54·72	5,012	33·60	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	7,216	85·76	513	6·00	...	...	3,897	46·20	8	·08	34	·35	764	9·09	5,216	61·92	3,393	40·32	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	5,826	54·12	1	·008	...	...	3,647	33·84	22	·12	56	·24	233	2·04	3,941	36·60	4,851	45·36	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	6,823	46·20	9	·06	13	·09	3,182	23·52	261	1·68	49	·24	1,374	9·12	5,170	34·92	3,349	22·56	
	Gaya	2,138,331	8,556	48·12	2	·01	86	·48	3,273	18·36	24	·12	64	·24	778	4·32	4,227	23·64	3,992	22·32	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	7,381	42·95	3	·01	5	·02	3,566	20·76	9	·04	41	·12	926	5·28	4,551	26·52	4,514	26·28	
	Saran	2,466,065	9,685	47·04	17	·07	44	·12	2,215	10·68	209	·95	71	·24	2,177	12·60	5,041	24·18	5,642	27·36	
	Champaran	1,859,465	6,547	42·48	...	...	20	·12	3,201	20·64	2	·01	25	·12	1,061	6·81	4,315	27·72	4,396	27·72	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	12,232	54·00	16	·06	25	·10	4,323	19·08	75	·24	43	·12	1,249	5·64	5,784	25·56	6,335	27·96	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	11,139	47·16	117	·48	3	·01	5,652	24·12	110	·36	42	·12	956	4·08	6,860	29·28	6,211	26·52	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	9,313	54·84	10	·01	13	·07	3,253	19·08	8	·02	40	·24	919	5·40	4,249	24·96	4,294	25·20	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	6,978	41·16	45	·24	59	·24	4,505	26·52	7	·03	25	·12	694	4·08	6,355	51·44	4,581	27·09	
	Purnea	1,944,658	6,539	40·32	234	1·32	...		6,936	42·73	11	·06	15	·08	230	1·32	7,127	45·72	6,222	38·28	
	Malda	814,919	3,175	45·68	230	3·36	...	...	3,404	50·16	5	·07	4	·01	191	2·76	3,835	56·40	2,541	37·42	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	5,805	39·72	6	·04	11	·07	2,341	15·96	25	·12	29	·12	313	2·04	2,718	18·48	2,391	16·32	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,858	42·36	323	1·92	744	4·56	[illegible]	17·88	615	3·72	63	·36	2,013	12·40	6,691	41·40	5,395	33·36	
	Balasore	994,075	3,625	43·68	269	3·24	26	·36	1,332	13·96	251	3·00	41	·48	1,407	16·92	3,338	40·20	2,781	33·24	
	Puri	944,908	3,165	40·08	95	1·20	442	5·52	[illegible]	9·60	375	4·68	25	·24	1,642	20·76	3,313	42·56	2,670	33·84	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				Not under registration
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,821	5,395	54·84	...	...	2	·01	2,075	21·24	18	·12	35	·36	582	5·88	2,708	27·84	2,346	24·12	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	4,784	50·76	...	...	43	·36	1,357	14·40	105	1·08	35	·36	963	10·20	2,506	26·52	2,012	21·24	
	Palamau	596,770	2,757	55·32	...	...	18	·36	1,518	30·12	7	·12	16	·24	338	6·72	1,881	37·80	1,274	25·56	
	Manbhum	1,193,329	3,917	39·36	7	·06	1	·009	1,499	15·00	15	·12	22	·12	455	4·56	1,994	20·04	1,832	18·36	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,926	42·36	1	·01	4	·05	804	17·64	9	·12	31	·60	116	2·52	965	21·12	979	21·48	
	Total ...	70,846,303	295,100	49·92	14,093	2·28	1,754	·24	172,704	29·16	4,783	·72	1,254	·12	42,337	7·08	236,932	40·08	189,185	32·04	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	242,529	41·04	8,790	1·44	1,100	·12	141,688	23·88	4,046	·60	1,094	·12	32,459	5·40	189,185	32·04			
	Difference + or − ...	......	+52,571	+8·88	+5,291	+·84	+654	+·12	+31,016	+5·28	+737	+·12	+160	Equal	+9,878	+1·68	+47,707	+8·04			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 21st April 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of January 1900.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths: Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes: Number registered.	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	59	20.52	1	.24	...	...	62	21.48	15	5.16	4	1.32	18	6.24	100	34.80	143	49.68	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	90	33.36	4	1.44	...	...	70	25.92	24	8.88	2	.72	33	12.24	133	49.44	124	46.08	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,069	71	25.68	1	.36	1	.36	58	21.00	6	2.16	1	.36	22	7.92	89	32.28	131	47.52	
	4. Serampore	35,952	70	23.16	2	.60	...	...	71	24.60	51	16.92	1	.24	19	6.24	147	48.96	157	52.32	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	340	34.92	25	2.52	20	2.04	287	29.52	139	14.28	3	.24	223	22.92	697	71.76	414	42.60	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,425	52	19.80	16	6.00	...	...	26	9.84	7	2.64	...	...	9	3.36	58	22.08	51	19.44	
	7. Manicktala	32,865	42	15.24	4	1.44	...	...	22	7.92	7	2.52	...	...	8	2.88	41	14.88	45	16.32	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	49	17.04	1	.24	...	...	38	13.20	7	2.40	...	...	19	6.60	65	22.68	84	29.40	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	110	31.56	3	.84	...	...	87	24.96	10	2.76	1	.24	16	4.56	117	33.60	147	42.24	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	65	27.84	...	...	...	...	51	21.84	1	.36	1	.36	13	5.52	66	28.32	...		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	33,647	54	18.12	5	1.68	...	...	71	23.88	19	6.36	...	...	12	3.96	107	56.00	92	30.96	
	12. Naihati	22,724	48	19.72	...	...	...	...	33	17.28	5	2.40	...	...	11	5.64	[illegible]	27.52	[illegible]	42.72	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,050	18.48	127	2.16	34	.60	470	8.28	402	7.08	[illegible]	.48	1,303	22.92	2,384	41.88	2,285	40.29	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	46	21.60	...	...	3	1.32	102	48.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	49.32	67	31.44	
	15. Santipur	30,447	88	34.68	...	...	...	...	84	33.00	3	1.08	...	...	25	9.84	112	44.04	87	34.29	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	47	23.88	...	...	...	...	68	34.56	...	...	...	...	2	.96	70	35.64	68	34.68	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	55	30.72	1	.48	...	...	64	35.76	...	...	1	.48	9	5.04	75	42.00	53	29.64	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	60	30.84	...	...	...	...	27	13.92	...	...	1	.48	3	1.44	31	15.96	39	20.04	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,543	285	41.40	1	.12	...	...	125	18.12	36	5.16	1	.12	106	15.36	269	39.00	274	40.32	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	28	13.92	...	...	...	...	47	23.40	1	.48	...	...	3	1.44	51	25.44	37	18.36	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	525	38.04	...	...	4	.24	121	8.76	60	4.32	10	.72	170	12.24	373	27.00	421	30.48	
	22. Bihar	47,723	186	46.68	...	...	2	.48	28	6.96	16	3.96	1	.24	58	14.52	105	26.40	105	26.49	
	23. Dinapore	44,119	98	26.64	...	...	...	...	38	10.20	2	.48	...	...	17	4.56	57	15.48	80	21.60	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	210	31.32	2	.24	51	7.56	167	24.84	11	1.56	3	.36	39	5.76	273	40.68	238	35.64	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	49	12.48	...	...	...	...	20	5.04	1	.24	1	.24	6	1.44	28	7.08	77	19.56	
	26. Basaram	22,713	81	42.72	...	...	...	...	33	17.40	...	...	...	...	10	5.28	43	22.68	48	25.32	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	175	37.20	...	...	4	.72	32	6.60	4	.72	1	.12	44	9.12	85	17.76	90	18.72	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	59	30.96	...	...	...	...	34	17.88	...	...	...	...	12	6.24	46	24.12	83	43.68	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	120	29.16	...	...	...	...	34	8.28	3	.72	1	.24	21	5.04	59	14.28	127	28.44	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	91	50.76	...	...	...	...	19	10.56	2	1.08	1	.48	21	11.64	43	24.01	57	31.80	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	205	33.84	22	3.48	3	.48	44	7.08	5	.72	2	.24	128	20.88	204	33.24	201	32.76	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	221	46.44	...	...	...	...	43	9.00	...	...	...	...	71	14.88	114	23.88	132	27.72	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	[illegible]	55.16	1	.12	...	...	101	17.52	4	.60	1	.12	39	6.72	146	25.32	159	27.36	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	103	26.16	...	...	2	.48	69	17.64	16	3.96	2	.48	32	8.04	106	26.88	95	24.12	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	49	28.20	...	...	...	...	15	8.64	5	2.88	...	...	22	12.60	42	24.24	63	35.76	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	40	16.56	1	.36	9	3.72	28	11.64	5	2.04	3	1.20	41	17.04	87	36.24	81	33.72	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,305	74	43.68	...	...	19	11.16	23	13.56	...	...	1	.48	26	15.36	69	40.68	34	20.04	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	5,200	27.48	217	1.08	157	.72	2,723	14.52	874	4.56	73	.56	2,014	13.68	6,631	35.16	6,477	34.08	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,791	25.32	323	1.68	62	.24	3,294	17.28	836	4.32	72	.56	1,587	9.96	6,477	34.08			
	Difference + or −		+409	+2.16	−106	−.60	+95	+.48	−571	−2.76	+38	+.24	+1	Equal	+427	+3.72	+154	+1.08			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 21st April 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 15th April 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	438	1,58,025	2,731	466	76,560	1,243
Jute	19	12,175	120	3	550	10
Firewood	62	54,425	819	72	56,450	862
Other articles	480	1,47,650	1,792	587	1,38,401	1,854
Total ...	999	3,72,275	5,462	1,127	2,71,951	3,969

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 22nd April 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	380	81,800	1,338	310	84,776	1,348
Jute	9	9,050	78	13	7,105	109
Firewood	23	13,925	211	41	35,650	537
Other articles	455	1,51,710	1,742	604	1,84,772	2,463
Total ...	867	2,56,485	3,369	968	3,12,302	4,457

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of December 1899, compared with the corresponding period in 1898.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,673	4,321	3,290	5,860	617	1,539	......	... .	Demand for brick-burning.
II.—Cotton, raw	203	2,453	132	1,261	......	. ..	71	1,192	
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn. European	7	56	23	157	16	101	......	......	Less demand.
2. Twist and yarn. Indian ..	472	4,280	253	1,933	... ..	......	219	2,347	
3. Piece-goods European	2,[illegible]3	19,16[illegible]	1,751	14,713	. . . .	......	482	4,452	
4. Piece-goods Indian ..	325	2,5[illegible]4	383	3,171	58	657	......	... ..	
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium	15	180	1	40	......	... ..	14	140	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark .	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	
(b) Others ...	74	677	143	1,601	69	924	.. ..	.....	
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	2,361	22,168	1,285	12,333	......	... .	1,076	9,835	Less production.
2. Myrabolams	1	4	2	9	1	5	...	... ..	
3. Cutch	9	41	6	30	......	.. ...	3	11	
4. Turmeric	89	695	106	712	17	17	.. .	......	
5. Aniline dyes	13	127	4	40	... ..	... ..	9	87	
6. Others	50	185	119	621	69	436	......	......	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat ...	2,221	11,416	3,700	13,789	1,479	2,373	... ..	... ..	Demand in famine districts.
2. Rice in the husk ...	2,197	6,[illegible]41	3,026	9,[illegible]	829	3,[illegible]	.. ..	.. . .	
3. Rice not in the husk	9,9[illegible]	33,913	12,595	48,608	2,605	14,695	... ..	.. ...	
4. Jowar and bajra .	125	270	1[illegible]2	341	17	71	.. ...	......	
5. Gram and pulse ..	4,112	14,838	6,09[illegible]	16,639	1,981	1,801	......		
6. Makai	7,28[illegible]	2[illegible],525	6,[illegible]	18,625	...	..	921	10,930	Less production.
7. Others	2,9[illegible]5	10,0[illegible]5	21,453	58,824	18,518	48,819	... ..	.. ...	
VII.—Hides and Skin—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	......	... .	1	2	1	2	. ....	......	
(b) Raw ..	804	4,154	792	3,926	... ..	......	12	228	
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	1	5	1	4	. . .	.. ..	... .	1	
(b) Raw	201	949	169	882	. .	... ..	32	67	
VIII.—Horns	12	114	8	37	... ..	.....	4	77	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	168	637	280	841	112	204	.. ..	......	
2. Gunny-bags and cloth .	1,031	5,528	1,184	5,779	153	251	. .	......	
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	16	55	41	115	25	57	.. ..	......	
2. Shell	109	473	99	389	. ....	... ..	10	84	
XI.—Leather, manufactured ..	50	392	40	305	... ..	.. ...	10	87	
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	13	83	9	45	......	.. ..	4	38	
2. Spirits	9	72	3	23	...	.. ...	6	49	
3. Wines	55	1,277	36	337	.. ...	... ..	19	940	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought .	1	4	1	4	......	... ..	.. ...	......	
2. Brass	7	46	14	117	7	71	... ..	......	
3. Copper, wrought	12	91	6	41	...	... .	6	50	
4. Brass ,, ...	73	498	108	577	35	79	...	......	
5. Iron	883	871	1,055	5,331	172	4,460	......	... ..	
6. Others	281	1,878	148	957	.....	. .	133	921	
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	912	2,573	1,085	3,714	173	1,101	......	... ..	
2. Castor	16	113	19	153	3	40	. ..	... ..	
3. Cocoanut	10	57	9	56	......	.....	1	1	
4. Others	29	152	35	353	6	201	......	......	
XV.—Oilseeds—									
1. Linseed	3,806	14,275	920	2,112	......	. ...	2,886	12,163	Due to stocks being exhausted early in the year.
2. Rape or mustard .	2,415	7,911	986	2,642	......	......	1,429	5,269	
3. Til or jinjili . .	6	30	29	85	23	55	.. ...	......	
4. Poppy	135	556	128	383	......	.	7	173	
5. Earthnuts	......	. ...	...	....	... ..	.. .	......	... .	
6. Castor	119	136	103	195	.. ...	59	16	. ...	
7. Others	2,041	7,614	1,109	4,170	.. ...	....	932	3,774	
XVI.—Opium	1	8	5	81	4	73	......	......	
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	15	96	17	123	2	27	......	......	
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Ghee	229	1,509	206	1,597	......	88	23	.....	
2. Dried fruits and nuts	100	1,218	114	1,309	14	91	......	.....	
3. Others	1,347	3,911	1,436	5,079	89	1,138	......	......	
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Materials—	.. ...	......	......	......	......	.... .	. ....	......	
(a) Steel rails and fishplates	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) Sleepers, &c. ...	......	......	29	53	20	53	......	......	
(c) Other sorts ...	294	437	......	......	......	.... .	224	437	
XX.—Salt	5,575	14,041	9,571	26,328	3,996	12,287	.. ..	......	Due to opening of extensions and adjustment of rates.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	1,699	5,110	1,812	5,580	113	470	.. ...	......	
2. Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	
2. Indian	2	14	1	5	......	......	1	9	
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	. ....	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	157	1,202	162	1,231	5	20	......	......	
2. Pepper	37	236	37	505	......	69	......	......	
3. Ginger	17	134	10	83	......	......	7	51	
4. Chillies	31	181	36	256	5	75	... ..	......	
5. Cardamoms	4	28	9	70	5	42	......	......	
6. Others	231	1,437	170	1,226	......	......	61	211	
XXV.—Stone and lime	711	1,386	890	1,950	179	564	... ..	... ..	
XXVI. Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	1,229	5,364	935	4,129	......	......	294	1,235	
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	2,065	8,123	2,290	9,587	225	1,464	......	... ..	
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	2	22	3	26	1	4	......	......	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	401	700	1,563	2,059	1,162	1,269	......	.. ..	Despatches from Government forest.
2. Poles	284	754	149	362	......	......	115	392	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	1,094	6,367	1,464	10,131	870	3,764	......	......	Opening of extensions.
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Cigars	1	7	1	8	......	1	......	...	
(b) Other sorts ...	46	443	22	134	......	......	24	289	
XXX.—Wool, raw	10	85	12	119	2	34	......	......	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. Piece goods { European	4	37	2	16	......	......	2	21	
2. Piece goods { Indian ...	27	241	17	192	......	......	10	49	
3. Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	313	1,658	502	2,099	189	441	......	......	
2. Firewood	1,964	2,856	4,642	6,433	2,678	3,577	... .	......	
3. Others not specified above.	5,613	12,181	4,436	18,677	......	6,526	1,177	......	Output from Government forest.
Total ...	74,014	2,83,318	99,828	3,41,485	36,054	1,13,453	10,240	55,286	

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 31st March 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic for the month of December 1899.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign railways.	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn { European	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
2. Twist and yarn { Indian ...	...	...	483	25	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods ... { European	...	...	2,465	120	...	...	...	...
4. Piece-goods ... { Indian ...	...	...	1,223	56	...	...	...	...
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others	...	...	93	9	...	...	...	...
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	...	...	402	20	...	...	...	...
2. Myrabolams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Aniline dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...
2. Rice { in the husk ...	...	...	1,664	43	...	...	...	...
3. Rice { not in the husk ...	...	...	2,995	60	...	...	...	...
4. Jawar and bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Gram and pulse	...	...	424	5	...	...	...	...
6. Makai	...	...	308	7	...	...	...	...
7. Others	...	...	422	17	...	...	...	...
VII.—Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Raw	...	...	273	10	...	...	...	...
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Raw	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Jute								
1. Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunny-bags and cloth ...	...	...	207	5	...	...	...	...
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Wines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Brass "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Copper, wrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Brass "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Iron	...	...	415	13	...	...	...	...
6. Others	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	...	...	2,604	54	...	...	...	...
2. Castor	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...
3. Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rape or mustard	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...
3. Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Earthnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Others	...	...	3,721	45	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Others	...	...	638	27	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sleepers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt	...	...	3,736	56	......	......	......	......
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Other saline substances ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betelnuts	...	...	647	31	......	......	......	......
2. Pepper	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Ginger	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
4. Chillies	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
5. Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
6. Others	...	...	75	4	......	......	......	......
XXV.—Stone and lime	...	...	18	1	......	......	......	......
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy	...	...	74	3	......	......	......	......
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXVIII.—Timber—								
1. Logs, &c.	...	...	4,171	66	......	......	......	......
2. Poles	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured ...	...	...	302	12	......	......	......	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
(b) Other sorts	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXX.—Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—								
1. Piece-goods European	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Piece-goods Indian	...	...	12	1	......	......	......	......
3. Shawls	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Indigo-seed	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......
3. Others not specified above	...	...	2,963	136	......	......	......	......
Total ...	...	...	29,692	721	......	......	......	......

A. H. Middleton,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur, *the 5th April 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 334,912	(a) 3,65,320 5 0	52,46,996 0	(b) 10,02,807 9 0	26,965 0 0	13,95,092 14 0	101,415	209,107	310,522
Or per mile of railway ...	...	198 15 4	.....	546 2 4	14 11 0	759 12 8	....	......	.. ...
For previous 11 6/7 weeks of half-year	4,198,679*	44,80,128 10 0*	6,11,97,594 10†	† 1,24,39,850 2 0	3,60,044 0 0‡	1,72,80,022 12 0	1,201,877§	2,300,107§	3,561,984
Total for 12 6/7 weeks ...	4,533,591	48,45,448 15 0	6,64,44,590 10	1,34,42,657 11 0	3,87,009 0 0	1,86,75,115 10 0	1,303,292	2,569,214	3,872,506
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	291,088	3,45,662 7 4	42,13,930 0	7,98,361 11 9	24,560 1 7	11,68,584 4 8	100,535	165,677	266,212
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		201 12 8	....	466 0 1	14 5 4	682 1 8			...
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year	4,365,914	48,24,101 3 6	6,01,79,346 10	1,12,40,781 0 2	2,78,267 0 9	1,63,43,149 13 5	1,259,112	2,181,521	3,440,633

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly at Howrah Station.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from Howrah and stations in the Loop, Dinapore and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 4,480 and Rs. 4,553 }
† Ditto Mds. 3,85,554 ,, ,, 56,971 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and
‡ Deducted ,, 6,773 } 24th February 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 24th February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	590,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ..	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,029	14,34,731	839	308,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th ,, .	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,44,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th ,, ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15 52 874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th ,, ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th ,,	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,168	5 1 0
1,764·59	Ditto 3rd March ...	390,405	4,08,522	50,89,427	10,78,821	32,211	15,19,554	861	300,301	5 1 0
1,836·79	Ditto 10th ,, ...	384,590	3,92,159	51,29,831	10,16 627	31,303	14,40,089	784	304,446	4 11 8
1,836·79	Ditto 17th ,, ..	332,442	3,54,985	50,68,010	9,75,758	31,652	13,62,395	742	303,219	4 7 11
1,836·79	Ditto 24th ,, ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,605	9,85,659	31,594	13,98,511	761	302,490	4 10 0
1,836·15	Ditto 31st ,, ...	334,912	3,65,320	52,46,996	10,02,808	26,965	13,95,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
	Totals up to date ..	4,533,591	48,45,449	6,64,44,590	1,34,42,658	3,87,009	1,86,75,116	828	3,872,506	4 13 2

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,19,373	39,57,006	8,24,795	20,734	11 64,962	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th ,, ..	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,824	20,657	12,47,530	729	253,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,494	6,153	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th ,, ...	351 599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th ,, ..	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,083	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th ,, .	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·98	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th ,, ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th ,, ..	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th ,, ..	323,936	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
	Totals up to date ...	4,365,914	48,24,101	6,01,79,346	1,12,40,781	2,78,268	1,63,43,150	734	3,440,633	4 12 0

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	22,422	5,664 5 0	45,745 30	1,275 9 0	8 0 0	6,047 14 0	1,010	178	1,188
Or per mile of railway ..	..	254 12 11	......	57 6 1	0 5 9	312 8 9	... ...	... .	......
For previous 11 6/7 weeks of half-year	* 281,402	* 69,776 2 0	† 4,27,855 20	† 12,196 0 0	‡ 95 0 0	82,067 2 0	§ 12,438	§ 2,525	14,963
Total for 12 6/7 weeks ..	303,824	75,440 7 0	4,73,601 10	13,471 9 0	103 0 0	89,015 0 0	13,148	2,703	16,151
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,295½	5,919 5 9	17,778 0	702 11 0	20 5 3	6,642 6 0	1,018	126	1,144
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.. ...	266 4 5	......	31 9 9	0 14 8	299 12 10	......	.....	......
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year	313,741½	77,635 10 3	2,48,281 20	8,861 4 0	140 3 9	86,637 2 0	13,930	1,703	15,731

* Added No. of passengers 2,330 and Rs. 206 }
† Deducted Mds. 7,[illegible] ,, ,, 8 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and
‡ ,, ,, 2 } 24th February 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 24th February 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	409	2,345	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January ...	19,740	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th " ...	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd February ...	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
* 22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	23,932	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
22·23	Ditto 3rd March ...	37,030	10,427	33,509	1,061	7	11,495	517	1,408	8 2 8
22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	23,103	5,851	42,332	1,273	8	7,132	321	1,188	6 0 1
22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11 2
22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	22,188	5,448	47,856	1,365	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11 10
22·23	Ditto 31st " ...	22,422	5,664	45,745	1,276	8	6,948	313	1,188	5 13 7
	Totals up to date .	303,824	75,440	4,73,601	13,472	103	89,015	311	16,151	5 8 2

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January ..	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th " ..	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ...	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th " ..	22,414	5,546	20,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th " ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,414	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	Ditto 18th " .	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	Ditto 25th " ...	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	Ditto 1st April ..	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
	Totals up to date ...	313,742	77,636	2,48,282	8,861	140	86,637	300	15,731	5 8 1

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,323	22,643 9 0	70,842 0	12,832 0 0	65 0 0	35,540 9 0	7,742	2,497	10,239
Per mile of railway	...	139 9 1	.....	79 1 6	0 6 5	219 1 0	..	.	
For previous 11⅘ weeks of half-year	*192,822	*1,69,522 0 0	†10,88,945 0	†1,31,056 10 0	‡794 0 0	3,01,372 10 0	§86,572	§35,507	122,079
Total for 12⅘ weeks ..	216,145	1,92,165 9 0	11,59,787 0	1,43,888 10 0	859 0 0	3,36,913 3 0	94,314	38,004	132,318
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,491½	23,283 3 2	67,792 10	9,893 10 0	127 15 3	33,304 12 5	7,655	4,363	12,018
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	143 8 2	.....	60 15 8	0 12 8	205 4 6	...	......	...
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year	243,745	2,09,323 9 11	10,97,036 20	1,38,126 14 2	1,002 8 3	3,48,453 0 4	91,164	46,077	137,241

* Added No. of passengers 255 and deducted Rs. 1,269 }
† Deducted Mds. 17,674 " added " 454 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and 24th February 1900.
‡ Ditto " 18 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th February 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th January ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,789	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	Ditto 27th " ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 3
*162·24	Ditto 3rd February ...	14,084	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	Ditto 10th " ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,039	2 5 5
*162·24	Ditto 17th " ..	16,555	14,016	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	Ditto 24th " ...	16,691	13,017	79,348	12,258	63	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
162·24	Ditto 3rd March ...	17,391	16,268	83,169	9,871	63	26,202	162	10,033	2 9 9
162·24	Ditto 10th " ...	18,420	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,653	170	10,604	2 9 9
162·24	Ditto 17th " ...	17,840	17,135	93,770	10,658	66	27,859	172	10,[illegible]34	2 9 6
162·24	Ditto 24th " ...	18,117	18,804	96,335	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0 5
162·24	Ditto 31st " ...	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7 6
	Totals up to date ...	216,145	1,92,166	11,59,787	1,43,888	859	3,36,913	162	1,32,318	2 8 9

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899**

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earning.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	20,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0
162·24	Ditto 28th " ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3
162·24	Ditto 4th February ..	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4
162·24	Ditto 11th " .	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	Ditto 18th " ..	18,935	14,872	69,009	9,803	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7
162·24	Ditto 25th " ..	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10
162·24	Ditto 4th March ...	20,465	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8
162·24	Ditto 11th " ...	20,805	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14
162·24	Ditto 18th " ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,969	2 15
162·24	Ditto 25th " ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1
	Ditto 1st April ...	19,491	23,283	67,702	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12
	Totals up to date ...	243,745	2,09,323	10,97,036	1,38,127	1,003	3,48,453	165	137,241	2 8 7

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,098	7,725 7 0	59,823 10	4,054 12 0	19 0 0	11,799 3 0	1,526	837	2,363
Or per mile of railway	......	98 1 5	......	51 7 9	0 3 10	149 13 0	......	... ..	...
For previous 11⅔ weeks of half-year	130,909*	66,803 4 0*	6,56,480 10†	49,009 2 0†	270 0 0‡	1,16,082 6 0	18,395§	8,317§	26,712
Total for 12⅔ weeks ...	144,007	74,528 11 0	7,16,303 20	53,063 14 0	289 0 0	1,27,881 9 0	19,921	9,154	29,075
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	.... .	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	... ..	......	...

* Added number of passengers 3,245 and Rs. 674 }
† Deducted Mds. 25,051 and " 671 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and 24 February 1900.
‡ Added " 16 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th February 1900. "

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
*78·83	13 days of January	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14
*78·83	Ditto 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4
*78·76	Ditto 3rd February ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,220	4 2
*78·76	Ditto 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4
*78·76	Ditto 17th " ..	13,197	6,441	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11
*78·76	Ditto 24th " ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,220	4 9
78·83	Ditto 3rd March ...	10,824	6,016	52,550	4,263	20	10,299	131	2,226	4 10
78·76	Ditto 10th " ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,499	133	2,226	4 11
78·76	Ditto 17th " ...	10,429	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2,385	4 6
78·76	Ditto 24th " ...	10,068	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,385	4 8
78·76	Ditto 31st " ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,799	150	2,363	4 15
	Totals up to date ...	144,007	74,528	7,16,303	53,064	289	1,27,881	126	29,075	4 6

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **18**

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 335,879	(a) 3,87,561 5 0	52,88,717 10	(b) 9,92,043 5 0	25,224 0 0	14,05,428 10 0	102,080	204,578	306,658
Or per mile of railway ...	......	211 1 2	......	540 9 9	13 11 10	765 6 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12⅜ weeks of half-year	* 4,537,986	* 48,33,110 15 0	† 6,63,80,767 10	† 1,34,42,635 11 0	‡ 3,77,237 0 0	1,86,52,983 10 0	§ 1,302,262	§ 2,579,676	3,881,938
Total for 13⅜ weeks ...	4,873,865	52,20,672 4 0	7,16,69,484 20	1,44,35,279 0 0	4,02,461 0 0	2,00,58,412 4 0	1,404,342	2,784,254	4,188,596
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	328,052	3,54,262 10 3	46,52,132 20	8,86,028 5 6	26,718 10 6	12,07,909 10 3	94,188	168,018	262,206
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	206 12 6	......	517 11 2	15 9 7	740 1 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	4,603,966	51,78,363 13 9	6,48,31,478 30	1,21,27,709 5 8	3,04,986 4 3	1,76,11,059 7 8	1,353,300	2,349,539	3,702,839

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from Howrah Station.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop and Gaya districts.
* Added number of passengers 4,395 and deducted Rs. 12,338 ⎫
† Deducted Mds. 63,823 „ „ 22 ⎬ On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1900.
‡ Do. „ 9,772 ⎭
§ Audited figures up to 3rd March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
	*	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January ...	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	594,307	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	„ „ 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,163	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	„ „ 3rd Feb. ..	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	„ „ 10th „	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	„ „ 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	„ „ 24th „ ...	389,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65.672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	„ „ 3rd Mar. ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,789	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
1,836·79	„ „ 10th „ ...	384,590	3,92,159	51,29,841	10,16,607	31,303	14,40,089	784	304,136	4 11 8
1,836·79	„ „ 17th „ ...	332,442	3,54,985	50,68,040	9,75,758	31,652	13,62,395	742	303,229	4 7 11
1,836·79	„ „ 24th „ ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,605	9,85,659	31 694	13,98,511	761	302,190	4 10 0
1,836·15	„ „ 31st „ ...	384,912	3,65,329	52,46,996	10,02,808	26,965	13,95,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
1,836·15	„ „ 7th April ...	335,879	3,87,561	52,88,717	9,92,043	25,224	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
	Totals up to date ...	4,873,865	52,20,672	7,16,69,484	1,44,35,279	4,02,461	2,00,58,412	823	4,188,596	4 12 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,202	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	„ „ 28th „ .	294,919	3,37,050	48,78,222	8,89,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	„ „ 4th Feb. ..	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	„ „ 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	„ „ 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	268,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	„ „ 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	„ „ 4th Mar. ...	380,386	3,99,758	48,80,159	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	„ „ 11th „	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	„ „ 18th „ ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,302	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	„ „ 25th „ ...	323,926	3,66,081	47,83,709	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	„ „ 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,362	21,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	„ „ 8th „ ..	328,052	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
	Totals up to date ..	4,093,966	51,78,361	6,48,31,479	1,21,27,709	3,04,987	1,76,11,060	735	3,702,839	4 12 1

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,552	8,876 1 0	36,494 0	1,038 6 0	8 0 0	9,922 7 0	1,012	176	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	399 4 6	......	46 11 5	0 5 9	446 5 8	..	......	...
For previous 12⅜ weeks of half-year	* 303,236	* 74,966 7 0	† 4,65,502 10	† 13,425 0 0	‡ 107 0 0	88,409 0 0	§ 13,427	§ 2,702	§ 16,129
Total for 13⅜ weeks ...	333,788	83,842 8 0	5,01,996 10	14,463 15 0	115 0 0	98,431 7 0	14,439	2,878	17,317
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,550½	9,343 4 3	16,016 30	700 2 0	10 1 6	10,053 7 9	1,075	113	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	420 4 10	......	31 7 11	0 7 3	452 4 0	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	345,292	86,978 14 6	2,64,298 10	9,561 6 0	150 5 3	96,690 9 9	15,014	1,905	16,919

* Deducted number of passengers 588 and Rs. 474 ⎫
† Do. Mds. 8,099 and „ 46 ⎬ On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1900.
‡ Added „ 4 ⎭
§ Audited figures up to 3rd March 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,719	4,615	14,187	505	10	5,130	251	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	" " 27th "	21,810	5,216	72 104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	" " 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	" " 10th " ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,707	306	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	" " 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	" " 24th " ...	23,952	5,595	33,303	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	" " 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
22·23	" " 10th "	23,103	5,851	42 332	1,273	8	7,132	321	1,188	6 0 1
22·23	" " 17th "	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11 2
22·23	" " 24th "	22,188	5,448	47,856	1,365	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11 10
22·23	" " 31st "	22,422	5,664	45,745	1,270	8	6,948	313	1,188	5 13 7
22·23	" " 7th April	30,552	8,876	56,191	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5 8
	Totals up to date ...	3,33,788	83,842	5,01,996	14,464	115	98,421	320	17,317	5 10 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,370	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	" " 28th "	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	" " 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	268	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	" " 11th " ...	22,232	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	" " 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	" " 25th "	29,754	7,633	20,269	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	" " 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	" " 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	" " 18th " ...	23,486	5,624	17,131	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	" " 25th " ..	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6 314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	" " 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	" " 8th " ..	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
	Totals up to date .	345,292	86,979	2,64,298	9,561	150	96,690	311	16,919	5 11 5

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Coaching receipts. Rs. A. P.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried. Mds. S.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. Rs. A. P.	Other earnings (estimated). Rs. A. P.	Total earnings. Rs. A. P.	Traffic Train-miles run. Coaching.	Traffic Train-miles run. Merchandise.	Traffic Train-miles run. Total.
Total traffic for the week	22,177	22,159 6 0	71,436 20	10,069 0 0	64 0 0	32,292 6 0	7,975	2,537	10,512
Or per mile of railway	.	136 9 4	...	62 1 0	0 6 4	199 0 8	..	...	......
For previous 12⅞ weeks of half-year	*2,16,140	*1,92,528 9 0	†11,75,127 0	†1,44,021 10 0	‡873 0 0	3,37,423 3 0	§94,950	§38,059	133,009
Total for 13⅞ weeks ...	2,38,3 7	2,14,687 15 0	12,46,563 20	1,54,090 10 0	937 0 0	3,69,715 9 0	102,925	40,596	1,43,521
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,889½	21,518 12 9	1,12,9.6 10	12,791 14 0	89 6 6	34,400 1 3	7,304	4,458	11,762
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	132 10 2	......	78 13 6	0 8 10	212 0 6	.. .	......	......
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year	2,68,134½	2,30,842 6 8	12,09,982 30	1,50,918 12 2	1,091 14 9	3,82,853 1 7	98,468	50,535	149,003

* Deducted number of passengers 5 and added Rs. 363 }
† Added Mds. 15,340 and " 133 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1900.
‡ Do. " 14 }
§ Audited figures up to 3rd March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	10,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	" 27th " ..	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,680	2 2 3
*162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,218	2 1 6
*162·24	" 10th " ..	16,260	13,157	1,19,364	12,308	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	. 17th "	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	" 24th "	16,691	13,017	79,848	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	" 3rd March .	17 386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
162·24	" 10th " ...	18,429	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,653	170	10,604	2 9 9
162·24	" 17th " .	17,840	17,135	93,770	10,058	66	27,859	172	10,734	2 9 6
162·24	" 24th " ...	18,117	18,804	96,335	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0 5
162·24	" 31st " ..	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7 6
162·24	" 7th April .	22,177	22,159	71,437	10,069	64	32,292	199	10,512	3 1 2
	Totals up to date ...	238,317	2,14,688	12,46,564	1,54,090	937	3,69,715	164	1,43,521	2 9 3

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open leage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,148	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,913	12,425	76,306	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	" 28th "	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10 571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	" 11th " ..	16,821	12,253	6·,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	" 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	69,090	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	" 25th "	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	" 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,147	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	" 18th "	21,331	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	" 25th "	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	" 1st April. .	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	" 8th " ...	24,390	21,510	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
	Totals up to date ...	208,136	2,30,842	12,09,983	1,50,919	1,092	3,82,853	169	1,40,003	2 0 1

* Audited.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week	12,815	8,166 2 0	60,599 20	4,339 13 0	19 0 0	12,524 15 0	1,638	1,276	2,914
er mile of railway	......	103 10 11	......	55 1 8	0 3 10	159 0 5	......	......	......
previous $12\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-ar	146,105*	75,085 11 0*	7,10,544 20†	53,686 14 0†	292 0 0‡	1,29,064 9 0	19,860§	9,194§	29,054
Total for $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks	158,920	83,251 13 0	7,77,144 0	58,026 11 0	311 0 0	1,41,580 8 0	1,498	10,470	31,968
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week of evious year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
mile of railway corresponding week of previous ar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
l for corresponding weeks of evious year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 2,098 and Rs. 557 }
† Ditto Mds. 241 and " 623 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1900.
‡ Ditto " 3 }
§ Audited figures up to 3rd March 1900.

0. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other. earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	10,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,236	3 14 3
* 78·83	" " 27th " ...	10,125	4,976	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,220	4 4 11
* 78·76	" " 3rd Feb. . .	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
* 78·76	" " 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,024	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	" " 17th " ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	" " 24th " ...	12,336	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
* 78·76	" " 3rd Mar. .	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,856	23	11,484	146	2,205	5 3 4
78·76	" " 10th " ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,499	133	2,226	4 11 6
78·76	" " 17th " ...	10,420	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2,385	4 6 1
78·76	" " 24th " ...	10,668	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,385	4 8 0
78·76	" " 31st " ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,790	150	2,363	4 15 11
78·76	" " 7th April ...	12,815	8,166	60,600	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4 9
	Totals up to date ...	158,920	83,251	7,77,144	58,027	311	141,589	130	31,968	4 6 10

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	38,873	13,076 0 0	96,360 0	7,704 0 0	990 0 0	21,770 0 0	4,650	3,256	7,8[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	290	101 0 0†	693 0	55 0 0	7 0 0	163 0 0	......	..	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	432,453	1,76,022 0 0	12,57,862 0	93,807 0 0	30,481 0 0	3,00,310 0 0	60,190	38,915	99,1[illegible]
Total for 14 weeks ...	471,326	1,89,098 0 0	13,54,222 0	1,01,511 0 0	31,471 0 0	3,22,080 0 0	64,749	42,171	100,9[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	42,845	12,011 0 0	59,521 0	4,797 0 0	368 0 0	17,176 0 0	5,519	2,101	7,6[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	343	96 0 0	476 0	38 0 0	3 0 0	137 0 0	......	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	431,526	1,06,909 0 0	9,21,517 0	64,210 0 0	37,716 0 0	2,98,835 0 0	67,786	33,943	101,7[illegible]

* Audited up to week ending 24th February 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th April 1900 on (a)1,292 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,292 miles open	176,220	(b)71,060	8,26,621	(b)1,07,450	15,490	(b)1,94,000	28,306	(c)30,703	59,0[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (d) ..	152·18	61·36	686·87	89·39	12·89	163·61	.	......	....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year (e)	1,863,804	8,02,631	98,65,882	12,91,783	2,34,860	23,29,274	379,109	448,619	827,728
Total for 14½ weeks .	2,040,024	8,73,691	1,06,91,503	13,99,233	2,50,350	25,23,274	407,475	479,322	886,797
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	136,833	54,767	7,21,852	88,309	16,857	1,59,963	26,674	(f)31,060	57,734
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	126·46	50·62	667·15	81·67	15·58	147·87	...	.	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,775,533	7,41,117	94,16,484	12,08,706	2,50,625	22,00,448	337,316	429,451	766,767

(a) Hajipur to Bachwara, 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase is due to Ram Naumi *méla* at Ajodhya and increased mileage.
(c) ,, 3,350 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened of coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 27th January 1900.
(f) ,, 5,220 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 14th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,016	204	9,496	317	13	534	191	61	252
Or per mile of railway	56·44	11·34	527·55	17·61	0·72	29·67	...	......	..
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year (a)	16,548	3,356	124,470	5,246	122	8,724	2,242	1,304	3,546
Total for 14½ weeks .	17,564	3,560	133,966	5,563	135	9,258	2,433	1,365	3,798
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	976	212	9,004	181	4	397	349	429	778
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	54·22	11·80	500·22	10·02	0·23	22·05	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,967	1,062	52,338	1,558	36	3,256	2,438	1,158	3,596

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 27th January 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 20th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,372	250 2 7	7,597	209 14 0	16 3 0	476 3 7	173	79	252
Or per mile of railway	70·22	13 14 4	422·06	11 10 7	0 14 5	26 7 4	......	......	......
For previous 1¾ weeks of half-year	2,458	457 12 5	18,545	400 9 0	14 5 0	932 10 5	297	171	468
Total for 2¾ weeks ...	3,830	707 15 0	26,142	670 7 0	30 8 0	1,408 14 0	470	250	720
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 27th January 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	991	171 7 10	6,427	241 1 0	3 4 0	(a) 415 12 10	151	101	252
Or per mile of railway .	55·06	9 8 5	357·06	13 6 3	0 2 11	23 1 7	......	......	..
For previous 2¾ weeks of half-year	3,830	707 15 0	26,143	670 7 0	30 8 0	1,408 14 0	470	250	720
Total for 3¾ weeks ...	4,821	879 6 10	32,569	911 8 0	33 12 0	1,824 10 10	621	351	972
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

(a) The decrease of Rs. 453 compared with the approximate return is due mainly to overestimate under goods.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,034	19,606 0 0	1,75,917 0	10,419 0 0	455 0 0	30,480 0 0	3,828	7,801	11,629
Or per mile of railway	90·99	49·51	402·56	23·84	1·04	74 39	9·67	17·85	27 53
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	416,284	2,58,108 0 0	2,380,244 0	1,65,810 0 0	12,976 0 0	4,36,894 0 0	44,556	94,513	139,069
Total for 14 weeks ...	452,318	2,77,714 0 0	2,556,161 0	1,76,229 0 0	13,431 0 0	4,67,374 0 0	48,384	102,314	150,698
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,373	10,623 0 0	277,534 0	10,036 0 0	309 0 0	30,018 0 0	3,802	8,953	12,755
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	83·44	50·57	668·80	25·75	0·75	77·07	9 80	21·57	31·37
Total to corresponding date of previous year	468,556	3,18,789 0 0	3,664,037 0	1,51,154 0 0	10,657 0 0	4,80,600 0 0	53,752	120,013	173,765

* Includes audited figures for week ending 17th February 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 7th April 1900.			Receipts for period ending 8th April 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 7th April 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 8th April 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	30,180	74·16	415	30,618	77·07	437	30,180	.....	415	34,898	......	......	4,418

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th April 1900	15,482	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	13,709	0	0
Increase	1,773	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th April 1900...	303	9	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	268	12	10
Increase	34	12	3
Receipts from 1st January to 14th April 1900	2,06,595	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	1,92,824	0	0
Increase	13,771	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 25th April 1900.

Malda ...	Average	Plentiful	Higher than usual	There was a little increase in the export of wheat which is due to the famine in the North-Western Provinces.
Sonthal Parganas.	Below the average in the Jamtara, Pakaur and Rajmahal subdivisions and above the average in the Godda subdivision.	Plentiful, except in the Jamtara subdivision.	Generally ruled higher in the Rajmahal, Dumka, Deoghur, and Pakaur subdivisions, and lower than usual in the Godda and Jamtara subdivisions.	Wheat was exported to a certain extent from the Pakaur, Rajmahal, and the Godda subdivisions only owing to scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and other places.
Cuttack ...	Below the average ...	Plentiful	Higher than usual	Very little wheat is grown in this district to allow of exportation.
Balasore ...	Average	Ditto	Ditto ...	Wheat is not exported from this district.
Angul, Khondmals	Much below the average	Not plentiful	Ditto ..	Very little wheat is produced in this district and this is consumed locally.
Puri .	Below the average ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Hazaribagh	Much below the average ...	Plentiful at first, but subsequently very greatly reduced.	Ditto	Wheat is not exported from this district.
Ranchi	Below the average ...	Not plentiful	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual owing to the failure of crops in the current year.	Wheat is not grown in this district to any appreciable extent. It is imported from the Gaya and Shahabad districts.
Palamau ...	Ditto	Ditto	Have ruled higher than usual	Wheat is not exported from the district.
Manbhum ...	About the average	Plentiful	Slightly higher than usual ...	Wheat is not grown so extensively in the district to admit of export. The prevailing scarcity in the Central Provinces has caused some export of the other food-grains from this district.
Singhbhum ..	Below the average	Not plentiful	Higher than usual owing to the failure of crops and to the demand of grain from the famine affected parts.	Wheat is not exported from this district.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th May, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·12, Kalna 2·16, Katwa 1·39, Raniganj 0·54. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Raniganj. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13½	
Katwa	...	...	...	15	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·70, Rampur Hat 0·84. Weather seasonable. Ploughing, manuring, and sugarcane planting going on. Rinderpest reported from Muraroi, Dubrajpur, Khorrasole, Mahmadbazar, and Mayureshwar thanas. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 13·8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·26, Vishnupur 0·70. Weather hot with occasional storms and clouds. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·76, Contai 2·33, Tamluk 1·18, Ghatal 0·69. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* continues. Prospect of *boro* good. Ploughing continues. Sowing of *aus* and winter paddy commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	15	
Tamluk	...	...	...	12	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63, Serampore 1·22, Arambagh 1·11. Weather seasonable. Ploughing for paddy going on. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 12 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·81, Ulubaria 1·67 Weather cloudy. Sowing of *aman* going on and that of *aus* commenced. Condition of sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·76, Barasat 1·5, Basirhat 1·98, Diamond Harbour 3·18. Weather hot and stormy with showers of rain. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. The recent rain has done much good. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	16	
Basirhat	...	...	...	15	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Kushtia 1·65, Meherpur 2·92, Chuadanga 1·50. Ranaghat 1·66 Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus*, *aman*, and jute still in progress Weeding commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·28, Jangipur 0·25, Kandi 0·97. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of paddy commenced. Planting of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *til* good Cattle-disease prevailing in Gowas and Hariharpara thanas of Sadar and in Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	13¾	
Kandi	...	...	...	15¼	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·89, Jhenida 0·60, Magura 1·60, Narail 1·94, Bangaon 1·15. Weather stormy and cloudy at times; nights cool, days hot. Sowing of paddy and jute going on. Prospects good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	14	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Bagerhat 2·49, Satkhira 1·38. Weather squally. Cultivation of lands for both *aus* and *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·93, Nator 1·7, Nawgaon ·1. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported and water available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 0·48. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee at Sadar and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·55, Alipur Duars 3·19. Weather seasonable. Recent rain has done good to *bhadoi* paddy and jute. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails in places in subdivision. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·75, Kurseong 2·47. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* being sown. *Bhutta*, *bhadoi*, *dhan* and *chota marua* doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute being sown. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Nilphamari 1·60, Gaibanda 1·22, Kurigram 1·80. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute is in progress. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·07. Sowing of *aus* and jute still continues. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·48, Sirajganj 0·95. Weather hot and partially cloudy. Prospects good. More rain needed. Cattle-disease prevails both at Pabna and Sirajganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·85, Manikganj ·73, Munshiganj ·51, Naraingani 1·07. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·34, Jamalpur 2·35, Kishoreganj 1·24, Netrokona 1·60, Tangail 0·43. Weather seasonable with storms. Prospects of crops excellent. Sowing of *aus* and jute finished. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice about 18 seers at Sadar and Netrokona and about 16 seers at other subdivisions.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Goalundo ·57, Madaripur ·53. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·38. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·05, Brahmanbaria 1·03, Chandpur ·70. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi*; and sowing of *aus* nearly over. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Feni 0·71. Sowing of *aus* continues. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Sandip. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Cox's Bazar ·90. Fields are under cultivation for *aus* paddy. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·12, Bihar 1·73, Barh 0·77, Hilsa 0·40, Bikram ·90, Dinapore 0·14. The rainfall will facilitate for preparing fields for *bhadoi* sowing. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* still continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14¼ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Gaya 1·32, Jahanabad 0·25, Aurangabad ·06, Nawada ·50· Sugarcane being irrigated and doing well. Common rice selling at 12¾ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease in Sasaram and Buxar. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj 0·07. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Price of common rice 11 seers 7 chitaks and of *makai* 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·07, Bettiah 3·80, Bagaha ·22. *Bhadoi* and *aghani* being sown. Last week's rain in Bettiah has done good to *china* and *kodo*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11¼ and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·91, Hajipur ·20, Sitamarhi 2·14. Sowing of *dhan* and *mung* in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 15 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Report not received.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·63, Begusarai ·87, Jamui 0·28. Weather hot, cloudy and tempestous with occasional heavy showers. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and winter paddy. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai thana. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Monghyr	... ...	11¾	per rupee.
Begusarai	... ...	12	
Jamui	... ...	14	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·42, Banka 0·72, Madhipura 1·92, Supaul 1·08. Rainfall, though scanty and partial, has facilitated the work of ploughing and growth of sugarcane. Cattle-disease continues in Banka. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·25, Kishanganj 1·74, Araria 1·18 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rains. More rain wanted. Agricultural operations in progress. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	... ...	16½	
Araria	... ...	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05; other reports not received. Weather hot with occasional storms. Lands are being prepared for *makai*. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on in some places. Prospects of *bhadoi* good. No cattle-disease. Average price of rice 15¼ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·87. Weather hot and cloudy with high easterly winds and occasional rain and thunderstorms Sugarcane is promising. No other crops now on the ground. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara, Pakour, and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 15½ seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur 0·17. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco in progress. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	17	1	
Kendrapara	... ...	18	6	
Banki	... ...	13	9	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·23. Threshing of *sarad* and *boro* continue. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton being gathered. Rice sells at 16¼, 14, and 16½ seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jaliasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·15 and at Bisipara nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Private labour available. Cattle-disease continues. Scarcity of water throughout the district. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·67, Khurda 1·46. Weather seasonable, but occasionally cloudy. Lands are being ploughed for the coming *sarad* crop. Sugarcane thriving; cotton and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works continue in Malud and Tua. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	8	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
Interior	14	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Giridih 1·28. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 11 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·72. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Average price of rice is 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works continue in 24 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,508, women 942, children 541; total 2,991.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·09. Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease only in places. Fodder and water still sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 10 seers 2 chitaks, *makai* 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 14 seers 10 chitaks, gram 12 seers 15 chitaks, wheat 21¾ seers, *mahua* 20¼ seers. Average daily attendance on test-works—men 206, women 138, children 70.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·73, Gobindpur 0·86. Weather uncertain. Prospects of crops on ground practically none now. *Mahua* an average crop. Mango about 85 per cent. Sugarcane is being planted. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gaurangdi, Rajganj, Tundi, and Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·20. Ploughing going on. Rice sells at 11 seers in Chaibasa. Average price of the district 12 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—More or less rain fell during the week throughout the Province. It has facilitated the work of ploughing in Bihar, and has done good to *bhadoi* paddy and jute. More rain is, however, wanted in Rangpur, Pabna, and Purnea. The sowing of *aus*, *aman*, and jute is still in progress, and the harvesting of *boro* is going on in some places. Sugarcane is promising well. Cotton is being gathered in Balasore. Condition of cattle is generally good, but cases of disease are reported from some districts. There is plenty of fodder, but scarcity of water is still felt throughout the district of Angul. The price of common rice has risen in 19 districts and fallen in 4; elsewhere it is stationary. Test-works still going on in Puri, Ranchi, and Palamau. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,508, women 942, children 541; total 2,991. The average daily attendance in Palamau is reported to be men 206, women 138, and children 70.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 15th May, 1900.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of April 1900.

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure: Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature: Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Humidity: Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·863	29·632	29·733	29·780	+·020	S47°W	120	100·4	70·4	98·9	75·0	87·4	−0·7	77	+7	3·8	+2·0	3·44
			Raniganj	29·599	29·374	29·486	29·769	+·013	S41°W	52	108·5	66·8	100·4	75·4	87·9	−0·9	65	—	2·1	—	0·06
		Birbhum	......																		
		Bankura	Bankura	29·609	29·402	29·505	29·754	—	S40°W	110	107·6	69·3	101·1	76·4	88·8	−0·5	62	—	2·5	—	4·72
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·798	29·596	29·687	29·784	+·020	S3°E	143	106·9	69·2	100·2	76·3	88·3	−1·0	70	—	2·1	—	1·89
		Hooghly	......																		
		Howrah	......																		
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·929	29·737	29·825	29·794	+·021	S19°W	506	99·0	71·6	90·9	80·3	85·6	+0·3	80	−12	5·7	+1·1	1·23
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·960	29·739	29·825	29·792	+·024	S43°W	158	103·4	69·2	96·5	76·4	86·4	+0·9	78	−3	4·4	+2·1	2·75
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·934	29·688	29·792	29·788	—	S28°W	129	104·0	69·3	98·1	75·0	86·6	+1·1	74	—	3·8	—	3·51
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·840	29·655	29·757	29·773	+·015	S8°W	104	·2	67·7	·2	75·5	·2	−·2	74	+6	3·0	+0·0	1·77
		Jessore	Jessore	29·946	29·714	29·816	29·795	+·020	S12°W	69	102·0	67·2	97·4	75·8	86·7	+0·4	77	−10	5·1	+1·3	1·91
		Khulna	......																		
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·836	29·611	29·730	29·749	·002	S21°W	148	104·4	66·5	98·7	74·3	86·5	+2·0	70	—	3·4	—	1·02
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·824	29·571	29·701	29·780	+·014	S60°E	210	104·1	61·4	97·7	69·7	83·7	+1·2	70	—	5·3	—	0·35
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·683	29·451	29·561	29·808	+·021	S60°E	84	98·4	62·1	92·3	68·4	80·4	+2·1	73	—	1·5	—	0·35
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·101	22·944	23·009	—	+·064	S80°W	254	73·2	42·6	64·2	48·3	56·2	+1·8	[illegible]	−3	(c) 3·0	−2·6	3·40
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·824	29·582	29·698	29·813	—	S78°E	83	95·5	62·3	89·3	69·5	79·4	—	80	—	3·8	—	5·25
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·854	29·613	29·723	29·801	+·021	S69°E	172	100·8	55·4	94·3	68·6	81·5	+1·3	75	—	3·1	—	0·26
		Bogra	Bogra	29·886	29·662	29·768	29·782	—	?	?	100·3	64·2	97·2	71·7	84·5	+0·7	81	—	1·9	—	3·75
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·871	29·680	29·783	29·782	+·013	S37°E	111	102·0	66·9	95·5	73·3	84·5	+1·4	83	—	6·8	—	2·21
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·971	29·753	29·839	29·813	+·021	S10°E	198	97·6	68·2	92·1	75·5	83·8	+0·1	83	−4	5·8	+1·9	2·46
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·921	29·711	29·803	29·815	+·016	S65°E	27	93·7	67·5	89·7	72·7	81·2	+0·1	85	—	(d) 6·3	—	6·13
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·901	29·714	29·805	29·799	+·006	S1°E	91	100·8	66·9	94·6	74·5	84·6	+0·6	87	—	(a) 3·8	—	2·67
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·974	29·755	29·853	29·811	+·025	S9°W	169	98·3	68·6	92·7	76·2	84·5	+1·4	[illegible]	—	6·2	—	3·34
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·949	29·737	29·839	29·824	—	S14°E	229	96·3	66·8	92·5	72·9	83·3	+2·1	[illegible]	—	4·8	—	1·08
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·915	29·764	29·829	29·819	—	S1°W	145	95·1	64·5	89·7	72·4	81·6	−0·1	[illegible]	—	5·1	—	3·49
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·906	29·748	29·804	29·839	+·009	S45°E	177	96·5	68·6	91·3	75·0	83·2	+2·1	[illegible]	−8	5·8	+0·7	2·61
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	..																		
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·742	29·534	29·626	29·762	+·018	S72°W	127	104·0	69·2	99·9	75·4	87·6	+0·6	[illegible]	+3	3·4	+2·2	Nil
		Gaya	Gaya	29·538	29·333	29·433	29·761	+·017	S42°W	146	109·8	72·8	102·3	76·8	89·6	+0·6	[illegible]	+8	2·6	+1·5	0·54
		Shahabad	Dumri	29·560	29·355	29·452	29·756	+·021	S41°W	151	(b) 110·4	(b) 74·0	(b) 103·9	(b) 77·9	(b) 90·9	+1·8	[illegible]	—	4·2	—	0·03
			Buxar	29·690	29·460	29·567	29·762	+·024	W	190	105·0	69·1	99·9	75·1	87·5	+0·7	[illegible]	—	3·0	—	0·04
			Arrah	29·754	29·550	29·642	29·786	—	N84°W	89	106·0	67·3	100·7	74·3	87·5	+0·7	[illegible]	—	2·9	—	Nil
		Saran	Chapra	29·743	29·533	29·623	29·758	—	S9°W	113	105·2	67·4	99·9	73·3	86·6	+0·7	[illegible]	—	4·9	—	Nil
		Champaran	Motihari	29·685	29·443	29·568	29·753	—	S56°E	131	102·0	59·8	97·1	67·5	82·3	−0·5	[illegible]	—	0·4	—	0·02
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·750	29·521	29·633	29·766	—	S63°E	69	100·2	64·5	96·6	70·4	83·6	—	[illegible]	—	0·8	—	Nil
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·748	29·541	29·635	29·757	+·008	S40°E	127	101·8	67·2	96·8	72·2	84·5	+0·5	[illegible]	−1	1·7	+0·9	Nil
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......																		
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·769	29·544	29·645	29·755	+·026	S87°E	109	104·7	67·5	99·3	(d) 73·1	(d) 86·2	+1·3	[illegible]	—	3·0	—	3·08
		Purnea	Purnea	29·828	29·587	29·709	29·790	+·035	N23°E	185	103·9	62·7	98·5	71·1	84·8	+1·4	[illegible]	+37	3·4	+1·8	0·01
		Malda	Malda	29·869	29·619	29·739	29·763	—	S18°W	78	104·2	63·9	98·2	71·9	85·1	+1·0	[illegible]	—	3·1	—	1·29
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·428	29·225	29·326	29·771	+·034	S36°W	47	105·8	67·9	100·6	75·4	88·0	+0·7	[illegible]	—	4·3	—	1·23
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·876	29·695	29·779	29·802	+·025	S38°W	113	107·9	75·2	101·7	78·7	90·2	+0·1	[illegible]	+3	4·6	+3·3	1·46
			False Point	29·953	29·787	29·848	29·811	+·027	S41°W	305	95·5	73·1	89·6	78·6	84·1	−0·1	[illegible]	−9	6·1	+3·0	0·40
		Balasore	Balasore	29·903	29·716	29·794	29·786	+·033	S37°W	179	104·5	69·9	96·3	75·6	86·0	−0·8	[illegible]	—	4·5	—	1·51
			Shortt's Island	29·950	29·750	29·810	29·808	—	S41°W	338	94·9	71·8	89·5	79·4	84·5	—				—	1·02
		Puri	Puri	29·919	29·795	29·855	29·818	—	S47°W	353	91·7	72·1	88·8	79·7	84·3	—	[illegible]	—	3·7	—	1·47
			Gopalpur	29·936	29·770	29·843	29·804	—	S15°W	500	91·8	75·6	88·7	77·9	83·3	—	[illegible]	—	1·0	—	0·05
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·915	27·748	27·831	29·769	+·021	S63°W	210	107·0	66·4	98·3	73·5	85·9	+0·7	[illegible]	+3	4·9	+3·5	1·99
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·790	27·644	27·719	29·777	+·027	S40°W	194	105·3	64·9	98·1	72·6	85·4	+0·8	[illegible]	—	4·0	—	3·80
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·173	28·972	29·072	29·761	—	S89°E	(a) 137	112·6	66·5	104·5	72·5	88·5	—	[illegible]	—	1·2	—	0·98
		Manbhum	Purulia	?	?	?	?	—	N78°W	24	108·5	70·4	101·9	75·7	88·8	—	[illegible]	—	1·2	—	4·37
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·158	28·971	29·064	29·771	—	S79°W	49	110·2	70·3	103·6	76·4	89·8	−0·2	[illegible]	—	1·9	—	3·87
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·639	29·389	29·563	29·861	+·011	N31°E	158	90·2	63·0	80·0	66·8	73·4	−1·1	[illegible]	+2	8·2	+1·3	12·47
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·818	29·616	29·729	29·802	+·016	N84°E	189	97·4	64·8	87·8	70·0	78·9	−0·5	[illegible]	+5	5·2	+2·6	3·57
		Cachar	Silchar	29·886	29·741	29·811	29·869	+·032	N08°E	120	92·5	62·2	87·7	69·1	78·6	+0·2	[illegible]	+2	7·7	+2·3	25·58

(a) Mean of 29 days.
(b) ,, of 15 ,,
(c) ,, of 28 ,,

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Rainfall.

District.	Of month: Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 1st April 1900: Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.
Burdwan.	4·13	1·74	+2·39	5·40	2·69	4·13	1·74	+2·39	5·40	2·69
Birbhum.	1·83	1·12	+0·71	4·50	1·99	1·83	1·12	+0·71	4·50	1·99
Bankura.	3·81	1·21	+2·60	6·50	2·31	3·81	1·21	+2·60	6·50	2·31
Midnapore.	2·60	1·37	+1·23	5·50	2·35	2·60	1·37	+1·23	5·50	2·35
Hooghly.	3·22	1·89	+1·33	5·33	2·68	3·22	1·89	+1·33	5·33	2·68
Howrah.	2·72	1·59	+1·13	5·00	2·71	2·72	1·59	+1·13	5·00	2·71
24-Parganas.	2·14	1·74	+0·40	4·00	2·62	2·14	1·74	+0·40	4·00	2·62
Calcutta.	2·75	1·74	+1·01	5·00	2·92	2·75	1·74	+1·01	5·00	2·92
Nadia.	4·04	2·81	+1·23	5·40	3·98	4·04	2·81	+1·23	5·40	3·98
Murshidabad.		1·66			2·74		1·66			2·74
Jessore.	2·74	3·37	−0·63	5·20	4·67	2·74	3·37	−0·63	5·20	4·67
Khulna.	1·85	2·94	−1·09	4·00	4·16	1·85	2·94	−1·09	4·00	4·16
Rajshahi.	1·26	1·70	−0·44	2·17	2·68	1·26	1·70	−0·44	2·17	2·68
Dinajpur.	0·76	1·60	−0·84	1·25	2·56	0·76	1·60	−0·84	1·25	2·56
Jalpaiguri.	3·23	5·20	−1·97	3·50	6·30	3·23	5·20	−1·97	3·50	6·30
Darjeeling.		5·17			8·09		5·17			8·09
Cooch Behar.	2·61	5·08	−2·47	4·00	6·74	2·61	5·08	−2·47	4·00	6·74
Rangpur.		3·84			4·85		3·84			4·85
Bogra.	2·98	2·25	+0·73	3·75	3·52	2·98	2·25	+0·73	3·75	3·52
Pabna.	3·38	3·10	+0·28	4·50	4·94	3·38	3·10	+0·28	4·50	4·94
Dacca.	3·05	4·77	−1·72	5·40	6·59	3·05	4·77	−1·72	5·40	6·59
Mymensingh.	5·16	4·26	+0·90	7·38	5·71	5·16	4·26	+0·90	7·38	5·71
Faridpur.	2·79	3·96	−1·17	5·67	5·83	2·79	3·96	−1·17	5·67	5·83
Backergunge.		3·21			4·08		3·21			4·08
Tippera.		5·49			5·77		5·49			5·77
Noakhali.	4·28	4·44	−0·16	6·75	4·65	4·28	4·44	−0·16	6·75	4·65
Chittagong.	2·52	3·41	−0·89	4·00	4·18	2·52	3·41	−0·89	4·00	4·18
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	3·32	4·03	−0·71	5·00	5·69	3·32	4·03	−0·71	5·00	5·69
Patna.	0·06	0·26	−0·20	0·17	0·66	0·06	0·26	−0·20	0·17	0·66
Gaya.	0·29	0·15	+0·14	0·56	0·36	0·29	0·15	+0·14	0·56	0·36
Shahabad.	0·02	0·18	−0·16	0·00	0·39	0·02	0·18	−0·16	0·00	0·39
Saran.	0·02	0·20	−0·18	0·00	0·58	0·02	0·20	−0·18	0·00	0·58
Champaran.	0·21	0·52	−0·31	0·75	0·90	0·21	0·52	−0·31	0·75	0·90
Muzaffarpur.		0·52			0·82		0·52			0·83
Darbhanga.	0·03	0·59	−0·56	0·20	1·20	0·03	0·59	−0·56	0·20	1·20
Monghyr.	0·40	0·35	+0·05	1·60	0·67	0·40	0·35	+0·05	1·60	0·67
Bhagalpur.		0·93			1·64		0·93			1·64
Purnea.	Nil	1·62	−1·62	0·00	2·46	Nil	1·62	−1·62	0·00	2·46
Malda.	0·95	1·06	−0·11	1·75	2·07	0·95	1·06	−0·11	1·75	2·07
Sonthal Parganas.	1·23	0·77	+0·45	2·83	1·60	1·22	0·77	+0·45	2·83	1·60
Cuttack.		1·07			1·65		1·07			1·65
Balasore.	2·58	1·62	+0·96	5·71	2·71	2·58	1·62	+0·96	5·71	2·71
Shortt's Island										
Puri.	0·74	0·41	+0·33	2·00	0·84	0·74	0·41	+0·33	2·00	0·84
Hazaribagh.	1·43	0·38	+1·05	3·00	0·86	1·43	0·38	+1·05	3·00	0·86
Ranchi.	3·01	0·50	+2·51	6·00	1·24	3·01	0·50	+2·51	6·00	1·24
Palamau.		0·16			0·46		0·16			0·46
Manbhum.	3·02	0·96	+2·06	5·50	1·72	3·02	0·96	+2·06	5·50	1·72
Singhbhum.	3·84	0·92	+2·92	6·75	1·62	3·84	0·92	+2·92	6·75	1·63
Sibsagar.										
Goalpara.										
Cachar.										

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in April 1900.

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna				0·05				1·54	0·50						
			Burdwan								0·97	0·31	0·19					
			Katwa								0·95	0·32	0·76					
			Raniganj								1·51	1·17	0·95					
			Mankur			0·09					1·35	1·10	0·94					
		Birbhum	Suri									0·55	0·93					
			Hetampur								0·15	0·36	0·64					
			Rampur Hat								0·28		0·31					
			Bolpur								0·15	0·60	0·96					
			Morari									[illegible]	0·18					
			Labpur								0·43	0·23	0·51					
		Bankura	Bankura								0·84	1·65	0·34					
			Vishnupur								0·14		0·18					
			Malara				0·09				1·00	0·15	0·23					
			Khatra				0·16				0·15	0·03	0·18					
			Indas								0·51		0·12					
			Kotalpur									0·28	1·00					
			Onda								0·30	0·47						
			Gangajalghati								0·36	0·87	0·10					
			Raipur								0·48		0·74					
			Sonamukhi								0·36	0·68	0·50					
		Midnapore	Contai								0·28		0·10					
			Tamluk								0·58		1·10					
			Midnapore								0·41		0·36		0·10			
			Ghatal								1·32	0·11	0·72	0·10				
			Kukrahaty								0·40							
			Garhbeta								0·03		0·57					
			Panskura								0·72	0·19	0·76					
			Dantoon								0·24							
		Hooghly	Serampore								0·51	0·20	0·97					
			Hooghly				0·17						1·10					
			Jahanabad								0·23		0·43					
		Howrah	Howrah								0·60	0·61	0·73	0·16				
			Mohesreka								0·35	0·08	0·73					
			Uluberia								0·05	0·12	0·76					
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island								0·42							
			Diamond Harbour								0·38							
			Budge-Budge								0·72	0·10	0·71					
			Canning Town								0·10							
			Alipore (Obsy.)								0·74	0·15	1·09					
			Barrackpore								0·21	0·49	0·09					
			Dum-Dum								0·11	1·15	0·25					
			Barasat								0·10	0·70	0·50					
			Basirhat								[illegible]	0·22						
		Nadia	Ranaghat				0·01				1·61	0·70	0·12					
			Krishnagar								1·25	0·11	0·78					
			Chuadanga								0·81	0·16	0·31					
			Meherpur									0·56	1·15					
			Kushtia								0·25	0·07	1·24					
		Murshidabad	Kandi								0·16	0·21	0·85					
			Berhampore									0·09	0·13					
			Lalbagh										0·76					
			Azimganj										0·55					
			Jangipur										0·18					
			Lalgola									1·39	1·30					
			Akriganj									0·07	0·52					
			Patkabari															
			Dumkal								0·05		0·60					
		Jessore	Narail					0·16			1·21		[illegible]					
			Jessore								0·45		0·19	0·02				
			Jhenidah								0·52	0·05	[illegible]					
			Magura					0·14			1·85		0·19					
			Bangaon								0·42	0·01	0·16					
		Khulna	Satkhira										0·45					
			Bagerhat										0·13					
			Khulna								0·07		0·16					
			Kaliganj								0·40		0·05					
			Nakipur								0·25							
			Dumuria										0·44					
			Rampal								0·60		0·10					
			Kalaroa					0·26					0·37					
			Paikgacha								0·20		0·40					
			Mollahat									0·15	0·52					
			Morrellganj								0·62							
			Tala								0·25		0·37					
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia									0·03	0·84					
			Nator									0·10	1·41					
			Naugaon									0·19	0·31					
			Lalpur										1·01					
			Manda									0·25	0·50					
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur									1·21	0·51					
			Nithpur									0·88	0·71					
			Nawabganj															
			Gangarampur									0·27						
			Churaman									0·75						
			Raiganj															
			Dinajpur									0·15						
			Balurghat									0·56	0·82					
			Thakurgaon															
			Setabganj								0·15							
			Ramganj															
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri									0·01	0·21					
			Alipore Duar										0·14					0·18
			Falakata										0·65					0·80
			Debiganj										0·87					
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)									1·33	1·85					0·35
			Kalchini								1·16	1·14					0·38	
		Darjeeling	Baxa							0·69	0·06	1·06					0·55	
			Siliguri										3·16	0·20				
			Darjeeling									0·22	1·63					0·83
			Kalimpong															
			Mungpoo									0·16	0·59					
			Kurseong									0·25	0·33			0·15		0·90
			Pedong		0·02							0·13	0·60					0·82

Station	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Kalna									1·61	0·04	0·33	0·03			
Burdwan					0·08		0·05		0·59	0·04	1·12	0·01			
Katwa									0·19		0·20				
Raniganj					0·10					1·39	0·54	0·21			
Mankur									0·31	0·14	1·40				
Suri							0·15		0·25		0·20				
Hetampur					0·01		0·12			0·21	0·24	0·05			
Rampur Hat									0·18		0·01				
Bolpur									0·20		0·80	0·07			
Morari							0·25								0·42
Labpur									0·16	0·03	0·18				
Bankura					0·13			0·40		0·49	0·16	0·71			
Vishnupur					0·43			0·41			0·91	0·06			
Malara					0·35		0·38			0·15	1·35	0·31			
Khatra					0·02			0·28	0·04			0·29			
Indas					0·49			0·11	0·15	0·04	0·75	0·08			
Kotalpur					1·62						2·87	0·42			
Onda					0·18		0·60			0·36					
Gangajalghati					1·41			0·29		0·49	2·42	0·13			
Raipur					0·40		0·08	0·25	0·54	0·20	0·29	0·19			
Sonamukhi					0·43		0·06	0·37		0·42	1·27				
Contai					0·82		0·25			0·11		0·16			
Tamluk					0·48				0·30	0·16		[illegible]			
Midnapore					0·40							0·05			
Ghatal					0·21						0·97	0·53			
Kukrahaty					0·73				[illegible]		0·10	0·11			
Garhbeta					0·10		0·44				1·40	0·50			
Panskura					0·71		0·17			[illegible]		0·22			
Dantoon					0·77		1·82			0·21		0·30			
Serampore					1·05						1·07	0·07			
Hooghly					1·02			0·30			0·55	0·08			
Jahanabad					0·61				0·16		0·57	0·21			
Howrah					0·78						0·30		0·04		
Mohesreka					0·86							0·01			
Uluberia					1·60						0·20	0·72			
Saugor Island					0·35		0·35	0·02		0·07					
Diamond Harbour					0·94				0·29		0·05		0·02		0·65
Budge-Budge					1·01						0·08	0·15			
Canning Town					0·72						0·05				
Alipore (Obsy.)					0·66				0·01			0·01			
Barrackpore					1·42						1·16	0·06			
Dum-Dum					0·59										
Barasat					0·18						0·12	0·01			
Basirhat					0·31						0·18				0·07
Ranaghat					0·04				0·03	0·02	0·12	0·05			
Krishnagar					0·01		0·02		0·19		0·13	1·39			
Chuadanga							0·09		2·15		0·24	0·61			
Meherpur								0·11	1·90	0·50		2·10			
Kushtia					0·15		0·30		0·32		0·08	[illegible]			
Kandi							0·34				[illegible]				
Berhampore							0·28				0·97				
Lalbagh							0·17				1·80				0·15
Azimganj							0·17			[illegible]	0·70				0·89
Jangipur															
Lalgola										[illegible]	0·70				
Akriganj											0·04				
Patkabari															
Dumkal							0·17				2·80				0·25
Narail					[illegible]		0·03		0·90		0·85		0·01		0·01
Jessore					0·08		0·13		0·86		0·09				0·06
Jhenidah							0·51		0·73		0·10	0·10			
Magura					0·35				1·54		0·08	0·45			
Bangaon									0·46		0·11				
Satkhira					0·60										0·25
Bagerhat					0·60				0·39		0·54				0·17
Khulna					1·00				0·59					0·04	0·57
Kaliganj				0·68										1·00	
Nakipur					0·94						0·13				2·70
Dumuria					0·10				0·13						1·11
Rampal					[illegible]				0·05		3·14		0·25		0·90
Kalaroa					[illegible]				0·09				0·13		
Paikgacha					[illegible]				0·06		0·04				0·59
Mollahat					[illegible]				1·00					0·77	0·82
Morrellganj					[illegible]						2·22				1·55
Tala					[illegible]										0·56
Boalia										0·10					
Nator											0·59				
Naugaon															
Lalpur											0·05				
Manda								0·50							
Mahadebpur															
Nithpur															
Nawabganj															
Gangarampur										0·10					
Churaman										0·08					
Raiganj						[illegible]									
Dinajpur										0·09					
Balurghat										0·48					
Thakurgaon															
Setabganj															
Ramganj															
Jalpaiguri				0·03		[illegible]								0·10	
Alipore Duar				0·33				0·19		0·39	6·12				
Falakata										0·25	2·50				
Debiganj															
Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)									0·10		0·20				
Kalchini	0·18									0·41					
Baxa					[illegible]		0·28	1·60	0·80	0·62	2·16		0·78	0·60	0·10
Siliguri											0·22				
Darjeeling			0·04									0·46			0·79
Kalimpong															
Mungpoo	0·33										0·24	0·04			0·04
Kurseong											0·02				
Pedong		0·69		0·03		[illegible]	0·43	0·62	0·12		0·03				

Station	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st [illegible] to 30th Apr. 1900	Average rainfall from 1st [illegible] to 30th Apr.	District	Division	Meteorological Division
Kalna	4	2·88	4·08	2·43	1·64	4·08	2·43	Burdwan	Burdwan	South-West Bengal
Burdwan	5	3·64	3·44	2·06	1·12	3·44	2·06			
Katwa	8	2·88	2·42	1·62	0·95	2·42	1·62			
Raniganj	7	2·27	6·06	1·27	1·61	6·06	1·27			
Mankur	6	1·90	4·63	1·30	1·40	4·63	1·30			
Suri	5	2·15	2·08	0·98	0·93	2·08	0·98	Birbhum		
Hetampur	6	1·76	1·77	1·06	0·64	1·77	1·06			
Rampur Hat	3	2·23	0·78	1·32	0·31	0·78	1·32			
Bolpur	4	1·80	2·68	1·10	0·96	2·68	1·10			
Morari	3	?	0·97	?	0·42	0·97	?			
Labpur	6	?	1·78	?	0·51	1·78	?			
Bankura	8	2·73	4·72	1·34	1·65	4·72	1·31	Bankura		
Vishnupur	6	2·50	2·81	1·50	0·91	2·81	1·50			
Malara	7	2·10	4·01	0·86	1·35	4·01	0·86			
Khatra	4	[illegible]	1·29	1·00	0·15	1·29	1·00			
Indas	7	2·56	3·00	1·62	0·75	3·00	1·62			
Kotalpur	5	2·27	6·19	1·65	2·87	6·19	1·65			
Onda	5	2·18	1·89	0·97	0·60	1·89	0·97			
Gangajalghati	8	2·27	6·01	0·99	2·42	6·01	0·99			
Raipur	8	2·80	3·15	0·85	0·74	3·15	0·85			
Sonamukhi	7	1·91	4·69	1·28	1·27	4·69	1·28			
Contai	6	2·02	1·72	1·21	0·82	1·72	1·21	Midnapore		
Tamluk	4	2·12	2·67	1·45	1·10	2·67	1·45			
Midnapore	[illegible]	2·85	1·92	1·50	0·45	1·92	1·50			
Ghatal	7	2·74	3·96	1·71	1·32	3·96	1·71			
Kukrahaty	5	1·75	1·83	0·90	0·73	1·83	0·90			
Garhbeta	6	2·60	3·47	1·45	1·40	3·47	1·45			
Panskura	6	?	2·57	?	0·76	2·57	?			
Dantoon	5	?	3·33	?	1·82	3·33	?			
Serampore	5	3·01	3·87	2·01	1·07	3·87	2·01	Hooghly		
Hooghly	4	2·77	3·00	1·89	1·10	3·00	1·89			
Jahanabad	7	2·72	2·78	1·76	0·87	2·78	1·76			
Howrah	6	2·92	3·22	1·92	0·78	3·22	1·92	Howrah		
Mohesreka	4	2·50	2·22	1·26	0·85	2·22	1·26			
Uluberia	6	?	3·22	?	1·60	3·22	?			
Saugor Island	3	2·00	1·23	1·13	0·42	1·23	1·13	24-Parganas	Presidency	
Diamond Harbour	4	2·16	2·33	1·75	0·94	2·33	1·75			
Budge-Budge	5	?	3·07	?	1·01	3·07	?			
Canning Town	2	1·80	1·17	1·43	0·72	1·17	1·43			
Alipore (Obsy.)	5	2·92	2·75	1·74	1·09	2·75	1·74			
Barrackpore	5	3·16	4·19	1·81	1·42	4·19	1·81			
Dum-Dum	5	[illegible]	3·35	1·87	1·15	3·35	1·87			
Barasat	5	[illegible]	1·61	1·90	0·70	1·61	1·90			
Basirhat	1	3·21	1·08	2·26	0·79	1·08	2·26			
Ranaghat	6	3·65	3·32	2·71	1·61	3·32	2·71	Nadia		
Krishnagar	5	3·35	3·51	2·38	1·39	3·51	2·38			
Chuadanga	6	4·51	4·40	2·77	2·15	4·40	2·77			
Meherpur	6	3·60	6·32	3·10	2·10	6·32	3·10			
Kushtia	5	4·92	2·67	3·11	1·25	2·67	3·11			
Kandi	5	2·76	1·77	1·84	0·85	1·77	1·84	Murshidabad		
Berhampore	3	2·61	1·77	1·50	0·97	1·77	1·50			
Lalbagh	4	[illegible]	2·78	1·24	1·80	2·78	1·24			
Azimganj	4	2·50	2·21	1·56	0·80	2·21	1·56			
Jangipur	1	2·59	0·68	1·37	0·68	0·68	1·37			
Lalgola	3	2·45	3·30	1·45	1·30	3·30	1·45			
Akriganj	2	3·60	0·98	1·94	0·55	0·98	1·94			
Patkabari		3·23		2·53			2·53			
Dumkal	4	3·14	3·87	1·52	2·80	3·87	1·52			
Narail	5	5·24	3·51	3·36	1·21	3·51	3·36	Jessore		
Jessore	4	4·73	1·91	3·71	0·86	1·91	3·71			
Jhenidah	6	4·52	1·75	3·39	0·73	1·75	3·39			
Magura	5	5·00	4·55	3·83	1·85	4·55	3·83			
Bangaon	6	3·88	1·96	2·55	0·46	1·96	2·55			
Satkhira	3	1·16	1·30	2·98	0·60	1·30	2·98	Khulna		
Bagerhat	5	3·84	1·83	2·85	0·60	1·83	2·85			
Khulna	4	4·18	2·42	2·38	1·00	2·42	2·38			
Kaliganj	3	?	2·13	?	1·00	2·13	?			
Nakipur	4	?	4·02	?	2·70	4·02	?			
Dumuria	4	?	1·81	?	1·14	1·81	?			
Rampal	6	?	5·59	?	3·14	5·59	?			
Kalaroa	4	?	1·30	?	0·45	1·30	?			
Paikgacha	5	?	2·50	?	0·64	2·50	?			
Mollahat	6	?	4·41	?	1·15	4·41	?			
Morrellganj	4	?	5·33	?	2·22	5·33	?			
Tala	1	?	1·90	?	0·72	1·90	?			
Boalia	2	2·88	0·97	1·69	0·84	0·97	1·69	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	North Bengal
Nator	3	3·21	2·04	2·47	1·41	2·04	2·47			
Naugaon	2	2·33	0·50	1·23	0·31	0·50	1·23			
Lalpur	1	3·10	1·06	2·09	1·01	1·06	2·09			
Manda	3	2·10	1·25	1·40	0·50	1·25	1·40			
Mahadebpur	2	2·12	1·76	1·20	1·21	1·75	1·29	Dinajpur		
Nithpur	2	?	1·59	?	0·88	1·59	?			
Nawabganj		?		?			?			
Gangarampur	2	?	0·37	?	0·27	0·37	?			
Churaman	1	1·82	0·83	1·18	0·75	0·83	1·18			
Raiganj	Nil	2·08	0·08	1·52	0·08	0·08	1·52			
Dinajpur	1	3·12	0·25	2·08	0·13	0·25	2·08			
Balurghat	3	2·50	1·86	1·60	0·82	1·86	1·60			
Thakurgaon	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?			
Setabganj	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	0·15	?			
Ramganj	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·01	Nil	?			
Jalpaiguri	2	5·92	0·34	4·11	0·21	0·34	4·11	Jalpaiguri		
Alipore Duar	7	7·00	7·50	7·17	6·12	7·50	7·17			
Falakata	4	7·70	4·20	5·62	2·50	4·20	5·62			
Debiganj	1	4·66	0·87	3·89	0·87	0·87	3·80			
Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	6	?	3·88	?	1·85	3·83	?			
Kalchini		?		?			?			
Baxa	10	10·35	9·08	8·37	2·16	9·08	8·37	Darjeeling		
Siliguri	3	6·00	3·58	4·21	3·16	3·58	4·21			
Darjeeling	5	8·46	3·40	4·61	1·03	3·40	4·61			
Kalimpong		7·54		3·50			3·60			
Mungpoo	4	?	1·49	?	0·60	1·49	?			
Kurseong	8	?	0·80	?	0·33	0·80	?			
Pedong	9	?	3·66	?	0·69	3·66	?			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in April 1900—*continued.*

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1900	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April
NORTH BENGAL—*concluded.*	Rajshahi—*concluded.*	Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·35	0·68	0·43	...	0·20	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·22	0·15	0·30	0·33	0·22	...	0·29	...	?	...	?	...	...	?
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·01	...	...	0·78	...	0·03	...	0·08	3	6·47	1·21	5·15	0·76	1·21	5·15
			Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	3·23	...	...	...	0·18	6	7·71	5·25	6·16	3·23	5·25	6·16
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·82	0·95	4·23	0·65	0·95	4·23
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1·99	...	...	...	0·19	4	6·94	3·03	4·79	1·99	3·03	4·79
			Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·15	0·34	0·60	0·24	...	4·10	...	...	...	3·85	9	?	9·83	?	4·15	9·83	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·28	2·58	3·01	1·30	2·58	3·01
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·69	0·26	3·37	0·14	0·26	3·37
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·50	0·06	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·15	?	0·64	1·15	...
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	...	5·15	...	...	5·15
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·20	?	0·51	1·20	?
			Baydogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·30	0·05	3·35	0·05	0·05	3·35
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·36	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·03	4	5·20	1·25	4·31	0·38	1·25	4·31
			Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	4	?	0·82	?	0·24	0·82	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·38	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·49	2·46	2·21	1·55	2·46	2·21
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·07	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·12	6	4·04	3·53	2·42	1·30	3·33	2·42
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·07	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·88	3·75	2·45	1·90	3·75	2·45
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·75	2·38	1·90	1·15	2·38	1·90
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·02	2·20	...	0·49	...	0·05	0·06	...	...	...	3	5·31	1·55	3·14	2·26	1·55	3·14
			Serajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·32	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·04	...	0·18	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·56	2·21	3·05	0·58	2·21	3·05
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	0·15	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·40	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·18	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	5	6·65	2·12	4·90	1·04	2·12	4·90
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·01	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·15	1·09	...	0·04	0·10	...	...	0·81	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	6	6·58	2·65	4·56	1·09	2·65	4·56
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·39	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·14	5	7·08	2·43	5·17	1·39	2·43	5·17
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	1·50	0·05	...	0·75	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	5	5·96	4·17	4·26	1·50	4·17	4·26
		Mymensingh	Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·65	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·13	...	0·05	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6·70	3·87	4·98	1·05	3·87	[illegible]
			Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	1·53	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·21	...	0·09	1·84	0·44	...	0·54	1·39	0·15	0·11	0·67	...	0·17	13	6·84	8·63	5·33	1·84	8·63	5·33
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·64	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	0·12	...	0·58	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	7	5·28	4·33	3·65	1·53	4·93	3·65
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·15	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·18	0·23	0·65	0·85	...	...	...	1·91	...	...	...	0·37	...	10	6·24	6·13	4·44	1·91	6·13	4·44
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·85	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·40	0·25	8	4·96	5·17	3·50	2·50	5·47	3·50
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	0·19	0·22	...	0·03	0·06	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·08	...	7	7·08	2·71	5·36	0·76	2·71	5·36
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·73	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	5	[illegible]	2·40	3·24	0·73	2·40	3·24
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	2·20	4	6·50	6·55	5·24	2·40	6·55	5·24
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·70	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·10	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	8	?	5·00	?	1·50	5·00	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	5	4·39	4·47	3·35	1·42	4·47	3·33
			Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·04	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·21	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	6	?	2·41	?	0·72	2·41	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	5	5·18	2·90	3·60	1·35	2·90	3·60
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·07	...	0·10	...	0·24	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	6	6·24	2·67	4·20	1·07	2·67	4·20
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·37	...	0·45	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	6	5·70	2·81	4·08	1·04	2·81	4·08
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·04	0·45	1·45	...	...	0·25	0·50	6	[illegible]	3·77	3·01	1·45	3·77	3·01
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·25	1	3·72	2·36	2·51	1·07	2·36	2·51
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	...	3·23	...	...	3·23
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·08	5	1·40	4·33	4·16	2·62	4·33	4·46
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·18	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·28	...	0·45	0·13	0·25	7	4·47	2·86	3·71	0·75	2·86	3·71
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·15	...	0·27	[illegible]	0·12	8	?	2·61	?	1·20	2·61	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·11	...	0·04	0·18	0·03	5	3·20	1·47	2·34	0·76	1·47	2·34
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·51	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·06	1·60	0·06	...	...	...	...	5	6·13	3·64	5·91	1·60	3·64	5·91
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·02	1·80	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6·70	4·69	5·61	1·80	4·69	5·61
			Chandpur	...	0·32	...	...	0·91	...	...	0·76	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	7	[illegible]	4·10	4·13	1·46	4·10	4·13
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·13	...	1·81	...	...	...	2·00	0·88	0·23	...	...	...	7	6·79	5·93	5·76	2·00	5·93	5·70
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	4	0·50	1·93	4·93	0·78	1·93	4·93
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	4·07	3·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·10	1·00	1·50	...	...	1·30	2·39	...	0·51	...	0·50	0·02	10	6·40	17·86	8·48	4·07	17·86	8·48
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	3·13	...	...	3·13
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	2·35	...	0·33	0·30	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·11	7	5·30	4·05	6·17	2·35	4·05	6·17
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·24	[illegible]	...	...	5	3·90	2·12	4·18	1·04	2·12	4·18
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·42	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	1·68	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·02	...	0·25	0·15	0·10	8	4·62	3·71	4·92	1·68	3·71	4·92
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	2·22	0·30	0·84	0·20	1·79	0·13	...	...	0·30	0·28	...	10	5·68	6·51	5·28	2·22	6·51	5·28
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·08	0·02	...	0·06	0·62	4	3·80	3·09	3·78	0·93	3·09	3·78
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	1·82	...	...	[illegible]	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·50	3·78	3·76	1·82	3·78	3·76
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	1·24	0·06	0·52	...	0·53	0·16	0·21	...	...	0·75	0·07	8	?	4·02	?	1·24	4·02	?
			Hatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·42	...	0·15	...	0·35	5	?	3·27	?	1·45	3·27	?
			Lakhipur	...	0·16	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·65	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	6	?	4·10	?	1·90	4·10	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	0·86	...	3	3·36	2·26	2·55	1·18	2·26	2·55
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	0·25	0·55	0·22	...	...	0·02	0·55	5	4·05	2·68	3·85	1·05	2·68	3·85
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	0·71	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	3	[illegible]	1·39	2·98	0·71	1·39	2·98
			Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	0·83	0·67	...	...	...	1·05	0·63	5	3·90	1·12	3·06	1·05	1·12	3·06
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·52	0·03	...	...	...	0·07	0·26	4	5·38	2·17	1·60	0·92	2·17	1·60
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	1·41	0·37	0·10	...	...	0·62	0·13	7	?	4·56	?	1·35	4·56	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·34	0·03	0·55	...	1·57	1·29	0·03	...	...	[illegible]	0·11	7	?	6·18	?	1·57	6·18	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·04	...	1·49	0·01	...	...	...	0·88	0·06	5	5·69	3·32	4·03	1·49	3·32	[illegible]
			Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	1·62	0·07	...	...	...	1·16	0·41	4	?	3·75	?	1·62	3·75	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·26	Nil	Nil	0·26
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·54	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	[illegible]
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·77	0·34	0·28	0·29	0·34	0·23
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·56	Nil	0·15	Nil	Nil	0·15
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·35	Nil	Nil	0·35
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·35	Nil	Nil	0·35
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	1	0·52	0·94	0·19	0·89	0·94	0·19
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	1	0·54	0·54	0·26	0·43	0·54	0·26
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0·28	Nil	Nil	0·24
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·34	...	...	...	...	2	0·43	0·71	0·15	0·37	0·71	0·15
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·02	0·05	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·29	0·08	0·22	0·29	0·08
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	0·03
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	0·09	0·01	0·05	0·09	0·01
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·36
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05
			Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	...	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	0·04	0·16	0·04	0·04	0·16
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	0·03	0·08	0·03	0·03	0·08
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·10
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	0·02	0·15	0·02	0·02	0·15
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	0·23
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·36
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	0·10	?
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·38	?	0·30	0·38	?
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	...	?
			Bassawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·27	?	0·27	0·27	?
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	0·17	?

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in April 1900—*continued.*

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th Apr, 1900	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th Apr
Bihar—*concluded.*	Patna—*concluded.*	Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·56	Nil	0·17	Nil	Nil	0·17
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	0·05	0·21	0·05	0·05	0·21
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·22
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·12	?	0·12	0·12	?
			Amnaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Darowlea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	?	0·31	?	0·20	0·31	?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	0·02	0·70	0·01	0·02	0·70
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	1	0·83	0·39	0·58	0·33	0·39	0·58
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·23	0·48	0·14	0·23	0·48
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	1	0·50	0·20	0·31	0·12	0·20	0·31
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	1	1·60	0·23	1·07	0·17	0·23	1·07
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·48	Nil	Nil	0·48
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·22
			Paru																																0·40		0·43			0·43
			Mahuwa																																0·50		0·45			0·45
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·60		0·34			0·34
			Pupri																																1·20		0·68			0·68
			Tajpur (Samastipur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	0·34
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	0·61	Nil	Nil	0·61
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	Nil	0·87	Nil	Nil	0·87
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·78	Nil	Nil	0·78
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·17	0·34	0·17	0·17	0·34
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	0·25	0·47	0·25	0·25	0·47
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·96	0·59	0·47	0·36	0·59	0·47
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	0·50	0·41	0·20	0·50	0·41
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·50	0·65	0·39	0·46	0·65	0·39
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...		?	0·70	?	0·46	0·70	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	0·03
			Chakai Ramda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·13	0·18	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·09	0·12	0·01	...	...	...	3	?	0·60	?	0·18	0·60	?
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·82	?	0·82	0·82	?
			Gidhaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	0·04	?
			Kharagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·63	?	0·37	0·63	?
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·56	0·35	0·96	0·35	0·35	0·90
			Bongaon (*Sufibad*)																																?		?			?
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·42	0·20	0·83	0·20	0·20	0·83
			Pratabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	1·40	Nil	Nil	1·40
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	0·38	0·90	0·27	0·38	0·90
			Banka																																1·40		0·68			0·68
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·29	0·10	0·78	0·10	0·10	0·78
		Purnea	*Bansi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·40	?	0·30	0·40	?
			Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·78	Nil	Nil	1·78
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	1·52	Nil	Nil	1·52
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	0·01	1·43	0·01	0·01	1·43
			Gondwara (Korah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	1·12	Nil		1·12
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
		Malda	Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·90	Nil	2·24	Nil	Nil	2·24
			Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·81	1·29	1·12	1·08	1·29	1·12
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·17	0·77	1·08	0·67	0·77	1·08
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]	1·48	1·21	1·10	1·48	1·21
		Sonthal Parganas	Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	0·26	0·84	0·13	0·26	0·84
			Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·48	0·80	1·16	0·36	0·80	1·16
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·23	0·46	0·16	0·23	0·46
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·42	0·21	0·74	0·10	0·21	0·74
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	2	2·46	1·23	0·96	1·04	1·23	0·96
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	1·04	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·63	...	0·14	...	...	...	6	1·73	2·77	0·92	1·04	2·77	0·92
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·35	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	4	1·81	2·08	0·66	1·34	2·08	0·66
			Mohagama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·44	?	0·40	0·44	?
			Nanihat	Not recorded.																															1·00		0·48			0·48
			Asanboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·27	?	0·27	0·27	?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·13	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·91	?	0·47	0·91	?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·53	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·98	?	0·53	0·98	?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·86	?	0·65	0·86	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·25	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·01	...	...	...	4	?	1·15	?	0·65	1·15	?
			Barkona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·46	?	0·25	0·46	?
			Bhagaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Moheshpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·74	?	0·55	0·74	?
			Hiranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·49	0·07	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·22	?	0·64	2·22	?
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	Nil	?	0·01	?	0·01	0·01	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Lario	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	0·20	?
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	0·35	0·51	0·35	0·35	0·51
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·02	...	...	5	1·00	2·29	0·41	1·15	2·29	0·43
			Cuttack	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·77	2·74	1·15	0·90	2·74	1·15
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·11	3	1·73	0·46	1·77	0·16	0·40	1·77
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·64	0·59	1·10	0·30	0·59	1·10
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·11	0·82	0·08	0·60	0·01	0·03	...	4	2·60	2·09	1·67	0·82	2·09	1·67
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·40	...	0·05	...	...	5	2·10	2·65	1·10	1·15	2·65	1·10
			Salipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·74	...	...		1·40		0·86			0·86
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·74	0·08	...	3	?	1·54	?	0·74	1·54	?
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·62	0·04	0·02	...	4	1·91	1·28	1·47	0·62	1·28	1·47
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·65	8	1·87	1·66	1·07	0·75	1·66	1·07
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·35	0·14	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·33	...	...	...	6	3·32	2·58	1·96	0·72	2·58	1·96
			Soro	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·11	...	0·15	...	0·27	...	...	0·11	...	0·16	...	1·15	...	8	3·04	3·24	1·74	1·15	3·24	1·74
			Balasore	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·10	0·14	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·07	6	3·62	1·45	2·27	0·52	1·45	2·27
			Jellasore	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·12	0·29	...	...	0·02	...	1·41	0·03	...	0·02	5	2·30	4·57	1·40	1·90	4·57	1·40
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·25	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·28	...	0·14	0·10	0·08	0·02	...	1·15	0·03	...	...	9	2·94	3·30	1·45	1·15	3·30	1·45
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	1·17	2	0·81	1·47	0·45	1·17	1·47	0·45
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·90	0·88	0·55	0·65	0·88	0·55
			Banpur	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·16	2	1·24	0·50	0·74	0·24	0·50	0·74
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·24	0·11	0·20	0·24	0·11
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·03	...	...	2	0·80	0·63	0·20	0·44	0·63	0·20
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·01	...	1·30	...	...	0·02	...	0·13	...	4	?	2·21	?	1·39	2·21	?
			Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0·30	0·30	?
			Kanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·33	?	0·16	0·33	?

Table of rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in April 1900—*concluded.*

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1900.	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April.
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	2	1·32	1·36	0·63	0·90	1·36	0·63
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·40	1·11	...	...	...	4	1·15	1·90	0·41	1·11	1·99	0·41
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	0·53	0·34	0·38	0·53	0·34
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·01	...	0·10	...	...	2	0·40	0·69	0·14	0·54	0·69	0·14
			Karandeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·37	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·20	...	0·10	...	6	1·09	2·07	0·56	0·80	2·07	0·56
		Ranchi	Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·30	...	...	...	3	0·70	2·06	0·20	1·30	2·06	0·20
			Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·10	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·34	0·15	0·46	...	7	1·00	2·57	0·32	0·85	2·57	0·32
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·15	1·23	1·55	0·32	...	6	1·81	4·18	0·64	1·55	4·18	0·64
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·05	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	0·20	0·29	...	5	0·90	2·29	0·54	1·16	2·29	0·54
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·20	...	0·02	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·10	1·80	1·21	...	0·18	6	?	3·83	?	1·80	3·83	?
			Bano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·09	...	...	0·27	0·98	0·78	...	...		?		?			?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
			Kurdeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·76	...	4	?	1·78	?	0·76	1·78	?
			Surguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·20	0·28	0·20	0·20	0·28
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·28	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30	...	...	...	4	0·79	4·70	0·29	3·30	4·70	0·29
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·95	0·09	0·73	0·09	0·09	0·73
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·80	...	...	...	2	0·64	0·98	0·24	0·80	0·98	0·21
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·40	0·22	0·40	0·40	0·22
			Hussainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	0·10
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	3	0·30	1·10	0·07	0·45	1·10	0·07
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·56	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·40	0·13	...	...	6	?	1·88	?	0·56	1·88	?
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	1	?	0·87	?	0·81	0·87	?
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·57	?	0·57	0·57	?
			Nagarutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·29	0·14	...	3	?	0·96	?	0·50	0·96	?
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	?	0·50	?	0·30	0·50	?
			Chatterpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·11	?	0·06	0·11	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·70	0·03	0·65	1·10	1·50	...	...	...	6	2·19	4·37	0·94	1·50	4·37	0·94
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·59	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·73	0·19	...	...	...	4	1·42	1·94	0·69	0·79	1·94	0·69
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·63	0·30	...	...	...	6	1·30	3·60	0·63	1·80	3·60	0·63
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·25	0·10	0·08	0·70	0·65	...	...	...	6	1·90	3·07	1·25	1·02	3·07	1·25
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·20	0·06	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·39	0·45	...	...	6	1·90	1·91	1·29	0·45	1·91	1·29
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·68	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·58	...	...	1·50	0·20	...	...	...	5	1·60	3·25	0·99	1·50	3·25	0·99
		Singhbhum	*Pandra*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·58	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·63	...	...	...	4	?	2·95	?	1·30	2·95	?
			Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·08	0·47	0·16	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	0·16	0·08	0·10	...	0·65	0·92	0·68	0·15	...	10	1·69	3·87	0·77	0·92	3·87	0·77
			Chakradharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·27	0·01	0·40	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	...	0·53	1·00	0·13	...	8	1·50	3·57	0·76	1·00	3·57	0·76
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·62	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	6	1·20	3·74	0·88	2·21	3·74	0·88
			Baharagora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·08	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1·77	...	...	...	3	2·10	2·58	1·29	1·77	2·58	1·29
			Gaikura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·18	...	0·60	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·31	...	6	?	2·69	?	1·10	2·69	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·10	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	4	?	0·65	?	0·26	0·65	?
			Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·06	...	0·53	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	0·67	...	6	?	2·78	?	0·67	2·78	?
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·02	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·05	...	...	...	3	1·38	2·16	0·82	1·40	2·16	0·82
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·05	...	0·50	...	0·07	...	...	...	3	?	1·60	?	0·55	1·60	?
			Talcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	2	1·73	0·47	0·78	0·27	0·47	0·78
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	...	0·43	...	...	0·43
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	0·06	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·07	0·74	0·94	0·40	0·74	0·94
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	1·02	0·44	0·55	1·02	0·44
			Bispara	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·12	...	...	0·02	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·74	0·51	0·04	0·06	0·54	0·01	...	7	1·47	2·81	0·59	0·74	2·81	0·59
			Kunjabongarh	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·40	...	6	1·34	1·55	1·48	0·40	1·55	1·44
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·30	0·40	...	5	?	1·66	?	0·43	1·66	?
			Barsenga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·22	...	0·16	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	0·16	0·03	...	0·10	...	...	0·04	...	...	5	?	1·13	?	0·30	1·13	?
			Hindol	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	1·06	0·95	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·08	...	6	?	3·41	?	1·06	3·41	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1900.

WEATHER during April was not remarkable in any respect except in Assam, where the rainfall was excessive, if the records of the three scattered stations may be taken as giving a fair indication of what happened over the Province as a whole. In Bengal there was the usual hot weather with no exceptionally high temperatures, though at times mean excess was for several days together as much as 5° or 6° above the normal. On the other hand, disturbances due to passing depressions occurred at fairly regular intervals of about a week on an average, and during these periods of disturbance local storms were fairly general. The latter half of the month was more showery than the early part, and, compared with the normal, the heaviest rainfall was in the south-western districts. But the total fall at Silchar was out of all comparison heavier than in any part of East Bengal, and was nearly double what fell in the same month last year, which, it may be remembered, was an exceptionally favourable year for rainfall in the east throughout the season.

The depressions which affected weather in Bengal were four in number and, as usual in the hot season, were very shallow, and at times difficult to locate except by the variation from the normal. They, however, showed different features. Two crossed the north of the Province, and, instead of causing rainfall, were attended by hot westerly winds. The other two were farther south, and most of the rainfall of the month occurred during their passage. In the case of these last two the puzzling increase of pressure in North-East Bengal and Assam, frequently noticed before, and generally with the same result, forced these depressions southward over Orissa, the north of the Bay, and the south of Burma, and probably was the cause of the heavier rainfall than usual in the south-western districts of the Province.

In Chota Nagpur the average excess was 1·73 inches, in South-West Bengal 1·05, and in Orissa ·62 inch, while in Bihar and East and North Bengal there was a deficiency varying from a quarter of an inch in the first to rather more than 1 inch in the last.

Temperature was at times several degrees above the normal, chiefly when west winds were blowing, and after the occurrence of thunder storms about the same number of degrees below, so that the mean for the whole month differs very little from the normal. The greatest difference is excess of 1° in East and North Bengal and Bihar. In South-West Bengal and Assam there was defect of half a degree.

At the beginning of the month pressure after a slow fall was practically normal and very uniform over the Bay. A trough of low pressure lay over the north of the Province, and hot westerly winds were blowing over the southern districts, mean temperature being above the normal by amounts ranging up to 5° in Chota Nagpur. Pressure continued to fall during the two following days, and on the 3rd the area of lowest pressure was close to the Himalayas. With this arrangement westerly winds extended to the north of the Province and mean temperature was high in all districts. The shallow depression, which was then crossing the north of the Province, became better defined on the 5th, when the area of lowest pressure was passing from North Bengal into Assam, but on the following day it had filled up and the pressure distribution, after a brisk to rapid rise, was again normal.

During the passage of this slight disturbance, the first of the month, only a few very light scattered showers fell, but temperature remained high and gave way after the recovery of pressure and the return of easterly or south easterly winds on the 6th.

Soon afterwards a second depression appeared in the western districts, also of very slight depth, but accompanied by irregular and variable winds. These changing winds caused numerous thunderstorms on the 8th and two succeeding days over a great part of the Province, followed by a considerable fall of temperature. The slow fall of pressure which began on the 7th continued on the 8th and 9th, after which there was a rapid rise over the north of the Province, and the depression became diffused over the north of the Bay and the south of Burma. Considerable oscillations of pressure succeeded, but from the 11th to the 15th there was practically no rainfall, and ordinary weather with westerly winds and comparatively low temperature prevailed.

During the latter half of the month two further depressions occurred, and in the interval between their occurrence winds were irregular and variable, with the result that weather continued showery from day to day. The first of these two disturbances began on the 15th with a brisk general fall of pressure. It passed eastward in the course of the succeeding two or three days, followed by comparatively cool westerly winds, but caused rainfall in Orissa and East Bengal only. On the 18th after the recovery of pressure the distribution was practically normal, and westerly winds extended over a large part of the Province.

The winds continued westerly on the 19th, but on the 20th they were mostly easterly, and with the change thunderstorms became prevalent in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and scattered showers fell in Chota Nagpur. The change in pressure, which was reported on that date, showed a fall in the west of the Province, and a brisk rise in the north-east, with a shallow depression approaching from the west. Its eastward movement was retarded by the rise in the north-east, and its line of advance became more southerly. It was not till the 26th that the general rise of pressure showed that it had either passed away or filled up. Throughout these days showers were of frequent occurrence, and even on the 27th, after an area of high pressure had developed over Bengal, thunderstorms continued in the southern districts. The area of disturbance was mostly in the south of the Province, and the

wave of low temperature moved southward along the west coast. Very low temperatures were experienced during the closing days of the month in the west and south of the Province, more especially in Orissa, and exceptionally cool weather prevailed in the Circars and Madras. During these days the only rainfall was in East and North Bengal, where scattered showers continued.

Pressure.—Though large changes, that is, changes of more than ·1 inch, rarely occurred, the pressure oscillations were rather larger and more frequent than usual. The depressions—four in number—which crossed the Province were shallow and ill-defined, but caused the usual disturbed weather as shown by shifting winds, thunderstorms with rain, and at times a large fall of temperature. Average pressure for the month was above the normal over the whole Province by uniform amounts of about ·02 inch. But as excess diminished towards the south, the distribution over the Bay was somewhat more uniform than usual.

Temperature was high at the beginning of the month, and occasionally afterwards there was a small excess; but as a rule during the latter half of the month weather was cool, and exceptionally low temperatures were experienced in the south-western districts towards the end. The average maximum temperature for the month varies from excess of 3° in North Bengal to defect of 2° in South-West Bengal. There is generally a small excess in average minimum temperature, greatest in Behar and East Bengal, but rarely more than 2°. In North Bengal the mean temperature on an average for the whole Division was 1·2° above the normal; in East Bengal and Bihar about 1°, and in Chota Nagpur about half a degree. In South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Assam there was defect of about half a degree.

Rainfall.—There were very few days during the month altogether without rain in one part of the Province or another, but the dryest days were between the 1st and 7th and 11th and 16th. At other times showers more or less general were falling.

As stated above, the total fall was deficient in the eastern and northern districts, and in considerable excess for the season of the year in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. East Bengal received on an average 3·6 inches, South-West Bengal 2·9, Chota Nagpur 2·3, North Bengal 2, and Orissa 1·7, while in Bihar the fall was ·3 inch, only half the normal for the month.

The rainfall occurred in smaller quantities than usual, so that the number of rainy days was not so much below the normal, East Bengal showing an excess in this respect, though the total fall was deficient.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of April 1900:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of April 1900.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	108·5	66·8	97·9	76·3	87·2	−0·2	2·90	1·85	+1·05	4·97	2·90	+2·07	2·90	1·86
North Bengal	106·3	59·4	95·0	70·8	82·9	+1·2	2·04	3·18	−1·14	3·00	4·36	−1·36	2·04	3·18
East Bengal	100·8	64·9	91·8	74·5	83·2	+0·9	3·62	4·33	−0·71	6·10	5·31	+0·79	3·62	4·33
Bihar	110·1	59·8	99·5	73·4	86·5	+0·7	0·28	0·57	−0·29	0·72	1·06	−0·34	0·28	0·57
Orissa	107·9	69·9	92·4	78·3	85·4	−0·3	1·72	1·10	+0·62	3·95	1·80	+2·15	1·72	1·10
Chota Nagpur	110·2*	64·9*	100·0*	74·0*	87·0*	+0·4*	2·33	0·60	+1·73	4·48	1·20	+3·28	2·33	0·60
Assam	97·4	62·2	85·2	68·6	77·0	−0·5								

* Purulia and Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th May 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of February 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total all causes. Number registered.	Total all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,822	32·88	177	1·44	4	·02	2,140	18·56	84	·72	10	·12	612	5·52	3,046	26·40	3,168	27·24	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,674	40·08	49	·72			991	14·88	6	·08	13	·12	394	5·88	1,452	21·72	1,832	27·12	
	Bankura	1,060,668	3,107	34·80	68	·72	15	·12	1,234	13·80	24	·24	8	·08	461	5·16	1,808	20·28	2,372	26·28	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,665	39·48	722	3·24	48	·12	3,870	17·64	177	·72	16	·07	1,307	5·88	6,148	27·96	6,624	30·12	
	Hooghly, including Serampore	1,034,296	2,808	32·40	152	1·80	5	·04	1,983	23·04	148	1·68	20	·24	412	4·68	2,740	31·80	2,984	34·56	
	Howrah	763,625	2,533	39·84	287	4·44	31	·48	953	14·88	280	4·32	23	·36	630	9·84	2,207	34·68	1,933	30·36	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,079	32·16	1,166	7·32	13	·72	2,918	18·48	163	·96	43	·24	533	3·36	4,834	30·60	4,191	26·40	
	Calcutta	681,560	886	15·48	215	3·72	69	1·20	504	8·76	321	5·64	28	·48	1,726	30·12	2,853	50·16	2,103	36·84	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,329	38·88	329	2·64	3	·01	3,156	22·92	9	·06	32	·12	412	3·00	3,980	29·04	3,412	24·84	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,383	42·36	100	·84	1	·008	2,442	23·40	3	·02	11	·09	411	3·84	2,968	28·44	2,430	23·28	
	Jessore	1,888,827	6,342	40·20	382	2·40	1	·006	4,170	26·40	6	·03	46	·24	460	2·88	5,075	32·16	4,928	31·20	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,633	47·16	471	4·80	...		1,850	18·84	15	·12	25	·24	713	7·20	3,085	31·44	2,523	25·68	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	4,964	41·40	168	1·52	..		3,425	28·56	4	·02	22	·12	282	2·28	3,901	32·52	3,524	29·40	
	Dinajpur	1,482,579	6,876	55·56	652	5·16	4	·02	4,391	35·52	18	·12	16	·12	328	2·64	5,409	43·68	4,183	33·84	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,313	40·68	32	·48	8	·12	1,669	29·40	45	·72	2	·02	30	·60	1,786	31·56	1,728	30·36	
	Darjeeling	223,314	676	36·24			3	12	485	26·04	23	1·20	3	·12	131	6·96	645	34·56	643	34·44	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	8,523	49·44	150	·84	—	...	4,688	27·12	16	·08	13	·07	294	1·68	5,166	30·00	5,320	30·84	
	Bogra	766,635	3,158	49·32	155	2·40	6	·08	1,522	23·76	4	·06	11	·12	308	4·80	2,006	31·32	1,620	25·32	
	Pabna	1,361,223	3,929	34·56	67	·48		...	3,025	26·64	2	·01	13	·10	132	1·08	3,239	28·44	3,137	27·60	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,612	10,490	52·44	1,251	6·24	4	·01	4,387	21·96	241	1·20	27	·12	1,580	7·92	7,520	37·56	4,964	24·84	
	Mymensingh																				Return not received.
	Faridpur	1,825,543	7,021	46·20	333	2·16	5	·03	5,121	33·60	52	·24	24	·12	803	5·28	6,346	41·76	4,197	27·60	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	10,297	57·36	693	3·84	...	..	3,187	17·64	26	·12	51	·24	1,991	11·04	5,950	33·12	6,060	33·72	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	8,547	57·48	1,506	10·08	...	...	2,921	19·56	137	·84	23	·12	1,179	7·92	5,766	38·76	3,837	25·80	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,649	67·08	725	8·52	..	.	2,857	33·96	15	·12	32	·36	516	6·12	4,155	49·32	2,699	31·92	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,627	42·96	82	·72		.	2,537	23·52	14	·12	25	·12	161	1·44	2,819	26·16	3,437	31·92	
	South Lushai Hills																				Not under registration.
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	5,241	35·40	14	·08	17	·10	4,880	33·00	286	1·92	31	·12	1,619	10·80	6,837	46·20	2,982	20·16	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,609	37·08	2	·01	68	·36	2,233	12·56	24	12	60	·24	621	3·48	2,978	16·68	3,521	19·68	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,334	30·96	11	·06	11	·06	2,373	13·68	6	·04	20	·12	698	3·94	3,114	18·12	3,765	21·84	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,934	38·64	157	·72	23	·10	1,480	7·20	171	·72	62	·24	2,007	9·72	3,906	18·96	5,019	24·36	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,317	34·20	.	.	11	·06	2,131	13·68	7	·03	19	·12	744	4·68	2,907	18·72	3,818	24·60	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	9,617	42·48	2	·008	14	06	2,843	12·48	34	·12	41	·12	1,037	4·56	3,971	17·52	5,635	24·84	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,582	36·72	27	·10		...	3,407	14·58	87	·36	34	·12	801	3·36	4,446	18·96	5,288	22·56	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,579	44·64	1	·004	10	·04	2,321	13·56	19	·10	38	·12	776	4·56	3,165	18·60	3,486	20·52	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,096	5,965	35·16	3	·01	33	·12	2,867	16·92	6	02	14	·07	589	3·56	3,512	20·64	3,714	21·84	
	Purnea	1,944,658	6,147	37·92	705	4·32	...		4,012	24·44	8	·04	11	·06	183	1·08	5,419	33·96	4,877	30·60	
	Malda	814,919	2,790	41·04	52	·72	3	·03	1,955	28·68	5	07	4	·08	116	1·68	2,137	31·44	1,745	26·40	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	4,885	33·36	2	·01	4	·02	1,911	12·96	8	·04	14	08	247	1·68	2,186	14·88	2,947	15·92	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,804	35·88	242	1·44	720	4·44	2,205	13·68	427	2·64	60	·36	1,485	9·12	5,145	31·80	4,339	26·76	
	Balasore	894,675	3,357	40·44	230	2·76	44	·48	873	11·64	194	2·40	23	·24	982	11·76	2,451	29·52	2,401	28·92	
	Puri	944,998	2,720	34·44	113	1·32	376	4·68	531	6·72	293	3·60	36	·36	1,016	12·84	2,352	29·88	2,278	28·92	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,088	42·12	...	...	6	·06	1,395	14·28	12	·12	30	·24	453	4·68	1,902	19·56	2,143	22·08	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	3,411	36·24	..	...	38	·36	1,183	12·18	132	1·32	33	·24	814	8·64	2,200	23·28	1,846	19·56	
	Palamau	596,770	2,051	41·16	...	..	10	·12	1,215	24·36	6	·12	15	·24	270	5·40	1,516	30·48	1,104	22·08	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,095	31·08	6	·06	1	·009	1,109	11·04	16	·12	12	·12	336	3·60	1,503	15·00	1,865	18·72	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,721	37·80	12	·24		...	734	16·08	22	·48	24	·48	111	2·40	903	19·80	1,012	22·20	
	Total ...	67,537,431	229,602	40·68	11,579	2·04	1,609	·24	108,872	19·32	3,597	·60	1,153	·12	30,789	5·40	157,605	27·96	146,513	26·04	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years ...	......	206,942	36·72	6,506	1·08	1,308	·12	110,076	19·44	3,166	·48	1,022	·12	24,729	4·32	146,513	26·04			
	Difference + or — ...	......	+22,660	+3·96	+5,073	+·96	+301	+·12	−1,204	−·12	+431	+·12	+131	Equal	+6,060	+1·08	+10,792	+1·92			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of February 1900.

Districts	Towns	Population under registration	Births: Number registered	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Cholera: Number registered	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Small-pox: Number registered	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Fever: Number registered	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Injury: Number registered	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Other causes: Number registered	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Total of all causes: Number registered	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	54	18·72	13	4·44	...		62	21·48	6	2·04	2	·60	19	6·60	102	35·40	118	41·04	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	65	24·12	4	1·44	...	..	74	27·48	8	2·88	...	...	24	8·88	110	40·80	101	37·56	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	34,060	71	25·68	7	2·52	..	..	36	12·96	11	3·96	1	·36	15	5·40	72	25·32	114	41·28	
	4. Serampore	35,952	69	22·92	7	2·28	...		61	20·28	23	7·56	1	·24	20	6·60	112	37·32	129	42·92	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	315	32·40	25	2·88	11	1·05	253	23·88	79	8·10	1	·09	171	17·88	530	54·56	374	38·40	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	42	15·96	2	·72	.	.	26	9·84	2	·72	...	...	8	3·00	38	14·40	51	19·44	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	41	14·52	7	2·52	..	...	23	8·28	3	1·08	1	·36	5	1·80	39	14·16	35	12·72	
	8. Barnagore	23,328	28	14·59	9	4·68	...		25	12·96	2	·96	1	·48	6	3·00	43	22·32	79	27·60	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,715	78	22·59	1	·24			56	16·08	7	1·92	1	·24	14	3·96	79	22·68	117	54·60	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,224	37	15·84	2	·84		...	42	18·00	2	·84			3	1·20	48	21·00	..		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Titagarh Municipality.	35,647	47	15·72	8	2·64			53	17·76	8	2·64	3	·96	8	2·64	80	26·88	70	23·52	
	12. Naihati	20,040	48	28·68	7	4·08	..		33	19·68	8	4·68	1	·48	7	4·08	56	33·48	85	34·20	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	880	15·48	215	3·72	69	1·20	504	8·76	321	5·64	28	·48	1,710	30·12	2,853	50·16	2,093	36·84	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	35	16·44	8	3·72	...	...	56	26·28	..		...	...	1	·36	65	30·48	69	29·40	
	15. Santipur	30,437	68	26·76	1	·36	..	...	45	17·64	6	2·28	1	·36	24	9·36	77	30·24	71	27·96	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	40	20·40	...	...	...	...	48	24·48			..	...	1	·48	49	24·96	18	24·48	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	46	25·68	2	1·08	...	...	60	27·96	1	·48	...	...	3	1·68	56	31·32	42	23·52	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	46	25·64	...	...	..	.	14	7·20	1	·48	...	...	..	...	15	7·68	27	13·92	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	253	36·72	...	...	...	...	97	14·04	28	3·96	..	...	79	11·40	204	29·64	208	30·24	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,079	34	19·44	.	.		..	49	24·36	1	·48	...	..	2	·96	52	25·92	40	19·92	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	378	27·56	2	·12	5	·36	117	8·40	58	4·20	4	·24	163	11·76	349	25·32	320	23·16	
	22. Bihar	47,723	106	26·64	...	...	1	·24	7	1·68	8	1·92	1	·24	47	11·76	64	16·08	92	23·04	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	106	28·56	4	1·08	...		58	15·60	5	1·32	1	·24	33	8·88	101	27·24	70	18·84	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	171	25·44	2	·24	43	6·36	152	22·68	14	2·04	3	·36	43	6·36	257	38·28	182	27·12	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	46	11·76	..	..	...	...	27	7·08	...		..		6	1·44	34	8·64	52	13·20	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	83	43·80	...	...	...	...	24	12·60	1	·48	...	...	11	5·76	36	18·96	47	24·72	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	157	32·76	..	...	..	.	30	6·84	9	1·80	1	·12	53	11·04	96	20·04	77	16·08	
Champaran ...	28. Bettiah	22,789	70	36·84	..	...	1	·48	58	19·92	1	·48	1	·48	15	7·80	56	29·40	76	36·84	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	65	15·84	.	...	...	..	28	6·72	3	·72	1	·24	26	6·24	58	14·04	90	24·12	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	71	39·60	...	..	...		15	8·28	...	..	1	·48	22	12·24	38	21·12	54	30·12	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	223	36·36		...	.		39	6·36	11	1·68	1	·12	83	13·44	134	21·84	182	29·64	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	186	39·00	...	...	.	..	22	4·56	4	·84	1	·12	93	19·44	123	25·20	112	23·52	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	205	35·52	1	·12	...	...	53	10·20	5	·84	1	·12	15	2·52	81	14·04	125	22·56	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	84	21·56	3	·72	3	·72	36	9·12	18	4·56	..		17	4·32	77	19·56	90	25·08	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	66	38·04	2	1·08	...		16	9·24	9	5·16	...		27	15·60	53	30·60	65	36·36	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	50	20·76	3	1·20	15	6·24	26	10·80	16	6·60	2	·72	27	11·16	89	37·08	55	36·60	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	53	31·52	...	..	8	4·68	21	12·56	2	1·08	1	·48	14	8·16	46	27·12	26	15·36	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,252,233	4,427	23·52	338	1·68	153	·72	2,306	12·24	684	3·60	60	·24	2,823	15·00	6,367	33·84	5,625	29·88	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,269	22·80	391	2·04	103	·48	2,870	15·12	620	3·24	72	·36	1,576	8·28	5,625	29·88			
	Difference + or −		+158	+ ·72	−53	−·36	+50	+·24	−564	−2·88	+64	+·36	−12	−·12	+1,247	+6·72	+742	+3·96			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th May 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for January 1900, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 21st April 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	DEATHS. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Small-pox. Number registered.	DEATHS. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Fever. Number registered.	DEATHS. Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Injury. Number registered.	DEATHS. Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Other causes. Number registered.	DEATHS. Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Total of all causes. Number registered.	DEATHS. Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rajshahi	Darjeeling	223,314	902	*48·36*	2	*·09*	...		62[illegible]	*33·60*	33	*1·68*	1	*·04*	1[illegible]1	*6·48*	783	*42·00*	707	*37·92*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,039,617	296,002	*49·92*	14,092	*2·28*	1,754	*·24*	173,330	*29·16*	4,816	*·72*	1,285	*·12*	42,458	*7·08*	237,735	*40·08*	189,892	*32·04*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	243,180	*41·04*	8,799	*1·44*	1,100	*·12*	142,211	*24·12*	4,086	*·60*	1,099	*·12*	32,597	*5·40*	189,892	*32·04*		...
	Difference + or −	..	+52,822	*+5·88*	+5,293	*+·84*	+654	*+·12*	+31,119	*+5·04*	+730	*+·12*	+186	Equal	+9,861	*+1·68*	+47,845	*+8·04*		..

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 12th May 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of March 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900. During the month.			TOLLAGE, 1899-1900. To end of the month.			TOLLAGE, 1898-99. During the month.			TOLLAGE, 1898-99. To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	1,433	8	0	12,648	2	8	* 472	7	6	19,869	2	4
Kendrapara ditto	6,[illegible]	7	11	67,343	5	1	8,155	5	11	86,393	12	10
High Level, Range I	1,533	0	3	14,103	4	6	1,850	11	3	28,328	11	9
Ditto " II	294	15	3	3,105	10	0	253	11	6	3,079	7	6
Ditto " III	80	11	6	1,210	0	6	40	13	6	313	3	9
Jajpur Canal	45	1	3	431	7	3	54	4	0	341	0	9
Total Orissa Circle ...	9,912	12	2	98,841	14	0	10,827	5	8	1,31,8[illegible]5	6	11
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	5,139	13	3	87,935	1	9	10,855	3	0	1,04,528	2	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,115	13	9	50,819	11	9	7,026	1	9	72,211	1	9
Total South-Western Circle ...	10,255	11	0	1,38,754	13	6	17,881	4	9	1,76,739	4	3
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,705	1	6	42,357	10	9	3,603	8	9	37,295	7	9
Arrah ditto ...	1,667	10	3	27,292	14	0	[illegible],220	0	3	41,390	8	9
Buxar ditto ..	1,011	6	6	15,[illegible]82	12	0	1,441	5	6	10,889	4	6
Total Sone Circle ...	[illegible],387	2	3	85,533	4	9	8,264	14	6	92,575	5	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,5[illegible]5	9	5	3,23,130	0	3	36,973	8	11	4,01,140	0	2

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			TOLLAGE, 1899-1900. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			TOLLAGE, 1898-99. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.			TOLLAGE, 1898-99. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.		
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.																				
High Level ..	*	*	*			44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0	2,292	320	2,083	7	6	45,957	3,655	35,962	8	11
Total Orissa Circle ...	......	.....	......			44,637	2,884	46,349	11	0	2,292	320	2,083	7	6	45,957	3,655	35,962	8	11

* Not shown as the service has been withdrawn.

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1899-1900. During the month.			EARNINGS, 1899-1900. To end of the month.			EARNINGS, 1898-99. During the month.			EARNINGS, 1898-99. To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	9,942	12	2	1,45,191	9	0	12,910	13	2	1,67,807	10	10
Midnapore Canal ...	5,139	13	3	87,935	1	9	10,855	3	0	1,04,528	2	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,115	13	9	50,819	11	9	7,026	1	9	72,211	1	9
Sone Canals ...	5,387	2	3	85,533	4	9	8,264	14	6	92,575	5	0
Total ...	25,585	9	5	3,69,479	11	3	39,057	0	5	4,37,122	4	1

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of March 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	38,870	8	9	3,45,090	1	9	30,427	5	3	2,97,775	6	3
Tolly's Nala ...	9,666	13	9	93,556	10	6	8,849	2	0	72,821	4	6
Total ..	48,537	6	6	4,38,646	12	3	39,276	7	3	3,70,596	10	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,701	7	0	43,430	4	0	6,361	13	0	70,646	8	6
Nadia Rivers ...	6,032	0	0	1,10,002	7	0	4,574	10	0	89,261	11	2
Grand Total ..	58,270	13	6	5,92,079	7	3	50,212	14	3	5,30,504	14	5

Calcutta,
The 14th May 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday the 12th May 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 13th May 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs	No.	Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy	388	1,00,080	1,581	407	67,885	1,097
Jute	3	1,650	21	9	5,700	88
Firewood ..	68	62,675	962	47	38,150	668
Other articles	542	2,30,275	2,394	622	2,08,477	2,734
Total .	1,001	3,94,680	4,958	1,086	3,20,212	4,487

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th March 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899.

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	93,30,618	13,07,533	92,56,643	13,08,289	.....	756	73,975	......
Cotton, raw ...	1,61,843	74,915	72,438	31,568	......	......	89,405	43,347
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	7,028	7,510	5,894	5,608	......	......	1,134	1,902
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	25,517	10,773	27,704	10,803	2,187	30	......	......
3.—Piece-goods, European ...	1,48,044	1,40,650	1,17,134	1,36,248	......	......	30,910	4,402
4.— Ditto, Indian ...	18,709	12,109	14,855	10,221	......	......	3,854	1,888
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	163	50	464	247	301	197	.....	......
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	14,505	9,810	9,114	6,809	.....	....	5,391	3,001
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	2,737	2,752	1,493	1,217	....	......	1,244	1,535
2.—Myrabolams ...	16,524	3,981	19,857	5,662	3,333	1,681	......	......
3.—Cutch ...	1,660	814	1,452	797	.	......	148	17
4.—Turmeric ...	14,311	13,784	17,033	15,629	2,722	1,845	.....	......
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	2,451	349	321	417	....	68	2,130	...
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia) ...	...	......	475	180	475	180	......	.....
7.—Others ...	11,520	2,288	11,484	2,825	......	537	36	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	2,80,427	73,175	3,72,239	67,258	91,812	.	......	5,917
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,33,729	13,951	1,34,852	21,401	1,123	7,450	......	....
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	8,69,565	1,53,546	15,46,414	4,33,354	6,76,849	2,79,808	......	......
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	37,814	4,413	1,25,120	22,530	87,306	18,117	..	....
5.—Gram & pulse ...	1,09,576	63,589	10,67,878	3,36,900	9,58,302	2,73,311	.	.....
6.—Others ...	73,115	11,019	5,51,988	1,02,595	4,78,873	91,576	...	....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	66,985	42,176	1,77,226	1,16,979	1,10,241	74,803	......	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	20,636	12,169	21,635	12,903	999	734	......	......
Horns ...	1,309	479	3,485	1,223	2,176	744	......	....
Hemp and other fibres ...	23,718	5,785	85,560	15,954	61,842	10,169	......	....
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	71,088	20,219	30,674	8,013	......	.....	40,413	12,206
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1,21,222	58,629	1,10,283	54,249	......	..	10,939	4,380
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	22,665	7,025	37,520	13,517	14,855	6,492	......	......
2.—Shell ...	20,591	17,028	30,712	24,936	10,121	7,908	......	....
Leather, manufactured ...	5,077	5,356	7,057	6,268	1,980	912	......	...
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer ...	10,289	4,910	12,430	5,031	2,141	121	......	......
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit ...	7,244	2,467	1,364	1,603	.....	......	......	....
3.—Wines ...	2,901	3,574	3,575	6,058	674	2,484	......	.....
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer ...	126	35	357	131	231	96	......	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	159	109	406	447	247	338	.....	.....
2.—Brass, ditto ...	4,992	3,376	1,091	814	....	.....	3,901	2,562
3.—Copper, wrought ...	1,422	777	1,362	646	....	......	60	131
4.—Brass, ditto ...	9,362	3,875	18,667	9,359	9,305	5,484	......	....
5.—Iron and steel—								
(*a*) Cast ...	21,125	8,517	19,607	4,114	......	......	1,518	4,403
(*b*) Unwrought ...	27,101	1,864	20,087	1,772	....	.....	7,014	92
(*c*) Wrought ...	91,756	32,083	75,704	46,111	....	14,028	16,052	...
(*d*) Manufactures of iron and steel	26,244	14,490	31,371	14,385	5,127	.....	......	114
6.—Zinc and spelter ...	1,558	1,332	4,069	2,674	2,511	1,342	......	......
7.—Others ...	10,296	7,973	10,917	6,339	621	.....	......	1,634
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,10,259	35,836	1,20,412	43,034	10,153	7,198	......	......
2.—Castor ...	3,511	870	2,258	607	......	......	1,253	263
3.—Cocoanut ...	3,788	1,485	4,560	1,461	772	....	......	24
4.—Mustard and rape ...	7,153	2,393	10,939	5,417	3,486	3,024	......	.....
5.—Others ...	28,156	4,492	6,724	4,570	......	78	21,432	......
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	2,43,858	63,591	1,89,349	51,339	......	......	54,509	12,252
2.—Rape and mustard ...	3,18,164	71,464	2,77,818	65,495	......	......	40,346	5,969
3.—Til or jinjili ...	51,052	9,687	33,303	6,480	......	......	......	......
4.—Poppy ...	4,484	1,103	3,037	518	......	......	......	...
5.—Earthnuts ...	262	98	18	6	.....	......	......	....
6.—Castor ...	65,566	14,751	73,137	20,594	7,571	5,843	....	......
7.—Others ...	20,786	2,686	10,908	1,516	.....	....	9,878	1,170
Opium ...	1,997	2,358	11,164	14,407	9,167	12,049	......	......
Paper and pasteboard ...	23,061	9,699	17,662	10,562	......	863	5,399	.. .
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	45,256	38,023	40,479	27,936	...	....	4,777	10,087
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	8,474	4,905	15,622	7,844	7,148	2,939	.....	......
3.—Potatoes ...	99,980	14,525	1,25,927	15,706	25,947	1,181	.....	....
4.—Others ...	78,817	40,558	73,668	32,110	......	......	5,149	14,448
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof ...	13,756	2,345	......	......	......	......	13,756	2,345
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	4,475	572	803	272	......	......	3,672	300
3.—Materials—								
(*a*) Steel rails and fish-plates ..	72,355	17,581	......	......	......	......	72,355	17,581
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	......	......	12,624	6,225	12,624	6,225	......	......
(*c*) Other sorts ...	1,32,653	17,934	2,24,446	28,276	91,793	10,342	......	......
Salt ...	4,74,810	99,603	5,64,875	1,12,347	90,065	12,744	......	......

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	73,331	27,026	56,807	26,523	......	......	16,524	503
2.—Other saline substances	47,346	15,754	39,833	11,512	......	......	7,513	4,242
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	1,365	800	2,352	1,217	987	417	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	1	4	......	......	......	......	1	4
2.—Indian	183	340	376	549	193	209	......	......
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	24,996	21,860	23,063	15,295	......	......	1,933	6,565
2.—Pepper	2,779	2,202	1,915	1,780	......	......	864	422
3.—Ginger	3,770	1,461	1,862	923	......	......	1,908	538
4.—Chillies	19,151	10,328	47,887	23,603	28,736	13,275	......	......
5.—Cardamoms	1,234	887	1,179	1,262	......	375	55	......
6.—Others	18,408	4,098	3,591	1,507	......	......	14,817	2,591
Stone and lime	6,48,292	1,03,446	5,82,866	87,700	......	......	65,426	15,746
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	9,666	3,930	15,450	4,761	5,784	831	......	......
2.—Unrefined	6,54,518	1,51,760	4,50,554	92,106	......	......	2,03,704	59,654
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	76	34	......	......	......	......	76	34
2.—Indian	1,813	1,103	1,881	875	68	......	......	228
Timber	2,00,020	18,176	1,66,073	23,938	......	5,762	33,947	......
Tobacco	29,456	12,542	32,813	15,920	3,357	3,378	......	......
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	3,497	3,103	4,075	1,200	578	......	......	1,903
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	899	1,346	1,401	1,515	502	169	......	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	503	423	1,382	348	879	......	......	75
III.— „ Indian ...	1,187	987	1,649	1,322	462	335	......	......
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	51	97	......	......	......	......	51	97
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	47,385	9,193	59,886	12,418	12,501	3,225	......	......
2.—Firewood	31,158	2,012	28,977	2,414	......	402	2,181	......
3.—Indigo seed	39,511	13,133	29,065	6,367	......	......	10,446	6,766
4.—Oil-cake	67,848	13,426	82,144	15,404	14,296	1,978	......	......
5.—Paints and colours	30,213	8,053	7,353	3,853	......	......	22,860	4,200
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	63,970	20,120	50,682	16,630	......	......	13,288	3,490
7.—Wooden articles	15,775	6,386	19,127	6,301	3,352	......	......	85
8.—Others	10,49,375	2,53,247	7,29,353	2,31,070	......	......	3,20,022	22,177
Total ...	1,67,28,272	33,32,694	1,83,24,400	39,30,118	15,96,128	6,06,424	......	......
Military stores	13,120	21,615	26,908	32,300	13,788	10,685	......	......
Coal for railway	11,91,938	97,293	11,76,655	99,283	......	1,990	15,283	......
Railway materials	14,28,640	54,148	15,78,635	50,567	1,49,995	......	......	3,581
Live-stock	......	17,167	......	20,215	......	3,048	......	......
Total ...	1,93,61,970	35,22,617	2,11,06,598	41,41,483	17,44,628	6,18,566	......	......

C. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 8th May 1900.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of February 1900 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	303	5	......	......	308	......	308	......
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	11,228	12,410	8,711	12,602	23,638	21,313	2,375	.....
Cotton, raw	2	214	8	1,055	216	1,063	......	847
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	153	......	334	......	153	334	......	181
Ditto, Indian	197	126	218	120	323	338	......	15
Piece-goods, European	1,867	13	2,588	6	1,880	2,594	......	714
Ditto, Indian	31	8	33	......	39	32	7	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	13	......	......	......	13	......	13	......
Drugs—								
Intoxicating other than opium ...	......	8	......	......	8	......	8	......
Non-intoxicating								
Medicinal preparations	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	48	3	56	86	51	142	......	91
Dyes and Tans—								
Al (Morinda citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alizarine and Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	20	3	42	......	23	42	......	19
Indigo	......	3	......	......	3	......	3	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tanning barks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric	14	63	5	352	77	357	......	280
Others	24	......	23	......	24	23	1	......
Fodder—								
Oil-cake	35	271	......	......	306	......	306	......
Hay, straw and grass	607	1,127	......	......	1,734	......	1,734	......
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	301	331	......	......	632	......	632	......
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse	1,047	15,078	1,176	3,627	16,125	4,803	11,322	......
Jawar and bajra	......	2	......	......	2	......	2	......
Rice in the husk	3,620	9,118	2,933	8,442	12,738	11,375	1,363	......
Do. not in the husk	8,376	19,696	7,647	6,990	28,072	14,637	13,435	......
Wheat	29	35	14	23	64	44	22	......
Do. flour	68	2	......	......	70	......	70	......
Others	35	56	24	29	91	53	38	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	24	583	25	1,061	607	1,086	......	479
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Raw	1	46	2	68	47	70	......	23
Horns	1	6	......	......	7	......	7	......
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	......	17						
			136	9,648	14,961	9,784	5,177	......
Jute—								
Raw	16	14,928						
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,134	524	501	838	1,658	1,339	319	......
Lac	......	118	......	164	118	164	......	46
Leather—								
Unwrought	3	......	34	......	3	34	......	31
Wrought, excepting boots and shoes ...								
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	21	1	20	11	22	31	......	9
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	5	......	3	......	5	3	2	......
Wine	69	......	66	3	69	69	......	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer.	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Do., wrought	155	91	121	131	246	252	......	6
Copper, unwrought	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Do., wrought	2	......	17	6	2	23	......	21
Iron and steel — cast	41	2	37	18	43	55	...	12
Iron and steel — unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron and steel — wrought	1,002	81	1,215	44	1,083	1,259	......	176
Iron and steel — manufactures	340	49	498	83	389	581	......	192
Others	174	24	295	41	198	336	......	138
Oils—								
Kerosine	10,393	85	8,314	72	10,478	8,386	2,092	......
Castor	16	......	5	......	16	5	11	......
Cocoanut	80	......	78	......	80	78	2	......
Mustard and rape	155	4	155	10	159	165	......	6
Others	46	16	59	......	62	59	3	......
Oilseeds—								
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Linseed	......	1,900	......	398	1,900	398	1,502	......
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rape and mustard	104	2,917	60	1,097	3,021	1,157	1,864	......
Til or jinjili	......	33	......	......	33	......	33	......
Others	......	43	......	......	43	......	43	......
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and pasteboard	161	293	141	284	454	425	29	......
Provisions—								
Dried fruits and nuts	6	......	10	......	6	10	......	4
Ghee	56	9	97	1	65	98	......	33
Others	439	57	960	800	496	1,760	......	1,264

STAPLES.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotive, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	3	... ..	... ..	3	......	3
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	..	10	... ..	......	10	.....	10	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	178	11	228	7	189	235	... ..	46
Others	424	54	807	155	478	962	....	484
Salt	3,890	127	4,380	52	4,017	4,432	... .	415
Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
Saltpetre	5	......	2	......	5	2	3	......
Other saline substances	29	17	... ..	......	46	......	46	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Indian	......	18	... ..	15	18	15	3	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.. ...	... .	...	...	......	... ..	.. ...	.. ...
Indian	..	......	.... .	....	... ..	. ...	......	..
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	542	204	321	1,062	746	1,823	.....	577
Cardamoms	......	79	.... .	25	79	25	54	......
Chillies	282	6	235	17	288	252	36	......
Ginger	2	121	4	133	123	137	......	14
Pepper	45	......	40	.. ..	45	40	5	......
Others	99	83	109	71	182	180	2	......
Stone and lime	867	2,239	1,019	606	3,106	2,225	881	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	272	4	302	......	276	302	......	26
Unrefined—								
Sugar	817	357	1,627	1,010	2,404	2,637	... ..	233
Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce.	856	374						
Tea—								
Foreign	......	. ...	.. ...	... .	..	... ..	.. ...	......
Indian	5	25	5	69	30	74	... .	44
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	95	712	91	740	807	831	....	24
Manufactured—								
Cigars	13	......	9	.....	13	9	4	.....
Other sorts								
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	338	262	334	129	769	463	306	......
Manufactures	140	29						
Wool—								
Raw	...	124	.. ...	271	124	271	...	147
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	1	......	7	.....	1	7	... ..	6
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	5,074	1,861	6,160	3,617	6,935	9,777	....	2,842
Total ..	56,497	87,166	52,944	56,034	143,663	108,978	44,134	9,449

HARPRASAD DAS,
for *Offg. Examiner of Accounts.*

CALCUTTA, *the 1st May 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	354,656	3,40,126 5 0	54,08,188 0	10,17,478 8 0	27,634 0 0	13,85,238 13 0	9[illegible],392	196,891	295,78[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	185 3 10	......	554 2 2	15 0 10	754 6 10	......	......	......
For previous 15 6/7 weeks of half-year	5,571,885*	59,01,625 6 0*	8,23,41,312 0†	1,64,22,170 9 0	4,44,736 0 0‡	2,27,68,531 15 0	1,601,742§	3,194,518§	4,796,260
Total for 16 6/7 weeks ...	5,926,541	62,41,751 11 0	8,77,49,500 0	1,74,39,649 1 0	4,72,370 0 0	2,41,53,770 12 0	1,701,134	3,390,909	§5,092,043
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	363,115½	3,31,837 5 11	52,17,921 10	9,90,203 0 5	31,872 1 6	13,53,912 7 10	92,277	187,311	279,588
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	193 11 1	......	577 15 8	18 9 8	790 4 5	....	.	.....
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year ...	5,755,755	61,68,877 12 1	7,91,94,473 30	1,49,55,303 15 10	3,95,161 10 9	2,15,19,343 6 8	1,633,602	2,886,073	4,519,675

* Deducted No. of passengers 4,543 and Rs. 8,714 }
† Added Mds. 27,450 „ deducted „ 5,223 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th March 1900.
‡ Deducted „ 5,360 }
§ Audited figures up to 17th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	31,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,8[illegible]3	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ .	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,168	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ..	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th „ ..	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495	4 6 10
1,836·79	Ditto 24th „ ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,605	9,85,659	31,504	13,98,511	761	302,490	4 10 0
1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	334,912	3,65,320	52,46,996	10,02,808	26,965	13,95,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
1,836·15	Ditto 7th April .	335,879	3,87,561	52,88,717	9,92,613	25,224	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,204	9,87,056	25,518	13,31,789	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	Ditto 21st „	340,098	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,90,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,530	4 10 2
1,836·15	Ditto 28th „	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11[illegible]
	Totals up to date .	5,926,541	62,41,751	8,77,49,500	1,74,39,649	4,72,370	2,41,53,770	808	5,092,043	4 11 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,82,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	250,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,40,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,[illegible]6	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	2[illegible]3,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ..	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,308	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ..	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,200	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	13,98,371	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ..	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ .	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,086	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,302	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,652	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,303	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,504	3,31,692	44,49,633	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,855	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ..	363,115*	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,588	4 13 6
	Totals up to date ...	5,755,755	61,68,877	7,91,94,474	1,49,55,304	3,95,162	2,15,19,343	739	4,519,675	4 12 2

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 18,857	(a) 4,945 5 0	34,734 20	1,018 2 0	8 0 0	5,971 7 0	1,008	180	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	222 7 5	......	45 12 0	0 5 9	268 9 11	......	......	......
For previous 15 6/7 weeks of half-year	* 404,684	* 1,03,938 11 0	† 5,84,458 20	† 16,269 10 0	‡ 150 0 0	1,20,358 5 0	§ 16,881	§ 3,566	20,447
Total for 16 6/7 weeks ...	423,541	1,08,884 0 0	6,19,193 0	17,287 12 0	158 0 0	1,26,329 12 0	17,889	3,746	21,635
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,213½	5,744 3 11	14,870 30	638 7 0	6 13 3	6,389 8 2	1,069	119	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	258 6 5	......	28 11 6	0 4 11	287 6 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year	435,161	1,11,302 14 7	3,08,052 30	11,372 5 0	170 15 3	1,22,906 2 10	18,526	2,231	20,747

(a) The decrease is chiefly in outward passenger traffic.
* Added No. of passengers 1,144 and Rs. 209 }
† Ditto Mds. 25,370 „ „ 149 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th March 1900.
‡ Ditto „ 10 }
§ Audited figures up to 17th March 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January ..	19,749	4,6.5	14,187	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th " ..	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd February ...	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,189	7 0 6
* 22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	23,932	5,596	34,293	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd March ..	36,442	9,963	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ..	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	28,548	5,802	63,650	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	22,188	5,448	47,836	1,365	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11 10
22·23	Ditto 31st " ...	22,422	5,661	45,745	1,276	8	6,948	313	1,188	5 13 7
22·23	Ditto 7th April ...	30,552	8,876	36,494	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5 8
22·23	Ditto 14th " ..	47,615	14,276	34,242	834	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4 7
22·23	Ditto 21st " ...	2?,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
22·23	Ditto 28th " ...	18,957	4,945	31,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
	Totals up to date ...	423,541	1,08,884	6,19,193	17,287	158	1,26,329	337	21,035	5 13 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January ...	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th " ...	21,763	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ...	21,821	5,245	18,384	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,248	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th " ...	29,7?4	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ...	27,148	6,632	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,189	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	38,031	10,615	18,414	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	Ditto 18th " ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	Ditto 25th " ...	22,312	5,502	29,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	Ditto 1st April ..	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	Ditto 8th " ...	31,550	9,343	16,0?6	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	Ditto 15th " ...	40,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	Ditto 22nd " ..	20,423	5,072	10,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	Ditto 29th " ...	24,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,189	5 6 1
	Totals up to date ...	435,161	1,11,363	3,08,953	11,372	171	1,22,906	326	20,747	5 14 9

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC. Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC. Coaching receipts.	MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. Weight carried.	MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. Coaching.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. Merchandise.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,996	17,567 2 0	62,274 10	9,602 9 0	64 0 0	27,233 11 0	7,639	2,537	10,176
Or per mile of railway	...	108 4 5	......	59 3 0	0 6 4	167 13 9	......	... ..	...
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	*278,434	*2,54,506 1 0	†13,94,601 20	†1,72,733 5 0	‡1,069 0 0	4,28,308 6 0	§119,739	§46,839	166,578
Total for 166 weeks ...	296,430	2,72,073 3 0	14,56,875 30	1,82,335 14 0	1,133 0 0	4,55,542 1 0	127,378	49,376	176,754
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,244	17,372 15 4	67,759 10	10,211 1 4	52 13 6	27,616 14 2	7,209	3,179	10,388
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	108 15 4	......	62 15 0	0 5 3	170 3 7	......	......	...
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year	330,176	2,85,266 11 5	14,97,495 30	1,81,877 5 6	1,286 15 9	4,68,431 0 8	120,724	61,880	182,604

* Added No. of passengers 428 and deducted Rs. 583 }
† Do. Mds. 29,976 and " 127 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Do. Re. 1 } March 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 17th March 1900

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January	28,523	20,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	10,404	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th January ..	11,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	Ditto 27th " .	14,124	10,428	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,096	2 2 3
*162·24	Ditto 3rd February .	14,684	11,937	86,778	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,268	2 1 6
*162·24	Ditto 10th "	16,269	13,157	1,19,384	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	Ditto 17th "	16,755	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,186	2 5 7
*162·24	Ditto 24th "	16,631	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,208	2 7 4
*162·24	Ditto 3rd March	17,388	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	Ditto 10th " ..	20,?54	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,008	2 9 10
*162·24	Ditto 17th " ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,389	2 6 6
162·24	Ditto 24th " ...	18,117	18,804	96,336	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0 5
162·24	Ditto 31st " ..	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7 6
162·24	Ditto 7th April ...	22,177	22,159	71,437	10,060	64	32,293	199	10,512	3 1 2
162·24	Ditto 14th " ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,014	2 9 1
162·24	Ditto 21st " ..	19,528	18,120	60,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
162·24	Ditto 28th " ...	17,996	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	2 10 10
	Totals up to date ...	296,430	2,72,073	14,56,876	1,82,336	1,133	4,55,542	167	1,76,754	2 9 3

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. ***1899.***

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earning.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,453	170	48,833	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	Ditto 28th „ ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,470	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	Ditto 4th February ..	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	Ditto 11th „ ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	Ditto 18th „ ..	18,935	14,872	69,009	9,803	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	Ditto 25th „ ..	19,741	16,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	Ditto 4th March ...	20,185	17,123	73,710	7,808	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	Ditto 11th „ ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	Ditto 18th „ ...	21,330	20,109	82,078	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	Ditto 25th „ ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,593	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	Ditto 1st April ...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	Ditto 8th „ .	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	60	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	Ditto 15th „ ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
162·24	Ditto 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,379	2 10 2
162·24	Ditto 29th „ ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	*2 10 6
	Totals up to date ...	330,176	2,85,267	14,97,496	1,81,877	1,287	4,68,431	170	182,604	2 9 1

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,034	6,184 9 0	65,124 30	4,700 10 0	19 0 0	10,904 3 0	1,554	966	2,520
Or per mile of railway	.. ...	78 8 5	......	59 10 11	0 3 10	138 7 2	......	... ..	...
For previous 15⁴⁄₇ weeks of half-year	185,829*	97,626 9 0*	8,74,319 30†	64,757 8 0†	357 0 0	1,62,741 1 0	24,817‡	12,342‡	37,159
Total for 16⁴⁄₇ weeks ...	197,863	1,03,811 2 0	9,39,444 20	69,458 2 0	376 0 0	1,73,645 4 0	26,371	13,308	39,679
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	. ..	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	...

* Added number of passengers 564 and deducted Rs. 75 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th March 1900.
† Deducted Mds. 13,214 and „ 798 }

‡ Audited figures up to 17th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January	10,310	9,090	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,896	4,425	60,858	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
*78·83	Ditto 27th „ ...	10,125	4,975	60,003	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
*78·76	Ditto 3rd February ...	10,625	5,159	56,305	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
*78·76	Ditto 10th „ ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
*78·76	Ditto 17th „ ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
*78·76	Ditto 24th „ ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
*78·76	Ditto 3rd March ...	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
*78·76	Ditto 10th „ ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
*78·76	Ditto 17th „ ...	10,993	5,706	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0 10
78·76	Ditto 24th „ ...	10,668	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,335	4 8 0
78·76	Ditto 31st „ ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,799	150	2,803	4 15 11
78·76	Ditto 7th April ...	12,815	8,166	60,640	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4 9
78·76	Ditto 14th „ ...	12,082	7,122	67,188	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 9 0
78·76	Ditto 21st „ ...	11,602	6,333	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,760	3 11 0
78·76	Ditto 28th „ ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
	Totals up to date ...	197,863	1,03,811	9,39,445	69,458	376	1,73,645	131	39,679	4 6 0

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. ***1899.***

* Audited.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th May 1900 on‡ 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	239,970	1,13,700 0 0	6,75,490 0	1,00,580 0 0	6,460 0 0	2,29,740 0 0	35,600	35,551	71,151
Or per mile of railway ...	285	135 0 0	802 0	130 0 0	1 0 0*	266 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year†	3,666,213	18,40,610 0 0	1,79,94,392 0	25,29,685 0 0	3,30,926 0 0	47,01,221 0 0	603,014	656,317	1,259,331
Total for 18 weeks ..	3,906,183	19,54,310 0 0	1,86,69,882 0	26,30,265 0 0	3,37,386 0 0	49,30,961 0 0	638,014	691,868	1,330,482
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	219,120	94,902 0 0	8,59,454 0	1,32,968 0 0	8,546 0 0	2,36,416 0 0	35,706	37,042	73,348
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	272	131 0 0	878 0	133 0 0	2 0 0	206 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,799,381	18,09,120 0 0	1,73,10,927 0	22,91,481 0 0	3,26,280 0 0	44,26,381 0 0	630,120	636,035	1,266,155

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 10th March 1900.
‡ Increase is due to the opening of Raja Bhatkhawa Station.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th May 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	26,720	7,660 0 0	13,100 0	1,300 0 0	130 0 0	9,090 0 0	2,520	1,312	3,832
Or per mile of railway	311	89 0 0	152 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	106 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	409,450	1,30,512 0 0	4,13,995 0	39,916 0 0	5,573 0 0	1,76,001 0 0	39,180	24,671	63,851
Total for 18 weeks ..	436,170	1,38,172 0 0	4,27,095 0	41,216 0 0	5,703 0 0	1,85,091 0 0	41,700	25,983	67,683
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,671	7,168 0 0	27,418 0	2,639 0 0	91 0 0	9,898 0 0	2,549	1,785	4,334
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	83 0 0	319 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	441,059	1,35,513 0 0	6,89,486 0	58,183 0 0	4,332 0 0	1,98,057 0 0	44,076	32,557	76,633

* Audited up to 10th March 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th May 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,910	1,140 0 0	4,410 0	580 0 0	70 0 0	1,790 0 0	220	930	(a)1,150
Or per mile of railway	58	34 0 0	133 0	18 0 0	......	*52 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year†	35,726	17,147 0 0	1,32,603 0	12,649 0 0	2,462 0 0	32,258 0 0	3,634	15,278	18,912
Total for 18 weeks ...	37,636	18,287 0 0	1,37,013 0	13,229 0 0	2,532 0 0	34,048 0 0	3,854	10,208	20,062
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,822	664 0 0	6,962 0	606 0 0	137 0 0	1,469 0 0	294	478	772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year * ...	54	20 0 0	206 0	20 0 0	......	40 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,505	9,988 0 0	1,22,999 0	11,078 0 0	2,608 0 0	23,732 0 0	3,430	12,679	16,109

(a) Includes ballast train-miles 520.
* Excluding ferry earning.
† Audited up to 10th March 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th April 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	30,851	12,168 0 0	94,325 0	7,241 0 0	12,818 0 0	32,227 0 0	4,550	2,971	7,521
r per mile of railway	233	94 0 0†	679 0	52 0 0	92 0 0	238 0 0	......	......	----
or previous 16 weeks of half-year*	538,894	2,12,602 0 0	14,85,639 0	1,11,899 0 0	31,747 0 0	3,56,248 0 0	73,748	48,358	122,106
Total for 17 weeks ...	569,245	2,24,770 0 0	15,79,964 0	1,19,140 0 0	44,565 0 0	3,88,475 0 0	78,298	51,329	129,627
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	31,127	11,111 0 0	71,286 0	4,806 0 0	12,205 0 0	28,122 0 0	5,474	2,146	7,620
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	249	89 0 0	570 0	38 0 0	98 0 0	225 0 0	......	......	----
otal to corresponding date of previous year	578,197	2,27,118 0 0	11,21,061 0	77,837 0 0	50,165 0 0	3,55,120 0 0	84,445	40,316	124,761

* Audited up to week ending 17th March 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th May 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
otal traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	166,010	66,750(b)	8,13,370	(b)1,16,500	15,640	(b)1,98,890	27,116	(c)32,859	59,975
r per mile of railway (d) ...	143·36	57·64	676·68	96·92	13·01	167·57	......	......	......
or previous 16⅗ weeks of half-year (e)	2,379,955	9,85,646	1,23,98,870	16,66,923	2,74,553	29,27,122	462,565	548,640	1,011,205
Total for 17⅗ weeks ...	2,545,965	10,52,396	1,32,12,240	17,83,423	2,90,193	31,26,012	489,681	581,499	1,071,180
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	172,671	63,919	7,49,165	1,07,475	18,031	1,89,425	25,815	(f)37,651	63,466
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	159·59	59·07	692·39	99·33	16·67	175·07	......	......	......
otal to corresponding date of previous year	2,286,283	9,33,109	1,17,53,578	15,33,502	3,15,680	27,82,401	414,997	535,742	950,739

(a) Hajipur to Bachwara—44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,496 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th March 1900.
(f) " 5,070 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 5th May 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
otal traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,242	195	11,878	393	26	614	156	96	252
r per mile of railway	69·00	10·83	659·89	21·83	1·45	34·11	......	......	...
or previous 16⅗ weeks of half-year(a)	21,470	4,034	1,58,423	5,544	158	9,736	2,736	1,548	4,284
Total for 17⅗ weeks ...	22,712	4,229	1,70,301	5,937	184	10,350	2,892	1,644	4,536
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,144	241	8,803	218	14	473	776	160	936
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63·56	13·40	489·06	12·13	0·74	26·27	......	......	...
otal to corresponding date of previous year	10,208	2,315	85,110	2,524	59	4,898	3,943	2,085	6,028

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th March 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,054	327 10 1	10,988	395 9 0	10 0 0	(a)733 3 1	160	92	252
Or per mile of railway	108·56	18 3 3	160·44	21 15 7	0 8 11	40 11 9	......	......	......
For previous 7⅔ weeks of half-year	10,409	1,903 7 7	65,993	1,933 2 0	59 9 0	3,896 2 7	1,250	730	1,980
Total for 8⅔ weeks ...	12,363	2,231 1 8	76,981	2,328 11 0	69 9 0	4,629 5 8	1,410	822	2,232
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	704	184 12 9	3,753	81 0 0	4 8 0	270 4 9	205	83	288
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	39·11	10 4 3	208·50	4 8 0	0 4 0	15 0 3	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	704	184 12 9	3,753	81 0 0	4 8 0	270 4 9	205	83	288

(a) Figures of the corresponding period were for 4 days only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 10th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P	Mds.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,491	294 9 4	10,699	642 11 0	6 6 0	943 10 4	175	113	288
Or per mile of railway	82 83	16 5 10	594·39	35 11 4	0 5 8	52 6 10	......	......	...
For previous 8⅔ weeks of half-year	12,363	2,231 1 8	76,981	2,328 11 0	69 9 0	4,629 5 8	1,410	822	2,232
Total for 9⅔ weeks ...	13,854	2,525 11 0	87,680	2,971 6 0	75 15 0	5,573 0 0	1,585	935	2,520
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	1,218	296 6 10	3,306	112 6 0	4 8 0	413 4 10	406	98	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	67·67	16 7 6	183·67	6 3 11	0 4 0	22 15 5	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,922	481 3 7	7,059	193 6 0	9 0 0	683 9 7	611	181	792

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th April 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,977	18,788 0 0	2,03,075 0	12,641 0 0	2,002 0 0	33,431 0 0	3,054	8,044	12,598
Or per mile of railway	75·70	47·44	464·70	28·93	4·58	80·95	9·98	19·76	29·76
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	513,043	3,20,133 0 0	29,31,694 0	1,99,341 0 0	14,077 0 0	5,31,751 0 0	56,027	119,571	176,498
Total for 17 weeks* ...	543,020	3,39,921 0 0	31,34,769 0	2,11,982 0 0	16,079 0 0	5,65,182 0 0	60,881	128,215	189,096
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,965	17,237 0 0	2,73,403 0	10,529 0 0	1,957 0 0	29,716 0 0	3,788	9,003	12,791
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	73·14	43·53	631·42	24·30	4·52	72·35	9·57	20·70	30·36
Total to corresponding date of previous year	556,208	3,72,443 0 0	44,96,876 0	1,82,702 0 0	13,222 0 0	5,68,367 0 0	65,098	147,959	213,057

* Includes audited figures for week ended 10th March 1900.

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No. 18 of 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th April, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rain at Sadar 1·84, Kalna 2·04, Katwa ·39, Raniganj 2·14. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.*
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·60, Rampur Hat 0·19. Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of fields going on. Rinderpest reported from Mayureshwar, Muraroi, Nalhati, and Dubrajpur. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·36, Vishnupur 1·76. Weather hot and generally cloudy with occasional storms. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·65, Contai 0·52, Tamluk 0·51, Ghatal 1·50. Harvesting of *boro* commenced. Prospect of *boro* good. Ploughing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Contai	15	
Tamluk	12¾	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·41, Serampore 1·14, Jahanabad 1·48. Ploughing for jute and paddy is going on. Common rice sells at 13 seers 13 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34, Ulubaria ·72. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for *aus*, *aman*, and jute. Harvesting of *boro* in Ulubaria continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Barasat ·13, Basirhat ·18, Diamond Harbour ·36. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. The recent rain has done much good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	16	
Basirhat	...	...	...	16	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·03, Kushtia 0·95, Meherpur 3·79, Chuadanga 3·12, Ranaghat 0·82. Weather seasonable. Lands being cultivated for ensuing crops. Sowing of *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Kushtia	...	...	...	16	
Meherpur	...	...	...	12½	
Chuadanga	...	...	...	13	
Ranaghat	...	...	...	12 5/16	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·25, Kandi 0·55. Weather hot. Harvesting of wheat and barley finished. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. More rain wanted. Prospects of *til* good. Cow-pox reported from Barwan thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	14½	
Kandi	...	...	...	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·01, Jhenida 0·93, Magura 1·87, Narail 1·79, Bangaon 0·60. Weather gloomy. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	15	
Narail	...	...	...	15	
Bangaon	...	...	...	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39, Bagerhat 0·93, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Cultivation of land for both *aus* and *aman* paddy going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·1, Nator ·53. More rain wanted. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* paddy in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·06. Rain badly needed for jute and *aus* crops. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee at Sadar and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Alipur Duars 6·70. Days hot and sultry. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute germinated. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from subdivision. Price of common rice steady.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 0·46, Kurseong 0·02, Siliguri 0·22. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Wheat and barley being harvested; *bhutta* being sown. *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being sown. Sugarcane being planted. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Kalimpong 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Kurigram ·56, Gaibanda ·25. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·90. *Aus* and jute are being sown everywhere. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·60, Sirajganj 0·57. Weather partially cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects excellent. Prices unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Manikganj 1·01, Munshiganj 1·07, Narainganj 1·44. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·28, Jamalpur 2·35, Netrokona 1·07, Kishoreganj 4·44, Tangail 2·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *boro* and *china* going on. Sowing of *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good except in parts of Ghatail outpost in Tangail subdivision. Price of common rice 17 seers a rupee at Sadar and 16½ seers at subdivisions.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·50, Goalundo 1·40, Madaripur 1·81. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·57. Weather overcast. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers a rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·10, Brahmanbaria 3·11, Chandpur ·16. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* and sowing of paddy and jute nearly completed. Insect-pests reported last week disappearing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·16, Feni 2·90. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·59. Prospects of standing crops fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still going on. Cotton flowering. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·47, Jahanabad 0·71, Aurangabad ·05. Sugarcane being irrigated and doing well. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Threshing of *rabi* nearly finished. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops almost finished. Standing crops doing well. Price of common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks and of *makai* 14 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, against 13 seers 13 chitaks and 19 seers 8 chitaks, normal prices, respectively.

Champaran.—Rain at Motihari ·01, Bettiah ·06, Bagaha ·23, Barharwa ·08. *Kodo* and early rice being sown and lands being prepared for *bhadoi*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11½ and 15½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sitamarhi ·06. Preparation of lands going on for the next crops. *Dhan* and *mung* are being sown in places. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 15 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 16 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Sowing of paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·23, Begusarai nil, Jamui 0·25. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy with hailstorms and variable high wind. *Rabi* crops being threshed. Sowing of *boro* paddy and gathering of *mahua* going on. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12¾	per rupee.
Begusarai	13	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. It is wanted for *mung* and *dhan* in low lands, and for indigo. *Rabi* harvesting and *mahua* gathering completed. Sugarcane growing well. Cattle-disease in Banka and Katoria thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather hot with easterly wind. *Bhadoi* and jute sowing in progress. Rain wanted badly. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Gajol ·32, Shibgunge ·09. Chanchal—not received. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* sowing approaching completion. Rain wanted. *Boro* paddy coming into ear. Cattle-disease reported from Gumashtapur. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·28. Weather hot and cloudy at times. No crops on the ground except sugarcane, which is doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara and Rajmahal. Average price of rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jajpur 1·43, Kendrapara 0·19, Banki 0·13. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco in progress. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	14	7	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34. Threshing of *sarad* and ploughing continue. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* being reaped. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 16½, 14, and 18 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Kamarda, Jellasore, and Balasore circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·28. Weather hot and cloudy. Water-supply scanty. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·62, Khurda nil. Weather seasonable, occasionally cloudy. Lands being ploughed for *sarad* crop. *Dalua* being harvested. Sugar-cane, cotton, and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works in Tua, Mallud, and Chabiskud going on. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	chs.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Khurda	14	12	
Interior	14	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Giridih 0·15. Weather seasonable. Collection of *mahua* finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 11½ seers, and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 2·90. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 9¾ seers, and in the interior 9½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened in 23 places. Number at work on last day for which returns are available—men 990, women 556, children 431; total 1,977.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·81. Weather hot. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water still sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 10½ seers, *makai* 12⅝ seers, barley 14⅝ seers, gram 12⅝ seers, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 23⅝ seers. Test-works going on in Mahuadanr and Balumath thanas; average daily attendance—men 601, women 52, children 32.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·68, Gobindpur ·92. Weather stormy and cloudy with hot intervals. Prospects of crops on ground practically none now. *Mahua* an

average crop. Mango about 85 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Rajganj, Topchanchi, Tundi, and Jharia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 2·59. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at 10 seers in Chaibassa, and near the railway in Dhalbhum the general price is 16 seers. Average price 13 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week all over the Province excepting a few districts in Bihar. In Chota Nagpur especially the fall was heavy. More rain is still wanted in Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Malda. Ploughing of lands is still going on and sowing of *aus* and jute is in progress. Sugarcane is growing well. In Burdwan, Bankura, and Balasore it is being transplanted. There is plenty of fodder, but scarcity of water is still reported from Angul and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. Cases of cattle-disease still continue in some districts. The price of common rice has risen in 19 districts, fallen in 4, and is stationary in the rest. Test-works are going on in Puri, Ranchi, and Palamau. Number at work in Ranchi on last day for which returns are available—men 990, women 556, children 431; total 1,977. The average daily attendance in Palamau is reported to be men 601, women 52, and children 32.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st May, 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th April 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. April	22nd	145·5	7·7	29·778	86·1	92·9	13·1	79·8	80·0	0·913	77·4	76	SSW ...	198	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	23rd	146·4	8·8	·701	86 9	95·9	14·7	81·2	80·7	·963	78·2	76	SW SSW and S ...	292	0·01	Partially cloudy, d, t, <, /.
,,	24th	150·4	6·4	·747	85·3	93·6	15·4	78·2	78·0	·865	74·3	71	SSW and S ...	236	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	25th	151·6	5·6	·841	86·0	94·7	17·3	77·4	79·4	·916	76·6	74	SSW and variable	176	,,	Partially cloudy, o, t, <.
,,	26th	149·6	8·8	·883	83·9	94·7	22·5	72·2	77·3	·849	74·3	73	SSW and variable	107	0·28	Partially cloudy, o, d, t, < p, /.
,,	27th	150·4	7·8	·249	84·9	93·9	18·5	75·4	76 6	·805	72·7	67	SW by W and variable.	123	0·02	Partially cloudy, o, d.
,,	28th	118·6	Nil	·817	82·1	87·4	10·2	77·2	75·0	·774	71·5	71	SW by S and SSW	56	Nil	Cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·803
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·730
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	45·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	89·8
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·5
The extreme variation of temperature	23·7
The maximum temperature	95·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	18
	%
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th April 1900	0·31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·89
The total fall from 1st January to 28th April 1900	3·62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	4·63

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 30th April 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 29th April 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	312	72,245	1,177	512	96,860	1,659
Jute	8	4,650	44	17	13,400	174
Firewood	27	22,650	339	71	56,050	840
Other articles	437	1,37,420	1,615	809	2,10,950	2,770
Total ...	784	2,36,965	3,175	1,409	3,77,260	5,443

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of February 1900, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
pparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	5	1	.	.....	6	.....	6	......
oal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,379	116	2,148	94	2,495	2,242	253	......
otton, raw ...	......	3	1	......	3	1	2	......
otton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	31	......	42	......	31	42	......	11
Ditto, Indian ...	......	......	3	1	......	4	......	4
Piece-goods, European ...	65	......	147	......	65	147	......	82
Ditto, Indian ...	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chemicals excepting saltpetre ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
rugs—								
Intoxicating, other than opium ...	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Medical preparations ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
yes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric ...	......	3	5	3	3	8	......	5
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia) ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tanning Barks ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
odder—								
Oil-cake ...	16	62	......	......	78	......	78	......
Hay, straw and grass ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Fruits and vegetables, fresh ...	814	212	......	......	1,026	......	1,026	......
rain and Pulse—								
Wheat ...	......	1	1	......	1	1	......	......
Rice in the husk ...	58	139	43	20	197	63	134	......
Do. not in the husk ...	14	5,417	5	1,617	5,431	1,622	3,809	......
Jawar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	65	1,938	52	282	2,003	334	1,669	......
Wheat flour ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	1	16	......	......	17	......	17	......
ides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned, Raw ...	......	31	......	100	31	100	......	69
Skins of sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned, Raw ...	......	8	......	......	8	......	8	......
orns—								
emp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute	......	18	......	......	18	......	18	......
ute—								
Raw ...	6	211	24	91	217	115	102	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	104	......	31	4	104	35	69	......
ac—								
Leather—								
Unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wrought excepting boots and shoes ...	3	......	8	......	3	8	......	5
iquors—								
Ale and beer ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wine ...	2	......	2	......	2	2	......	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
etals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	7	5	6	7	12	13	......	1
Iron and steel—								
Cast ...	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Unwrought ...	4	......	......	......	4	......	4	......
Wrought ...	10	......	13	......	10	13	......	3
Manufactures ...	3	......	8	......	3	8	......	5
Others ...	10	30	26	33	40	59	......	19
ils—								
Kerosine ...	85	21	82	22	106	104	2	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut ...	9	......	16	......	9	16	......	7
Mustard and rape ...	42	......	42	......	42	42	......	......
Others ...	1	......	4	......	1	4	......	3
Seeds—								
Linseed ...	......	386	......	83	386	33	353	......
Rape and mustard ...	16	120	14	10	136	24	112	......
Til or jinjili ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Poppy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	11	......	......	11	......	11	......
Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
aper and Pasteboard ...	7	2	13	......	9	16	......	7
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	4	......		......	4	6	......	2
Dried fruits and nuts ...	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Others ...	17	11	895	297	28	1,192	......	1,164

Articles.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	312	......	320	21	312	341	......	29
Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	252	1	863	252	864	......	612
Pepper	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	10	65	19	38	75	46	27	......
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	9	1	......	10	......	10
Stone and lime	81	14	24	14	95	38	57	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	5	......	37	......	5	37	......	32
Unrefined—								
Sugar	38	349	41	276	387	317	70	......
Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery, and other saccharine produce.	......	35	......	......	35	......	35	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	3	......	......	3	......	3
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	7	4	14	8	11	22	......	11
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	82	12	29	......	94	29	65	......
Manufactures	5	3	......	......	8	......	8	......
Wool, raw—								
Manufactured—								
Ballast stone	......	......	254	......	......	254	......	254
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts of manufactures	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	416	161	185	130	577	315	262	......
Total ...	4,740	9,657	4,575	3,966	14,397	8,541	8,201	2,345

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th April 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.					Other earnings, including ferry.			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	185,458	1,02,054	0	0	8,39,247	0	1,10,492	0	0	6,100	0	0	2,18,046	0	0	34,578	34,424	69,002
Or per mile of railway ...	223	123	0	0	1,009	0	133	0	0	*1	0	0	*257	0	0	......	......	......
For previous 14 weeks of half-year† ...	2,986,846	15,07,634	0	0	1,47,50,469	0	21,32,272	0	0	2,51,606	0	0	38,91,512	0	0	498,990	549,873	1,048,863
Total for 15 weeks	3,172,304	16,09,688	0	0	1,55,89,716	0	22,42,764	0	0	2,57,706	0	0	41,10,158	0	0	533,568	584,296	1,117,864
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	187,136	83,518	0	0	8,75,372	0	1,10,272	0	0	8,324	0	0	2,02,114	0	0	35,605	35,636	71,241
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	225	100	0	0	1,050	0	132	0	0	2	0	0	234	0	0	.....	...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,168,891	15,26,529	0	0	1,43,17,912	0	18,97,984	0	0	2,37,110	0	0	36,61,632	0	0	524,183	525,344	1,049,527

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 17th February 1900.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st April 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.					Other earnings (including ferry).			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	200,320	1,05,390	0	0	8,03,870	0	1,19,450	0	0	7,960	0	0	2,32,800	0	0	35,290	34,890	70,180
Or per mile of railway ...	241	127	0	0	966	0	143	0	0	1	0	0*	271	0	0*	...	...	
For previous 15 weeks of half-year†	3,229,699	16,13,273	0	0	1,61,51,792	0	22,79,375	0	0	2,85,416	0	0	41,78,064	0	0	532,286	585,734	1,118,020
Total for 16 weeks ..	3,430,019	17,18,663	0	0	1,69,55,662	0	23,98,825	0	0	2,93,376	0	0	44,10,864	0	0	567,576	620,624	1,188,200
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	206,164	87,808	0	0	9,59,798	0	1,19,312	0	0	9,947	0	0	2,17,067	0	0	35,541	36,248	71,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	247	105	0	0	1,151	0	143	0	0	4	0	0	252	0	0	..	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,375,054	16,14,337	0	0	1,52,77,710	0	20,17,206	0	0	2,47,067	0	0	38,78,700	0	0	559,724	561,592	1,121,316

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 3rd March 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.					Other earnings.			Total earnings.			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,716	7,436	0	0	15,466	0	1,793	0	0	230	0	0	9,459	0	0	2,524	1,170	3,694
Or per mile of railway	264	86	0	0	180	0	21	0	0	3	0	0	110	0	0	...	..	..
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	335,898	1,08,744	0	0	3,47,722	0	34,126	0	0	4,554	0	0	1,47,424	0	0	31,420	20,804	52,224
Total for 15 weeks ...	358,614	1,16,180	0	0	3,63,188	0	35,919	0	0	4,784	0	0	1,56,883	0	0	33,944	21,974	55,918
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,067	6,665	0	0	32,292	0	1,976	0	0	313	0	0	8,954	0	0	2,450	2,046	4,496
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	245	77	0	0	375	0	23	0	0	4	0	0	104	0	0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	361,445	1,12,232	0	0	5,69,611	0	49,872	0	0	3,573	0	0	1,65,677	0	0	36,521	26,769	63,290

* Audited up to 17th February 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st April 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,067	8,977 0 0	14,139 0	1,583 0 0	213 0 0	10,773 0 0	2,524	1,160	3,684
Or per mile of railway ...	255	105 0 0	164 0	18 0 0	2 0 0	125 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	364,664	1,14,433 0 0	3,78,061 0	36,246 0 0	5,281 0 0	1,55,960 0 0	34,136	22,199	56,335
Total for 16 weeks .	386,631	1,23,410 0 0	3,92,200 0	37,829 0 0	5,494 0 0	1,66,733 0 0	36,660	23,359	60,019
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,720	8,528 0 0	30,338 0	1,924 0 0	219 0 0	10,671 0 0	2,450	1,997	4,447
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	369	99 0 0	353 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	124 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	393,165	1,20,760 0 0	5,99,949 0	51,796 0 0	3,792 0 0	1,76,348 0 0	38,971	28,766	67,737

* Audited up to 3rd March 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		* Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,502	1,014 0 0	3,483 0	994 0 0	82 0 0	2,090 0 0	230	976	(a)1,206
Or per mile of railway	75	31 0 0	105 0	30 0 0	*1 0 0	*63 0 0	......	....	......
For previous 14 weeks of half-year†	28,044	14,473 0 0	1,28,511 0	9,935 0 0	2,191 0 0	26,599 0 0	2,715	12,512	15,227
Total for 15 weeks .	30,546	15,487 0 0	1,31,994 0	10,929 0 0	2,273 0 0	28,689 0 0	2,945	13,488	16,433
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,762	606 0 0	4,156 0	453 0 0	181 0 0	1,240 0 0	270	803	1,073
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	69	24 0 0	163 0	18 0 0	......	42 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,303	7,956 0 0	1,05,723 0	9,448 0 0	2,303 0 0	10,702 0 0	2,646	10,281	12,927

(a) Includes ballast train-miles 576.
* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 40.
† Audited up to 17th February 1900.

N.B.—In approximate return for week ending 7th April 1900 against total for corresponding week of previous year in coaching receipts read 1,028 instead of 1,032, and against total to corresponding date of previous year in total earnings read 18,462 for 14,464.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st April 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	3,030	1,090 0 0	6,150 0	946 0 0	50 0 0	2,080 0 0	235	970	(a)1,205
Or per mile of railway	91	33 0 0	185 0	28 0 0	......	61 0 0*	......	......	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year†	30,628	15,084 0 0	1,25,061 0	10,889 0 0	2,287 0 0	28,269 0 0	2,964	13,495	16,459
Total for 16 weeks ...	33,658	16,174 0 0	1,31,211 0	11,829 0 0	2,337 0 0	30,349 0 0	3,199	14,465	17,664
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,648	687 0 0	3,630 0	490 0 0	109 0 0	1,286 0 0	240	958	1,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	77	20 0 0	106 0	15 0 0	.....	35 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,951	8,643 0 0	1,09,302 0	9,832 0 0	2,412 0 0	20,987 0 0	2,886	11,239	14,125

(a) Includes ballast train-miles 550.
* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 40.
† Audited up to 3rd March 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,069	10,686 0 0	77,666 0	5,947 0 0	209 0 0	16,842 0 0	4,550	3,378	7,928
Or per mile of railway ...	208	82 0 0†	559 0	43 0 0	2 0 0	127 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	476,461	1,89,219 0 0	13,48,034 0	1,01,334 0 0	31,434 0 0	3,21,987 0 0	64,786	42,134	106,920
Total for 15 weeks ...	503,530	1,99,905 0 0	14,25,700 0	1,07,281 0 0	31,643 0 0	3,38,829 0 0	69,336	45,512	114,848
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,833	9,343 0 0	59,255 0	4,201 0 0	195 0 0	13,739 0 0	5,597	2,146	7,743
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	75 0 0	474 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	519,428	2,06,253 0 0	9,80,602 0	68,410 0 0	37,911 0 0	3,12,574 0 0	73,383	36,089	109,472

* Audited up to week ending 3rd March 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st April 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	161,690	(b)64,370	8,60,470	(c)1,15,190	(b)13,960	(b)1,93,520	26,573	(d)34,959	61,532
Or per mile of railway (e)	139·63	55·59	715·97	95·83	11·61	163·03	......	......	... ..
For previous 14⅘ weeks of half-year (f)	2,045,115	8,64,645	1,06,23,676	14,08,471	2,40,974	25,14,090	409,640	477,222	886,862
Total for 15⅘ weeks ..	2,206,805	9,29,015	1,14,84,140	15,23,661	2,54,934	27,07,610	436,213	512,181	948,394
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	179,170	72,634	8,10,670	1,12,482	21,555	2,06,071	26,066	(g)33,866	59,932
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	165·59	67·13	749·23	103 96	19·92	191·01	.....	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,954,703	8,13,751	1,02,27,154	13,21,198	2,72,180	24,07,119	363,382	463,317	826,699

(a) Hajipur to Bachwara 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Decrease is due to Ram Naumi *mela* earnings included in the corresponding week of previous year. The *mela* this year was held during week ending 14th April 1900.
(c) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(d) Includes 3,790 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th February 1900.
(g) „ 4,290 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 21st April 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,147	172	11,741	474	8	654	141	111	252
Or per mile of railway	63·72	9·56	652·28	26·33	0·44	36·33	......	......	..
For previous 14⅘ weeks of half-year(a)	18,117	3,704	134,290	5,161	134	8,999	2,411	1,351	3,762
Total for 15⅘ weeks ..	19,264	3,876	146,031	5,635	142	9,653	2,552	1,462	4,014
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	878	157	11,288	469	4	630	379	(b)623	1,002
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	48·78	8·75	627·11	26·05	0·19	34·99	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,845	1,820	63,670	2,027	39	3,886	2,807	1,781	4,588

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th February 1900.
(b) „ 498 miles of ballast trains run.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,267	254 10 0	6,812	200 10 0	11 2 0	466 6 0	178	74	252
Or per mile of railway	70·39	14 2 4	378·44	11 2 4	0 9 11	25 14 7	......	......	...
For previous 3⅘ weeks of half-year	4,821	879 6 10	32,569	911 8 0	33 12 0	1,824 10 10	621	351	972
Total for 4⅘ weeks ...	6,088	1,134 0 10	39,381	1,112 2 0	44 14 0	2,291 0 10	799	425	1,224
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 10th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,304	234 11 2	10,784	315 15 0	6 6 0	557 0 2	155	97	252
Or per mile of railway	72·44	13 0 7	599·11	17 8 10	0 5 8	30 15 1	......	......	......
For previous 4⅘ weeks of half-year	6,088	1,134 0 10	39,381	1,112 2 0	44 14 0	2,291 0 10	799	425	1,224
Total for 5⅘ weeks ...	7,392	1,368 12 0	50,165	1,428 1 0	51 4 0	2,848 1 0	954	522	1,476
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,209	18,822 0 0	1,73,694 0	10,708 0 0	378 0 0	29,908 0 0	3,648	7,763	11,611
Or per mile of railway ...	73·29	47·53	397·47	24·50	0·86	72·89	9·72	17·76	27·48
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	452,341	2,79,106 0 0	2,557,634 0	1,76,052 0 0	13,803 0 0	4,68,961 0 0	48,530	102,512	151,042
Total for 15 weeks ...	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	2,731,328 0	1,86,760 0 0	14,181 0 0	4,98,869 0 0	52,378	110,275	162 653
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,491	18,085 0 0	277,080 0	10,494 0 0	281 0 0	28,860 0 0	3,678	9,960	13,638
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	69·12	45·67	667·08	25·29	0·68	71·64	9·29	24·00	33·29
Total to corresponding date of previous year	496,047	3,38,874 0 0	3,941,173 0	1,61,648 0 0	10,038 0 0	5,09,460 0 0	57,430	129,973	187,4[illegible]3

* Includes audited figures for week ending 24th February 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 14th April 1900.			Receipts for week ending 15th April 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 14th April 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 15th April 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	20,908	72·80	415	28,860	71·04	437	60,388	......	415	63,758	......	......	3,370

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st April 1900	16,731	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	12,269	0	0
Increase	4,462	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st April 1900	328	0	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	240	9	1
Increase	87	7	10
Receipts from 1st January to 21st April 1900	2,23,326	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	2,05,093	0	0
Increase	18,233	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th May, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Kalna ·64, Raniganj ·15. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	... ...	13½	
Katwa	... ...	15	
Raniganj	... ...	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·19, Rampur Hat 0·09. Weather hot and cloudy. Fields are being prepared for the season. Rinderpest reported from Muraroi, Nalhati, Mayureshwar and Dubrajpur thanas. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 13·8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·81, Vishnupur ·94. Weather hot and occasionally stormy. Ploughing going on. Transplantation of sugarcane nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·27, Contai ·50, Tamluk 0·75, Ghatal 1·79. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. Prospects of *boro* good. Harvesting of *boro* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	13	per rupee.
Contai	... ...	15	
Tamluk	... ...	12¾	
Ghatal	... ...	14	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Jahanabad ·22. Ploughing going on. Common rice sells at 13 seers 13 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Ulubaria ·54. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* at Ulubaria finished. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·59, Barasat ·03, Diamond Harbour 1·23. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	16	0	
Basirhat	15	0	
Diamond Harbour	14	8¾	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Kushtia 0·05. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus*, *aman* and jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Jangipur 0·67, Kandi 0·25. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Planting of sugarcane commenced. Prospects of *til* good. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nawada thana of Sadar and in Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows: —

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·24, Jhenida nil, Magura 1·65, Narail 1·10, Bangaon 0·97. Weather stormy. Sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	15	
Narail	15	
Bangaon ... ... -	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·44, Bagerhat nil, Satkhira 2·17. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Cultivation of land for both *aus* and *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·02, Nator ·4. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·82. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 18 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·17, Alipur Duars ·65. Weather seasonable. Jute and *bhadoi* paddy require more rain. Prospects, however, not bad. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails in places in subdivision. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 0·81, Siliguri 1·10. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Bhutta, bhadoi, chota* and *bara marua* being sown. *Terai—Bhadoi* and jute being sown. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 14 seers and at Kalimpong 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39, Gaibanda 1·40, Kurigram 1·40, Nilphamari ·05. Weather very hot. Weeding of *aus* and sowing of jute are in progress. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·51. Sowing of *aus* and jute in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·63, Sirajganj 0·15. Weather fairly cool and partially cloudy. Prospects good. *Aus* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Manikganj ·30, Munshiganj ·78, Naraingan j ·63. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·59, Jamalpur 0·65, Kishoreganj 1·49, Netrokona 1·98, Tangail 0·31. Weather seasonable with occasional storms. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·48, Goalundo 0·97, Madaripur 0·66. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·21. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla ·83, Brahmanbaria nil, Chandpur ·29. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* still continues. Harvesting of *boro* and *rabi* crops nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·46, Feni 2·32. Prospects of crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·04. Fields are cultivated for *aus* paddy. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops continue. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices have risen. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Nawada ·05. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12¾ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease still reported from Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Siwan 0·05. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Price of common rice 12 seers 5 chitaks and of *makai* 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rain at Motihari nil, Bettiah ·04, Bagaha ·62, Barharwa ·31. Ramnagar ·60. *Rabi* being threshed. *Kodo* and *aghani* being sown. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11½ and 15¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Sowing of *dhan* and *mung* continues. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 15 seers 8 chitaks, gram 15 seers, and *rahar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar and Samastipur nil, Madhubani 0·11. Sowing of paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13		per rupee.
Samastipur	13		
Madhubani	14	4	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather hot with variable high wind. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and winter paddy. Sugarcane doing well. *Rabi* threshing nearly completed. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12¼	per rupee.
Begusarai	12⅝	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Banka 0·35, Madhipura 0·49. Weather hot. Sky cloudy in some parts of the day. More rain needed for paddy lands, sugarcane, and indigo Cattle-disease in Banka and Madhipura subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rain at Purnea 0·15, Kishanganj and Araria nil. Weather hot. Sowings of *bhadoi* paddy and jute in progress. Rain wanted badly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21, Chanchal nil, Shibgunge ·40, Gajole 1·2. Weather hot with variable high wind at times. The recent rain has done good to the cultivation of *bhadoi*. Prospects of *boro* good. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·50. Weather hot, cloudy, occasionally with thunderstorms and a little rain. Standing crop is now sugarcane, which has been greatly benefited by the recent rain. Ploughing for paddy has commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Godda and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·92, Kendrapara 1·53, Banki 2·14, False Point 0·11. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco in progress. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	13	10	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20. Threshing of *sarad* and ploughing continue. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Boro* being reaped. Cotton growing well. Rice sells at 16¼, 14 and 17 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·47 and at Bisipara 1·9. Weather hot. Water-supply scanty. Cattle-disease continues. Ploughing in progress. Private labour available. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·07, Khurda 1·30. Weather seasonable, but occasionally cloudy. *Dalua* being harvested. Lands are being ploughed for the coming *sarad* crop. Sugar-cane, cotton and other crops doing well. Test-works continue in Malud, Tua, Barabcody, and Gobra. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	6	
Interior	13	2	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Giridih ·17. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in the interior. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers, and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Lands are being prepared for the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops. Rice sells at Ranchi 9½ seers, and in the interior 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works continue in 24 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,345, women 842, children 718; total 2,905.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. *Tewa dhan* wanting rain. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease only in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 10 seers 2 chitaks, *makai* and gram 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 14 seers 10 chitaks, wheat 11½ seers, *mahua* 20¼ seers. Average daily attendance on test-works in Mahuadar and Balumath thanas—men 243, women 154, children 71.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·23, Gobindpur ·53. Weather uncertain. Prospects of crops on ground practically none now. *Mahua* an average crop. Mango about 85 per cent. Sugarcane being planted. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gaurangdi, Tundi, and Rajganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 7 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Report not received.

General Summary.—There was rain in almost every district during the week, which has done good to the cultivation of *bhadoi* crops. More rain is, however, wanted in Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau. Ploughing of lands and sowing of *aus* and jute still continue. The threshing of *rabi* crops is nearly completed in Bihar. Fodder is generally sufficient, but scarcity of water is still reported from Angul and the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia. The price of common rice has risen in 19 districts, fallen in 6, and is stationary in the remainder. Cattle-disease is reported from some districts. Test-works continue in Puri, Ranchi, and Palamau. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,345, women 842, children 718; total 2,905. In Palamau the average daily attendance on test-works is reported to be men 243, women 154, and children 71.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 8th May, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN — Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (Sorghum Vulgare.) Present return.	Jowar. Next preceding return.	Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division	1	Burdwan ..	12 0	13 5	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	.	...
	3	Bankura ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	..	.	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8		.	...
	5	Hooghly ...	13 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...		
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	.	...	..	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	.	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	13 12	...	..	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 10	12 4	15 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	13 10	14 7	17 12	18 4	18 12	26 11	12 13	13 0	15 9	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	14 0	14 0	Jamali 20 0 Ganga-jali. 18 0	27 0	27 0	31 8	13 0	11 8	17 8	...		...
	11	Jessore ...	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0			
	12	Khulna ...	...	..	...		...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.	13	Rajshahi ...	14 4	14 4	20 10	20 4	21 0	37 8	13 8	11 4	18 0	..	..	
	14	Dinajpur ...	10-10-2t	9-9-0½t.	16 0	13 5	12 8	16 0	16 1[illegible]	19 0	21-13-3t	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	.	10 0	15 8	15 0	.	.	.
	16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	.	.	..
	17	Rangpur ...	...	11 0	12 0	.	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	16 8	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	22 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	15 6	15 12	21 0	34 12	33 12	35 0	13 14	13 14	18 0	...	...	..
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	..		...
	21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	..	.	...
	22	Faridpur ...	15 8	16 0	...	29 0	32 0	...	13 8	13 11	19 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	.	..	15 0	1[illegible] 0	15 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seer. 10 chittacks (panga); Katwa 1[illegible] seers 6 chittacks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga).
B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10 seers 7 chittacks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10 seers 10 chittacks; Ghatal 11 seers 6 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 8 chittacks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 11 chittacks; Barasat 11 seers; Badura 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magra Hât 10 seers 10½ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10 seers 8 chittacks (Panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11 seers 8 chittacks (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Jangipur 11 seers.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1900.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8 10	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
A 10 8	10 8	12 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
D 11 0	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
G 10 11	10 12	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
H 11 13	12 1	11 10	Panga. 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	Nadia.	9	
I 11 8	11 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J 9 2	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 13 1	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	10 0	12 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 3	Dinajpur.	14	
M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 6	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga or rora. 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
O 10 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 8	10 8	9 12	Panga. 3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	Pabna.	19	
Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	

... of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers 8 chittacks; Magura 9 seers 12 chittacks; ... seers 1[illegible] chittacks.

... of salt per rupee are :—B[illegible]hat 10 seers 8 chittacks; Satkhira 11 seers ...

L. In the subdivisions ... es of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chittacks; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks; Manikganj 9 seers; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 10 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers; Netrokona 10 seers; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In [illegible]

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number of	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL—concluded.												
	Chittagong Division.												
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 13	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	..	.	..	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	.	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	15 0	14 8	...	...	...
	BIHAR.												
27	Patna	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	40 0
	Patna Division.												
28	Gaya .	13 12	12 8	19 8	22 0	21 0	32 8	13 0	13 8	18 0	11 8	12 0	21 4
29	Shahabad	12 8	13 0	18 0 and 19 0	17 0	17 0	27 0 and 28 0	11 8	11 0	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	12 0	12 4	17 8	16 0	16 12	26 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran	13 0	12 8	15 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	..	...
32	Muzaffarpur ..	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	14 12	15 0	16 0	19 12	18 0	26 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur Division.												
34	Monghyr	14 0	16 0	21 0	Nil	24 0	31 8	11 8	12 0	14 12	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 6	13 4	17 12	20 4	20 4	30 4	13 14	13 14	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.												
	Orissa Division.												
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	16 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore .	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Puri	8 4	8 4	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.												
	Chota Nagpur Division.												
42	Hazaribagh ..	11 0	11 4	15 0	16 0	18 8	26 8	11 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 9 4	6 12 to 9 4	8 0 to 16 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	9 12	9 12	20 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	10 11	11 4	19 11	11 10	16 14	30 6	10 2	11 4	18 9	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	13 12	14 0	21 8	23 0	...	26 0
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
X. At Barh the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawadah 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua 10 seers ; Buxar 11 seers ; Sasaram 10 seers 8 chittacks.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 14 chittacks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers 8 chittacks ; Sitamarhi 11 seers 8 chittacks.

... of Bengal on the 30th April 1900—(concluded).

OF 80 TOLAHS.

...or Gundo. (...) Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (...) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0
...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 11	20 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14 8	14 8	20 0
...	...	16 0	13 0	33 0
...	...	...	...	31 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

...return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
	...	10 0 [U]	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
	...	10 0 [V]	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
0	9 8	10 10 [W]	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
0	20 0	11 0 [X]	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
0	16 0	11 8 [Y]	11 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
0	27 0	10 8 [Z]	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
0	18 0	10 8 [a]	10 8	10 12	3 12 6	3 12 6	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
0	14 0	10 8 [b]	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
8	16 0	11 0 [c]	11 4	11 8	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 7 9	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0	21 0	11 4 [d]	11 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
0	13 12	10 8 [e]	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 3	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
0	13 4	10 0 [f]	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0	11 0	10 8 [g]	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
0	15 0	10 0 [h]	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	24 0	9 8 [i]	9 8	10 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
7	21 0	13 0	11 0	10 12	Karkatch. 2 13 0	2 14 6	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0	10 8	11 0 [j]	11 4	11 4	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
12	13 2	13 0 [k]	13 0	13 2	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 6 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
[illegible]	12 0 to 13 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
8	23 10	9 0	9 0	8 12	Panga. ...	3 10 0	3 10 6	Palamau.	44	
0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...ice of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

... subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitacks per rupee.

... prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madaripur 9 seers; Supaul 10 seers.

...a subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

...ail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

... retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitacks (panga); Godda 10 seers ...a 11 seers (crushed); Pakaur 11 seers 4 chitacks (karkatch); Rajmahal return not received.

... the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitacks per rupee.

k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. [illegible]
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 2 [illegible]
2	Burdwan ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 11 3	2 14 3	2 14 3	2 3 6	2 10 3	2 9 6	1 14 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 [illegible]
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 6	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 6 [illegible]
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	2 14 6	2 12 0	3 1 3	3 5 3	2 6 9	2 1 6	1 15 3	1 8 [illegible]
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 5 0	3 2 6	2 13 9	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 6 9	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 4 0	1 15 6	1 15 0	1 5 [illegible]
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 2 9	3 12 6	3 12 6	2 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	1 14 6	4 5 0 to 5 14 9	4 5 0 to 5 14 9	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 [illegible]	3 1 0	1 12 [illegible]

Calcutia,
The 8th May 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	1 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 6 9	1 8 0
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 6	2 5 6	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 3 to 3 7 6	3 3 3 to 3 7 6	2 3 6 to 2 6 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
.	...	1 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3
...	...	...	4 2 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 9 0	5 8 0 5 0 0	Black mustard. 5 8 0 Rape seed. 5 0 0	4 2
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3
...	2 4 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	3
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	5 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 10 0	3 1
...	...	0 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 14 6	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3
3 7 6	2 8 0	1 8 6	..	3 5 3	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	1 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	3 1
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 9	...	...	...	3 14 6	3 12 0	3 1
...	...	...	5 14 9	5 11 0	2 3 6 to 3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 3	6 15 3	6 10 6	3 4

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 0 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	1 2 0	6 4 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	5 0 0 to 4 12 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	...	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	17 4 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
5 11 0	5 11 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 10 0	2 14 6	4 8 9	4 0 0	4 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 5 14 9	3 5 0 to 4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspondin[g] return of
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	[6]...
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Per 100 pieces—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Per	Rs. A. P. maund.	Rs.
35 0 0	35 0 0	82 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	[illegible] 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 1...
35 0 0	34 8 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
36 0 0 to 37 0 0	36 0 0 to 37 0 0	33 0 0	Madhubal. 8 0 0 / Pulta. 10 8 0	8 [illegible] 0 / 10 [illegible] 0	6 4 0 / 7 8 0	Uncleaned. 0 12 0 to 2 0 0 / Cleaned. 1 0 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0 / 1 0 0 to 2 4 0	0 11 0 to 2 4 0 / 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	.
45 0 0	45 0 0	47 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
38 0 0	37 0 0	34 8 0	5 0 0	8 [illegible] 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0
35 0 0	35 0 0	85 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0
39 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	19 0 0	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	.
31 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0
32 0 0	30 7 6	30 7 6	11 7 0	11 7 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
36 0 0	33 4 0	31 8 0	7 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
33 8 0	35 8 0	37 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th April 1900.

	Straw.		Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
)	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
. P. Per	Rs. A. P. per maund.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Panga.	Rs. A. P.	
) 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
; 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
2 11	0 2 11	0 2 6	...	...	...	6 0 0 to 6 8 0	6 0 0 to 6 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
..	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
..	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6½	6 10 7½	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	3 9 0	Crushed. 3 9 0	3 5 3	9. Muzaffarpur.
..	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 13 0	Karkatch. 2 14 6	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	Panga. 4 4 0	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 417 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1900.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—					
	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	3,29,000	3,83,000
Ultadanga	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600	3,37,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,85,500	1,89,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,33,000	1,24,500	98,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152
Total ..	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634	14,39,352
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,638 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns.	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	25,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
By Canal returns	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—						
	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900	1st week of Feb. 1900	1st week of March 1900.	1st week of April 1900.	1st week of May 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	3,59,000	1,86,500	2,10,000	3,11,000	4,18,000	9,55,900	9,25,000
Ultadanga	36,500	26,000	32,700	45,500	61,200	93,500	91,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	3,34,500	1,81,200	2,04,300	2,73,500	2,79,900	3,10,500	3,94,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,900	4,700	4,300	6,300	8,100	5,900	5,400
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,47,500	1,10,600	1,42,100	2,00,000	2,60,500	2,62,500	2,14,700
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,07,000	1,36,200	1,18,000	1,56,500	1,62,200	2,72,000	2,49,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	11,469	11,075	2,037	4,994	5,000	4,575	1,275
Total ..	13,88,869	11,52,275	12,02,437	14,87,794	16,84,900	23,94,975	23,70,875
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,937 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900.)	56,947 (on 3rd March 1900.)	37,226 (on 3rd April 1900.)	14,093 (on 3rd May 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners' returns.	39,990 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,305 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	53,233 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	40,923 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	23,420 (1st to 3rd May 1900).
By Canal returns	64,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26,700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	81,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,33,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	1,62,637 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	75,856 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	48,083 (1st to 3rd May 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	15,11,780	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,49,666	19,57,717	25,38,980	23,56,470

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th May 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) the Calcutta Canals and coasting vessels during the month of February 1900.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan	1,40,712	76,885	1,88,763	...	8,579	......	1,97,271	......	[illegible]	582	1,297	......	22	29	29,06,463	......	......	......	52	29
Birbhum	1,13,077	14	1,13,086	......	344	......	1,13,431	850	6,055	......	......	......	......	151	...	......	......	......	191	......
Midnapore	2,91,568	6,797	2,95,816	......	7,416	......	3,03,2[illegible]	39,357	4,023	6,230	717	......	......	110	9,704	80	......	1,045	......	8
Hooghly	97,694	80,146	1,47,776	......	8,504	......	[illegible]	48,152	1,102,202	533	602	......	404	......	3,894	......	72	3,345	2,560	795
24-Parganas	4,92,947	1,03,024	5,57,337	29	39,620	[illegible]	4,32,144	17,673	1,319,401	1,077	......	......	492	......	5,580	......	1,448	86,747	3,152	4[illegible]
Nadia	30,144	4,346	32,560	4,449	[illegible]	1,119	41,8[illegible]	3,319	3,045	76,103	25,975	......	203	......	......	......	32	2,943	2,012	......
Murshidabad	22,411	......	22,4[illegible]1	1,501	1,815	......	9[illegible],273	2,714	3,4[illegible]5	1,695	721	......	......	1,310	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	60,172	15,919	60,121	......	19,342	......	1,3[illegible],[illegible]19	2,112	1,190	4,407	1,627	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,391	1,300	......
Khulna	1,21,659	19,907	1,34,127	......	436	......	32,300 / 35,163	11,975 / 4,915	... / 77,570	......	174	......	44	......	......	......	......	6,050	......	......
Rajshahi	13,018	[illegible]	4	......	......	......	4	26,434	175 / 39,865	......	247 / 104	368	2	453	......	......	......	......	1,323	......
Dinajpur	1	......	1	......	...	......	1	1,153	10,745	......		21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	19,467	412	19,725	......	1,652	......	21,377	1,09,768	2,380	......	3,321	......	11,941	......	......	9	......	......	9,532	......
Bogra	1,59,923	381	1,60,161	......	243	......	1,60,404	7,538	560	......	1,630	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	14,159	......	14,159	397	25,914	......	40,468	2,50,488	6,020	196	12,382	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	363	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	194	......	198	23,461	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	402	......
Dacca	9,251	......	9,251	......	1,625	......	10,574	3,67,885	450	......	4,246	......	1,620	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	6,472	450	6,753	......	1,154	......	7,907	1,13,777	910	......	18,689	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	99,777	2,340	1,01,240	108	42,957	15,119	1,59,424	53,298	13,230	27	7,248	......	705	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
Backergunge	9,41,800	3,200	9,51,300	......	1,342	......	9,52,842	2,242	150	......	591	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	41,316	456	41,597	......	......	......	41,597	13,043	310	......	......	......	192	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	20,765	500	20,878	......	......	......	20,878	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	10,638	......	10,638	......	......	......	10,638	......	1,625	......	......	......	9,781	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	27,35,015	3,16,657	29,35,925	6,474	6,03,950	24,504	35,70,853	10,94,422	2,068,701	94,833	79,401	389	25,296	2,028	29,25,691	89	1,552	82,482	19,907	1,287
BIHAR.																				
Patna	1	......	1	2,453	12,075	1,349	15,928	......	420	4,459	3,416	......	......	11	......	2	......	1,309	214	714
Gaya	......	......	......	1,024	1,111	......	2,135	......	......	5,53	335	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,367	......	......
Shahabad	...	......	......	12,694	12,079	......	24,773	......	245	2,111	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,493	24	......
Saran	1,160	......	1,160	437	......	468	2,035	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	362	......	1,681	52	......
Champaran	10	......	10	63	......	1,177	1,252	......	175	544	6,232	......	......	......	......	402	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	2,3	457	1,246	1,926	......	......	......	6,642	......	......	......	......	399	......	......	200	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	143	......	566	649	......	......	345	7,672	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	634	......
Monghyr	4	......	4	31,164	11,113	580	43,161	......	290	317	9,491	......	......	......	......	......	1,152	......	......	6
Bhagalpur	24	......	24	9,450	1,144	6,583	17,386	1,706	490	364	16,675	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	85	......
Purnea	3,926	......	3,926	......	491	......	4,487	39,825	8,475	96	5,255	......	......	......	......	62	......	......	547	......
Malda	2,930	......	2,930	......	1,103	......	4,033	419	590	22	196	......	......	9	......	30	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,595	......	1,595	4,660	22,379	......	26,634	1,588	875	1,653	29,198	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	113	90
Total of Bihar ...	9,710	......	9,710	62,373	61,972	12,513	1,46,568	42,827	9,450	10,834	85,652	......	......	30	......	1,767	1,152	6,334	1,847	810

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	2,896	1,019	2,896	......	......	......	2,896	16	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	46,606	......	47,243	......	5,339	......	52,582	516	800	......	2,504	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	49,502	1,019	50,139	......	5,339	......	55,478	532	855	......	2,504	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	777	......	......	......	2,38,370	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	172	......	173	......	......	......	172	......	......	......	......	116	......	......	18,19,008	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	91	......	91	......	......	30	1,199	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	173	......	173	......	91	......	264	......	......	30	1,976	116	......	......	20,57,378	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	27,97,400	3,17,676	29,95,947	68,847	6,71,352	37,017	[illegible]	11,41,811	2,678,966	1,01,717	1,69,623	505	25,296	2,063	40,82,969	1,836	3,704	88,816	21,754	2,067
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	6,229	......	6,229	......	64	......	6,293	7,628	3,650	......	5,374	18,515	2,493	......	[illegible]	......	......	......	1	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	265	......	265	51,688	18,765	91	70,809	......	1,015	36,834	33,419	101	20,829	......	......	394	......	4,656	45	28
Punjab	19	......	19	......	......	......	19	......	1,505	......	......	......	29,674	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	770	......	3,616	......	2,351	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,150	......	585	......	6,634	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,050	......	......	......	1,739	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	49	......	......	......	......	1,017	24	......	......	264	......	5	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,511	......	3,159	......	......	......	15,828	......	......	1
Burmah	37,127	......	37,127	......	630	......	37,757	......	1,100	......	......	......	2,723	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of Imports in February ... 1900	23,41,040	3,17,676	30,39,557	1,20,535	6,90,811	37,108	33,88,041	11,49,488	2,691,436	1,38,551	2,17,130	19,121	95,913	2,095	43,64,377	2,230	18,796	93,472	21,805	2,097
Grand Total of Imports in February ... 1899	23,95,578	2,78,694	25,69,761	3,08,748	3,29,251	44,098	33,51,858	11,90,832	1,933,664	1,66,720	2,05,914	22,512	1,54,502	1,209	48,25,868	4,100	3,36,260	1,62,768	27,866	6,410

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of February 1900 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	1,95,711	8,124	2,00,788	395	1,09,632	152	3,10,967	......	606,550	......	......	1,152	......	......	94	......	......	1
Madras	2,59,158	54,106	2,92,974	86	20,814	327	3,14,201	......	506,300	......	392	89	......	15	125	5	......	[illegible]
Burma	5,052	......	5,052	1,846	13,945	302	21,145	27	4,769,400	52	......	235	105	28	703	1,258	5,917	[illegible]
Other Indian ports	73	......	73	509	1,288	......	1,870	......	247,495	......	......	7	......	......	3,494	2,759	1,671	[illegible]
Pondicherry ...	39	......	39	......	1,330	......	1,369	......	162,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Sind	......	......	......	......	4,712	......	4,712	......	161,750	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	
Total of Inter-portal Trade	4,60,033	62,230	4,98,926	2,836	1,51,721	781	6,54,264	27	6,453,895	52	392	1,488	105	43	4,481	4,022	7,588	[illegible]
To Foreign Ports—																		
United Kingdom	2,74,525	3,955	2,76,997	7,323	7,075	1	2,91,396	5,85,512	2,885,100	81,185	7	42,007	11	886	......	......	......	[illegible]
Other foreign ports	10,29,005	......	10,29,005	15	25,262	11,391	10,65,673	3,34,795	11,916,750	2,891	7,010	2,237	32,205	802	82	......	112	[illegible]
Total of Foreign Trade ...	13,03,530	3,955	13,06,002	7,338	32,337	11,392	13,57,069	9,20,307	14,801,850	84,076	7,017	44,244	32,216	1 688	82	......	112	[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in Feb. 1900	17,63,563	66,185	18,04,928	10,174	1,84,058	12,173	20,11,333	9,20,334	21,255,745	84,128	7,409	45,732	32,321	1,731	4,563	4,022	7,700	4
Grand Total of Exports in Feb. 1899	15,20,197	54,595	15,54,319	77,347	86,664	11,981	17,30,311	9,10,714	17,769,170	1,98,056	28,748	74,034	40,287	698	13,611	4,064	12,237	6

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of February 1900.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	[illegible]
country boats ...	17,16,020	2,11,240	4,486	1,43,164	115	1,82,196	2,228,134	20,824	15,680	......	404	13	14,388	80	1,552	16,735	3,177	
river steamers ...	23,925	514	137	11,354	736	5,19,884	4,837	19,567	9,676	17,619	15,115	87	1,408	...	1,152	118	291	
rail: E. I. Railway	3,15,945	83,325	1,15,330	1,04,970	21,730	52,237	139,055	49,127	1,24,123	217	61,381	1,509	49,61,841	2,079	.....	10,847	1,841	
rail: E. B. S. Railway.	4,72,167	1,518	553	3,67,780	14,518	3,40,325	299,460	45,817	59,433	389	1,746	403	......	71	......	7,548	11,611	
rail: Assam Bengal Railway.	11,469	......	......	......	......	665	3,815	....	......	898	5,955	...	......	...	......	......	...	
rail: Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	14	17	......	183	......	16	35	30	28	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	...	
rail: Bengal Central Railway.	38,968	......	......	15,766	......	4,975	1,190	1,759	1,175	......	61	...	......	...	......	5,192	16	
road ...	1,66,613	20,048	39	42,630	......	48,625	12,800	1,227	......	......	467	...	4,740	...	......	53,087	4,86[illegible]	
sea (coasting vessels)	93,910	1,019	......	5,964	......	565	2,100	......	7,015	......	10,864	24	......	..	16,092	......	..	
Grand Total of Imports in February. 1900	23,41,040	8,17,676	1,20,535	6,90,811	37,108	11,40,488	2,691,426	1,38,551	2,17,130	19,121	95,?13	2,005	40,84 377	2,230	18,796	93,472	21,80[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in February. 1899	28,96,578	2,78,694	3,08,748	3,29,251	44,098	11,90,822	1,932,064	1,63,720	2,05 914	22,512	1,54,5?2	1,208	48,23,308	4,100	3,26,200	1,62,746	27,80[illegible]	6,[illegible]

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of February 1900:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,92,830	2,176	335	1,370	29,054	328	6,581	164,099
Birbhum	1,32,916	1,042	229	1,235	16,895	143	2,754	134,190
Midnapore	3,21,364	1,290	1,582	164	24,499	310	1,931	58,217
Hooghly	1,09,266	4,600	178	43	2,789	3,743	1,151	41,933
24-Parganas	2 57,977	4,917	940	......	11,392	9,073	2,503	50,325
Calcutta	... ..	......	......	......	.. ...	......	92,154	......
Nadia	2,84,535	......	1,290	376	25,087	2,249	4,775	263 968
Murshidabad	94,479	030	19	79	6,970	81	2,479	57,275
Jessore	62,858	... ..	529	......	13,280	1,189	677	37,315
Khulna	29,986	......	63	......	4,064	900	3 3	49,700
Rajshahi	1,44,712	......	34	139	10,020	472	8,232	36,120
Dinajpur	81,786	......	73	202	12,727	1,038	2 355	61,250
Jalpaiguri	1,94,389	270	132	268	9,4:8	185	3,331	15,065
Darjeeling	90,169	60	13	433	5,548	71	2,468	5,390
Rangpur	2,17,340	......	102	356	16,438	414	3,569	28,945
Bogra	1,25,202	240	130	39	9,982	94	1,492	149,109
Pabna	1,08,451	180	97	284	26,748	1,805	24,575	29,820
Cooch Behar	43,240	980	5	12	1 663	......	......	2,310
Dacca	1,47,729	210	1,051	......	89,575	2,001	27,997	14,430
Mymensingh	2,12,086	......	97	212	24,099	150	875	20,580
Faridpur	99,785	......	645	48	22,198	3,292	2,002	75,320
Backergunge	235	......	471	......	25,206	11,001	212	12,460
Tippera	87,992	1,170	553	18	6,6[illegible]	415	......	13,195
Noakhali	5,674	......	288	......	6,050	......	......	4,060
Chittagong	1,49,04[illegible]	9[illegible]	807	......	.. ...	1	21	181,145
Total of Bengal ...	32,01,1[illegible]0	17,835	9,630	5,303	3,51,500	38,099	1,87,007	1,506,463
Bihar.								
Patna	2,19,177	1,184	327	321	12,856	70	9,675	87,990
Gaya	1,75,296	90	......	823	13,984	13	1,272	19,288
Shahabad	2,05,628	210	29	464	20,486	27	1,2[illegible]1	43,120
Saran	1 22.104	......	38	249	11,959	8	2,864	16,275
Champaran	2,18,078	......	......	61	11,157	20	4,020	2,845
Muzaffarpur	2,[illegible]1,171	......	......	......	17,755	......	5,243	12,145
Darbhanga	2,51,732	......	......	611	23,053	23	6,006	6,825
Monghyr	1,64,033	208	3	984	14,213	124	5,190	69,198
Bhagalpur	3,84,812	616	453	383	24,463	126	3,911	103,845
Purnea	2 58,829	......	91	1,159	13,600	34	4,779	57,155
Malda	19,975	......	25	154	8,514	......	1,547	16,770
Sonthal Parganas...	2,23,814	2,992	260	951	25,194	26	6,193	94,570
Total of Bihar ...	25,16,544	5,590	1,226	6,104	1,97,164	471	62 493	539,630
Orissa.								
Cuttack	28,925	176	... ..	192	26	22	7,818	7,084
Balasore	67,094	570	1,260	5,926	14,337	8	5,752	144,225
Total of Orissa	96,019	746	1,260	6,118	14,363	30	13,570	151,309
Chota Nagpur.								
Hazaribagh	43,052	330	......	223	6,336	12	773	875
Manbhum	96,162	......	......	1,372	17,860	110	2,346	6,055
Singhbhum	35,062	176	4	14	8,574	23	393	14,530
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,74,276	506	4	1,609	32,[illegible]30	145	3,513	21,460
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	59,86,939	24,477	12,129	18,734	5,95,857	38,745	2,56,583	2,208,932
Other Provinces.								
Assam	6,36,687	8,472	449	943	47,170	914	14,965	45,570
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,40,159	81,986	2,984	590	29,230	157	43,738	568,465
Punjab	5,45,585	1,748	809	29	......	68	8,897	16,065
Central Provinces	54,333	3,830	57	236	37	73	10,567	78,914
Rajputana and Central India ...	48,424	636	14	33	......	99	1,323	1,365
Berar	2,350	......	......	......	......	......	......	805
Bombay	3,734	19,237	......	741	......	2	......	794,515
Madras	6,050	......	26	......	......	......	2,689	891,640
Burmah	1,49,146	17,041	894	3,228	......	......	208	4,780,400
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	77,109
Grand Total of Exports in February 1900	98,73,407	1,07,377	17,332	24,634	6,72,294	40,058	3,33,318	9,144,732
Grand Total of Exports in February 1899	1,18,65,807	19,142	19,272	41,806	6,61,072	2,98,755		20,517,940

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1900 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	86,82,446	......	6,823	......	1,82,465	......	......
Other foreign ports	1,54,764	......	773	......	4,31,519	6,24,405	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	88,37,210	......	7,596	......	6,13,964	6,24,405	......
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	1,13,055	1,61,093	......	13,185	37,593	......	......
Madras	11,275	24,8[illegible]0	308	......	......	......	......
Burma	81,572	......	......	......	......	23,885	1,100
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000
Pondicherry	......	14	......	......	......	......	......
Sind	216	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Interportal Trade ...	2,09,118	1,85,957	308	13,185	37,593	23,88[illegible]	2,100
Grand Total of Imports in February. 1900	90,46,328	1,85,957	7,904	13,[illegible]85	6,51,577	6,48,290	2,100
Grand Total of Imports in February. 1899	1,02,50,585	2,33,524	16,757	16,632	9,57,[illegible]51	4,00,544	12,750

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1900 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	KEROSINE OIL.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		Calcutta.	Budge-Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,[illegible]3,200	4,600	518	......	1,32,[illegible]33	26,409	3,761	77,097
" river steamers	9,47,2[illegible]6	......	3,234	943	1,31,042	......	78,611	187,970
" rail — East Indian Railway	61,8[illegible],152	47,718	5,351	11,[illegible]89	2,95,495	1,475	1,21,110	1,541,785
" rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	16,40,2[illegible]9	1,920	3,086	2,[illegible]82	84,739	3,781	1,12,067	732,228
" rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,71 051	9,752	1,497	13	......	205	21	29,050
" rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	76,384	2,212	......	984	1,697	50	6,003	114,415
" rail — Bengal Central Railway	55,742	......	507	......	8,355	354	......	45,255
" road	2,78,067	4,917	836	......	5,33[illegible]	7,694	276	13,106
" sea (coasting vessels)	2,48,096	36,278	2,190	8,023	19,794	......	10,444	6,458,896
Grand Total of Imports in February ... 1900 ...	98,73,407	1,07,377	17,332	24,634	6,72,294	41,058	3,83,313	9,144,738
Grand Total of Imports in February ... 1899 ...	1,18,65,807	91,142	19,272	41,806	6,61,072	2,93,755		20,807,248

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT:
The 2nd May 1900.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1900.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·773		
The average pressure of April from 24 years' registers ...	29·752		
The highest pressure in the month	29·958	26th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·617	16th	16
The range of pressure	0·341		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	212·8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	378·9		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	85·5		
The average temperature of April from 24 years' registers ...	84·7		
The highest temperature in the month	103·6	2nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	69·0	10th	
The range of temperature during the month	34·6		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27·2	6th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	72		
The average humidity of April from 24 years' registers ...	69		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·868		
The average vapour tension of April from 9 years' registers ...	0·861		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	4·10		
The average cloud proportion of April from 23 years' registers ...	2·81		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	2·75		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	2·58		
The average fall of April from 48 years' registers	2·81		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·09	10th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	7		
The average number of rainy days in April from 24 years' registers	8		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	148·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·7		
The greatest sun temperature	156·5	18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	62·8	12th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	73·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	3·0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5·6	6th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	156·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	279·0	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	21·0	19th	4 to 5 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 23, N.E. 12, E. 17, S.E. 33, S. 247, S.W. 278, W. 49, N.W. 37, Calm 24.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·2 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 7th May 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th April to 5th May 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather.
				Inches.	°	°				Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. April	29th	149·3	8 3	29·776	84·4	95·6	20·1	75·5	77·8	0·869	75·0	75	SW and SSW ...	150	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	30th	148·4	11·0	·778	86 2	96·1	19·1	77·0	79·1	·902	76·1	71	SSW ...	192	"	Chiefly clear.
May	1st	151·4	10·8	·785	86·6	97·7	20·7	77·0	78·1	·850	74·3	69	S ...	149	"	Chiefly clear.
"	2nd	148·9	10·4	·756	84·9	97·4	22·2	75·2	76·6	·807	72 8	69	SE ...	162	0 07	Partially cloudy, o, d, t, p, <, /.
"	3rd	148·7	9·7	·748	83·7	95·8	23·3	72·5	75·6	·781	71·8	69	SSW ..	116	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	149·3	6·3	·711	83·1	93·9	17·5	76·4	77·4	·864	74·8	77	SW and SE ...	123	0·45	Partially cloudy, o, t, d, p.
"	5th	150·5	9·9	·675	85·4	94·7	20·1	74·6	79·9	·918	77·6	75	S ...	170	Nil	Chiefly clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·747
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·708
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	66·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·5
The extreme variation of temperature	25·2
The maximum temperature	97·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	2
	°/。
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th April to 5th May 1900	0·52
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·70
The total fall from 1st January to 5th May 1900	4·14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	5 33

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; <, lightning; /, strong wind

N.B.—In the column "miles recorded" the movement of the wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Alipore (Calcutta), the 7th May 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th May 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	522	1,36,525	2,329	326	87,110	1,364
Jute	4	1,850	27	18	12,450	185
Firewood	57	49,775	753	37	23,325	332
Other articles	635	1,87,296	2,455	671	2,32,589	3,123
Total ...	1,218	3,75,446	5,594	1,052	3,54,465	5,004

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th April 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	344,055	3,19,215 1 0	53,67,204 0	9,87,055 15 0 (a)	25,518 0 0	13,31,789 0 0	98,557	205,695	304,252
Or per mile of railway ...	......	173 13 7	......	537 9 1	13 14 5	725 5 1	......	......	......
For previous 13⅞ weeks of half-year ...	4,873,865	52,20,672 4 0	7,16,69,484 20	1,44,35,279 0 0	4,02,461 0 0	2,00,58,412 4 0	1,404,342	2,784,254	4,188,596
Total for 14⅞ weeks ...	5,217,920	55,39,887 5 0	7,70,36,688 20	1,54,22,334 15 0	4,27,979 0 0	2,13,90,201 4 0	1,502,899	2,989,949	4,492,848
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	350,080	3,26,984 3 9	46,95,441 0	9,02,864 7 9	26,214 10 1	12,56,063 5 7	94,001	176,302	270,303
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	190 13 9	......	527 0 0	15 4 10	733 2 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ...	5,044,046	55,05,348 1 6	6,95,26,919 30	1,30,30,573 13 5	3,31,200 14 4	1,88,67,122 13 3	1,447,391	2,525,841	3,973,232

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations on the Loop and Gya districts and also in coal traffic from Sitarampur, Jheria and Giridih.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January ...	600,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	581,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ..	320,578	3,31,450	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	„ „ 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	51,92,659	10,88,003	30,961	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	„ „ 3rd Feb. .	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	„ „ 10th „ .	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	„ „ 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	„ „ 24th „ ..	379,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,704·45	„ „ 3rd Mar. ...	391,890	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	840	309,733	4 13 4
1,836·79	„ „ 10th „ ..	384,590	3,92,159	51,29,831	10,16,677	31,393	14,40,089	784	304,436	4 11 8
1,836·79	„ „ 17th „ ..	352,142	3,54,985	50,68,040	9,75,758	31,052	13,62,395	742	303,279	4 7 11
1,836·79	„ „ 24th „ ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,605	9,85,659	31,594	13,98,511	761	302,490	4 10 0
1,836·15	„ „ 31st „ ..	334,912	3,65,390	51,46,996	10,02,808	26,065	13,97,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
1,836·15	„ „ 7th April .	335,879	3,87,561	52,88,717	9,52,643	25,224	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
1,836·15	„ „ 14th „ .	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,204	9,87,056	25,518	13,31,789	725	301,252	4 6 0
	Totals up to date .	5,217,920	55,39,887	7,70,36,688	1,54,22,335	4,27,979	2,13,90,201	816	4,192,818	4 12 2

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ..	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ..	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,705	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	„ „ 28th „ .	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	„ „ 4th Feb. ..	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	„ „ 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,34,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	„ „ 18th „ ...	365,162	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	265,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	„ „ 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,280	52,07,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·03	„ „ 4th Mar. ...	380,386	3,99,736	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,560	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	„ „ 11th „ .	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,61,059	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	„ „ 18th „ ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,31,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	„ „ 25th „ ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	„ „ 1st April ..	291,088	3,45,662	42,73,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	„ „ 8th „ .	328,052	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	„ „ 15th *„ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,02,863	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
	Totals up to date ...	5,044,046	55,05,348	6,95,26,920	1,30,30,574	3,31,201 *	1,88,67,123	734	3,973,232	4 12 0

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	47,045	14,275 8 0	34,241 30	834 8 0	8 0 0	15,118 0 0	1,449	179	1,628
Or per mile of railway ...	......	642 2 9	......	37 8 8	0 5 9	680 1 2	......	......	......
For previous 13⅞ weeks of half-year ...	333,788	83,842 8 0	5,01,996 10	14,463 15 0	115 0 0	98,421 7 0	14,439	2,878	17,317
Total for 14⅞ weeks ...	381,433	98,118 0 0	5,36,238 0	15,298 7 0	123 0 0	1,13,530 7 0	15,888	3,057	18,945
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,232½	13,567 12 3	13,438 30	515 0 0	7 11 0	14,090 8 0	1,350	102	1,452
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	610 5 4	......	23 2 8	0 5 7	633 13 7	....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ...	391,524½	1,00,546 10 9	2,77,737 0	10,076 6 0	158 1 0	1,10,781 1 9	16,364	2,007	18,371

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,0 2	8,990	85,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,845	4 7
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	506	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3
*22·23	" " 27th "	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13
*22·23	" " 3rd Feb.	21,023	5,226	16,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1
*22·23	" " 10th " ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11
*22·23	" " 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	83,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0
*22·23	" " 24th " ..	23,932	5,595	33,293	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12
*22·23	" " 3rd March	36,442	9,053	25,410	1,014	11	10,078	494	1,386	7 14
22·23	" " 10th "	23,103	5,851	42,332	1,273	8	7,132	321	1,188	6 0
22·23	" " 17th "	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11
22·23	" " 24th "	22,188	5,448	47,856	1,365	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11
22·23	" " 31st "	22,422	5,664	45,715	1,276	8	6,918	313	1,188	5 13
22·23	" " 7th April	39,6 2	8,876	56,491	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5
22·23	" " 14th "	47,645	14,276	34,212	834	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4
	Totals up to date ...	3,81,433	98,118	5,36,238	15,298	123	1,13,539	344	18,945	5 15

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 11

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	30,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9
22·23	" " 28th "	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0
22·23	" " 4th Feb.	21,821	5,215	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12
22·23	" " 11th " ...	22,232	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0
22·23	" " 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6
22·23	" " 25th "	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11
22·23	" " 4th March ..	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3
22·23	" " 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,380	8 3
22·23	" " 18th " ...	23,480	5,624	17,441	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4
22·23	" " 25th " ...	22,302	5,502	20,64	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5
22·23	" " 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12
22·23	" " 8th " .	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7
22·23	" " 15th " ..	46,223	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11
	Totals up to date ..	391,525	1,00,547	2,77,757	10,076	158	1,10,781	332	18,371	6 0

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th April 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,527	19,958 5 0	58,010 20	8,016 7 0	64 0 0	28,038 12 0	8,115	2,799	10
Or per mile of railway	...	123 0 3	...	49 6 7	0 6 4	172 13 2	...	...	...
For previous 13⅞ weeks of half-year	2,38,317	2,14,687 15 0	12,46,563 20	1,54,090 10 0	937 0 0	3,69,715 9 0	102,925	40,596	143
Total for 14⅞ weeks ...	2,56,844	2,34,646 4 0	13,04,574 0	1,62,107 1 0	1,001 0 0	3,97,754 5 0	111,040	43,395	154
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,553	18,154 0 11	1,34,221 20	9,770 1 0	55 0 3	27,979 2 2	7,438	4,396	11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	111 14 4	......	60 3 6	0 5 5	172 7 3	......	......	....
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year	2,88,687½	2,48,996 7 7	13,44,204 10	1,60,688 13 2	1,146 15 0	4,10,832 3 9	105,906	54,931	1160

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	20,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5
*162·24	" 27th " ..	14,124	10,422	90,627	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,656	2 2
*162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,084	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1
*162·24	" 10th " ..	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,308	42	25,507	158	10,939	2 5
*162·24	" 17th " ..	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5
*162·24	" 24th " ...	16,691	13,017	79,748	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7
*162·24	" 3rd March .	17 386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,794	2 7
162·24	" 10th " ...	18,429	17,055	83,223	10,533	65	27,6 3	170	10,604	2 9
162·24	" 17th " ...	17 840	17,135	93,770	10,658	66	27,859	172	10,734	2 9
162·24	" 24th " ...	18,117	18,804	96,135	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0
162·24	" 31st " ...	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7
162·24	" 7th April ...	22,177	22,159	71,437	10,009	64	32,202	199	10,512	3 1
162.24	" 14th " ..	18.527	19,958	58.010	8,017	64	28,089	173	10,914	2 9
	Totals up to date ...	256,844	2,34,646	13,04,574	1,62,107	1,001	3,97,754	165	154,435	2 9

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	20,200	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,948	12,435	76,366	9,814	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	" 28th " ..	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,505	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,453	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	" 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	" 25th " ..	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	" 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	" 18th " ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	" 25th "	20,610	21,305	1,31,502	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	" 1st April ..	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	" 8th " .	24,300	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	" 15th " ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
	Totals up to date ...	288,698	2,48,996	13,44,204	1,60,689	1,147	4,10,832	169	160,837	2 8 10

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Coaching receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run. Coaching.	Traffic Train-miles run. Merchandise.	Traffic Train-miles run. Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,082	7,121 13 0	57,187 30	4,171 7 0	19 0 0	11,312 4 0	1,554	924	2,478
Or per mile of railway ..	......	90 6 11	......	52 15 5	0 3 10	143 10 1	....	......	......
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	158,920	83,250 13 0	7,77,144 0	58 026 11 0	311 0 0	1,41,588 8 0	21,498	10,470	31,968
Total for 14½ weeks	171,002	90,372 10 0	8,34,331 30	62,198 2 0	330 0 0	1,52,900 ?2 0	23,052	11,394	34,446
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	....	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	.....

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and mineral traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and mineral traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,090	94,726	6,901	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
* 78·83	" " 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,68?	21	9,684	122	2,226	4 4 11
* 78·76	" " 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56 695	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,228	4 2 11
* 78·76	" " 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	" " 17th " ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	" " 24th " ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
* 78·76	" " 3rd Mar. ...	12,022	6,573	53,741	4,886	23	11,48?	146	2,205	5 3 4
78·76	" " 10th " ...	11,244	6,107	56,656	4,371	21	10,49?	133	2,226	4 11 6
78·76	" " 17th " ...	10,429	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2 385	4 6 1
78·76	" " 24th " ...	10,868	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,385	4 8 0
78·76	" " 31st " ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,799	150	2,363	4 15 11
78·76	" " 7th April ...	12,615	8,166	60,600	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4 9
78·76	" " 14th " ...	12,083	7,122	57,188	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 9 0
	Totals up to date ...	171,002	90,373	8,34,332	62,198	330	1,52,901	131	34,146	4 7 0

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 340,986	(a) 3,47,813 1 0	52,94,182 20	(b) 9,90,368 10 0	27,043 0 0	13,65,224 11 0	99,793	194,746	294,539
Or per mile of railway ...	......	189 6 10	......	539 5 11	14 11 8	743 8 5	......	......	......
For previous 14 6/7 weeks of half-year	5,226,442*	55,62,526 5 0*	7,70,19,679 20†	1,54,37,024 15 0†	4,23,053 0 0‡	2,14,22,604 4 0	1,502,329§	2,999,116§	4,501,445
Total for 15 6/7 weeks ...	5,576,428	59,10,339 6 0	8,23,13,862 0	1,64,27,393 0 0	4,50,096 0 0	2,27,87,828 15 0	1,602,122	3,193,862	4,795,984
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	348,593½	3,31,692 4 8	44,49,632 30	9,34,527 2 0	32,088 10 11	12,98,308 1 7	93,934	172,921	266,855
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	194 9 9	......	545 7 9	18 11 8	757 13 2		..	......
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year	5,392,639½	58,37,040 6 2	7,39,76,552 20	1,39,65,100 15 5	3,63,289 9 3	2,01,65,430 11 10	1,541,325	2,699,762	42,40,087

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the A district, principally Howrah.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop district and also in coal traffic from Dhanbaid.
* Added No. of passengers 8,522 and Rs. 22,639 }
† Deducted Mds. 17,009 „ added „ 14,690 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th March 1900.
‡ Ditto „ 4,926 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900* in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,105	87,31,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,307	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	329,578	3,31,459	50,37,549	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,204	3,52,160	51,91,659	10,88,095	31,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	380,483	4,34,437	47,1[illegible]	9,61,855	31,808	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,715	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,[illegible]	11,34,197	31,410	15,49,189	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ..	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,848	11,65,672	32,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,601	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th „ ..	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,8[illegible]	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11 3
1,830·79	Ditto 17th „ ..	332,442	3,54,985	50,68,040	9,75,758	31,652	13,62,395	742	303,219	4 7 11
1,830·79	Ditto 24th „ ...	335,420	3,81,258	53,76,[illegible]	9,85,659	31,594	13,08,511	761	302,490	4 10 0
1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ .	344,912	3,65,320	52,46,096	10,02,808	26,965	13,95,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ..	335,879	3,87,561	52,88,717	9,92,613	25,[illegible]24	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,204	9,87,050	25,518	13,31,789	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ .	349,986	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,90,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 10 2
	Totals up to date ..	5,576,428	59,10,339	8,23,13,862	1,64,27,394	4,50,096	2,27,87,829	812	4,795,984	4 12 0

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,951	16,62,512	40,124	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,966	8,24,705	20,734	11,94,002	698	252,701	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,292	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ..	306,675	3,55,033	47,41,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 0
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,768	8,60,183	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ .	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,230	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,548	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,439	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,791	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ .	340,314	3,67,248	47,49,392	8,31,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ .	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,652	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,141	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,394	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,49,613	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,855	4 13 10
	Totals up to date ...	5,392,640	58,37,040	7,39,76,573	1,39,65,101	3,63,290	2,01,65,431	736	4,240,087	4 12 1

* Audited.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	20,552	5,245 11 0	33,103 20	903 3 0	8 0 0	6,156 14 0	1,008	180	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	235 15 7	......	40 10 1	0 5 9	276 15 5	......	......	......
For previous 14 6/7 weeks of half-year	382,988*	98,424 0 0*	5,25,985 0†	15,217 7 0†	132 0 0‡	1,13,773 7 0	15,897	3,048§	18,945
Total for 15 6/7 weeks ..	403,540	1,03,669 11 0	5,59,088 20	16,120 10 0	140 0 0	1,19,930 5 0	16,905	3,228	20,133
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,423	5,071 15 11	16,345 0	657 8 0	6 1 0	5,735 8 11	1,093	95	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	228 2 7	......	29 9 3	0 4 4	258 0 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year	411,047½	1,05,618 10 8	2,94,082 0	10,733 14 0	164 2 0	1,16,516 10 8	17,457	2,102	19,559

* Added No. of passengers 1,555 and Rs. 306 }
† Deducted Mds. 10,253 „ „ 81 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th March 1900.
‡ Added „ 9 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th March 1900.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	85,948	1,591	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January	19,740	4,015	14,187	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th "	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,208	4 13 6
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd February ...	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	22,020	5,091	57,582	1,102	4	6,707	308	1,188	5 11 6
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
* 22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	23,932	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
* 22·23	Ditto 10th "	24,658	6,157	82,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
22·23	Ditto 17th " ..	22,404	5,533	38,287	1,227	8	6,768	304	1,188	5 11 2
22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	22,188	5,448	47,856	1,265	8	6,821	307	1,188	5 11 10
22·23	Ditto 31st " ..	22,429	5,664	45,745	1,276	8	6,948	313	1,188	5 13 7
22·23	Ditto 7th April ...	30,552	8,876	36,494	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5 8
22·23	Ditto 14th " ..	47,615	14,276	34,242	834	8	15,118	680	1,028	9 4 7
22·23	Ditto 21st " ..	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
	Totals up to date	403,540	1,03,670	5,59,060	16,120	140	1,19,930	340	20,133	5 15 4

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,370	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th "	21,702	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February .	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th "	29,734	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th " ..	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	Ditto 18th "	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	Ditto 25th " ..	22,302	5,502	20,064	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	Ditto 1st April	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	Ditto 8th " .	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	Ditto 15th " .	46,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	Ditto 22nd "	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
	Totals up to date	411,948	1,05,619	2,94,082	10,734	164	1,16,517	328	19,550	5 15 4

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,528	18,119 13 0	66,223 20	9,387 4 0	64 0 0	27,571 1 0	7,614	2,576	10,190
Or per mile of railway	...	111 11 0	......	57 13 9	0 6 3	169 15 0	......	.....	.
For previous 14⅗ weeks of half-year	*259,478	*2,36,969 4 0	†12,88,402 0	†1,63,219 1 0	‡1,004 0 0	4,01,192 5 0	§112,147	§43,586	155,733
Total for 15⅗ weeks ...	278,006	2,55,089 1 0	13,54,625 20	1,72,606 5 0	1,068 0 0	4,28,763 6 0	119,761	46,162	165,923
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,244½	18,917 4 6	85,532 10	10,977 7 0	87 3 3	29,981 14 9	7,609	3,770	11,379
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	116 9 8	.....	67 10 7	0 8 7	184 12 10	... ..	......	...
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year	308,932	2,67,913 12 1	14,20,736 20	1,71,636 4 2	1,234 2 3	4,40,814 2 6	113,515	58,701	172,216

* Added No. of passengers 1,654 and Rs. 2,323 }
† Deducted Mds. 16,172 " added " 1,112 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th March 1900.
‡ Added " 3 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	21,085	123	49,304	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th January	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	Ditto 27th " ..	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 3
*162·24	Ditto 3rd February ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,418	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	Ditto 10th " .	16,269	13,157	1,10,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	Ditto 17th "	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	Ditto 24th " .	16,691	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	Ditto 3rd March ..	7,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	Ditto 10th " ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
162·24	Ditto 17th " ...	17,840	17,135	93,770	10,658	66	27,859	172	10,734	2 9 6
162·24	Ditto 24th " ...	18,117	18,804	96,335	12,101	65	30,970	191	10,235	3 0 5
162·24	Ditto 31st " ...	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7 6
162·24	Ditto 7th April ...	22,177	22,159	71,487	10,069	64	32,292	199	10,518	3 1 2
162·24	Ditto 14th " ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,914	2 9 1
162·24	Ditto 21st " ..	19,528	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
	Totals up to date .	278,006	2,55,080	13,54,626	1,72,606	1,068	4,28,763	167	1,65,923	2 9 4

* Audited.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY—*concluded.*

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earning. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,38,146	10,454	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,435	76,360	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,933	2 0
162·24	Ditto 28th „ ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,092	83	22,470	139	10,112	2 3
162·24	Ditto 4th February .	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4
162·24	Ditto 11th „ .	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1
162·24	Ditto 18th „ .	18,935	14,872	69,009	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7
162·24	Ditto 25th „ .	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10
162·24	Ditto 4th March ...	20,185	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8
162·24	Ditto 11th „ ..	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14
162·24	Ditto 18th „ ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15
162·24	Ditto 25th „ ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1
162·24	Ditto 1st April ...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12
162·24	Ditto 8th „ ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14
162·24	Ditto 15th „ ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5
	Ditto 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,379	2 10
	Totals up to date ...	308,932	2,67,914	14,20,736	1,71,666	1,234	4,40,814	170	172,216	2 8 1

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC. Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC. Coaching receipts.	MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. Weight carried.	MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. Coaching.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. Merchandise.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,602	6,332 15 0	57,897 0	3,808 6 0	19 0 0	10,160 5 0	1,869	887	2,756
Or per mile of railway .	.. ...	80 6 7	......	48 5 8	0 3 10	120 0 1	.. ...	......	...
For previous 14? weeks of half-year	173,663*	91,368 10 0*	8,29,636 30†	61,747 2 0†	338 0 0‡	1,53,453 12 0	22,071§	11,454§	34,425
Total for 15, weeks ...	185,265	97,701 9 0	8,87,533 30	65,555 8 0	357 0 0	1,63,614 1 0	24,840	12,341	37,181
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	. ...	......	......	......	...	... .	... ..	......	...

* Added number of passengers 2,661 and Rs. 996 }
† Deducted Mds. 4,695 and „ 451 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th March 1900.
‡ Added „ 8 }
§ Audited figures up to 10th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A.
*78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,806	4,425	60,958	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,228	3 14
*78·83	Ditto 27th „ ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4
*78·76	Ditto 3rd February ...	10,025	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2
*78·76	Ditto 10th „ ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,643	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4
*78·76	Ditto 17th „ ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11
*78·76	Ditto 24th „ ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,290	4 9
*78·76	Ditto 3rd March ...	12,022	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3
*78·76	Ditto 10th „ ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0
78·76	Ditto 17th „ ...	10,420	5,841	63,263	4,582	20	10,443	133	2,385	4 6
78·76	Ditto 24th „ ...	10,668	6,531	59,727	4,186	20	10,737	136	2,385	4 8
78·76	Ditto 31st „ ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,799	150	2,368	4 15
78·76	Ditto 7th April ...	12,815	8,166	60,610	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4
78·76	Ditto 14th „ ...	12,082	7,122	57,189	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 9
78·76	Ditto 21st „ ...	11,602	6,833	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11
	Totals up to date ...	185,265	97,703	8,87,534	65,555	357	1,63,614	131	37,181	4 6

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

* Audited.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th April 1900 on 832 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,340	1,10,250 0 0	8,74,010 0	1,19,550 0 0	30,200 0 0	2,60,060 0 0	35,600	35,590	71,190
Or per mile of railway	244	133 0 0	1,050 0	144 0 0	28 0 0*	305 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	3,430,019	17,18,663 0 0	1,69,55,662 0	23,98,825 0 0	2,93,376 0 0	44,10,864 0 0	567,576	620,624	1,188,200
Total for 17 weeks .	3,633,359	18,28,913 0 0	1,78,29,672 0	25,18,375 0 0	3,23,636 0 0	46,70,924 0 0	603,176	656,214	1,259,390
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	205,206	99,882 0 0	11,80,163 0	1,41,216 0 0	70,667 0 0	3,11,765 0 0	34,690	36,801	71,491
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	120 0 0	1,415 0	169 0 0	74 0 0	363 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,580,260	17,14,219 0 0	1,64,57,873 0	21,58,512 0 0	3,17,734 0 0	41,90,465 0 0	594,414	598,393	1,192,807

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 3rd March 1900.
Note.—Decrease is due to certain adjustment in sundry earning for the corresponding week of previous year.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th April 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week .	22,311	7,660 0 0	20,230 0	1,900 0 0	100 0 0	9,660 0 0	2,520	1,312	3,832
Or per mile of railway	260	89 0 0	235 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year*	386,631	1,23,410 0 0	3,92,200 0	37,829 0 0	5,494 0 0	1,66,733 0 0	36,660	23,359	60,019
Total for 17 weeks ...	408,942	1,31,070 0 0	4,12,430 0	39,729 0 0	5,594 0 0	1,76,393 0 0	39,180	24,671	63,851
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,224	7,012 0 0	63,119 0	3,749 0 0	449 0 0	11,810 0 0	2,556	2,006	4,532
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	282	89 0 0	722 0	43 0 0	5 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	417,388	1,28,375 0 0	6,63,068 0	55,543 0 0	4,241 0 0	1,88,159 0 0	41,527	30,772	72,299

* Audited up to 3rd May 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th April 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,960	1,210 0 0	4,650 0	760 0 0	120 0 0	2,090 0 0	390	624	(a)1,014
Or per mile of railway	59	36 0 0	140 0	23 0 0	......	*59 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	33,658	16,174 0 0	1,31,211 0	11,829 0 0	2,337 0 0	30,340 0 0	3,199	14,465	17,664
Total for 17 weeks ...	35,618	17,384 0 0	1,35,861 0	12,589 0 0	2,457 0 0	32,430 0 0	3,589	15,089	18,678
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,732	678 0 0	6,675 0	478 0 0	120 0 0	1,276 0 0	250	962	1,212
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	51	20 0 0	198 0	14 0 0	......	34 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,683	9,321 0 0	1,16,087 0	10,410 0 0	2,532 0 0	22,263 0 0	3,136	12,201	15,337

(a) Includes ballast train-miles 384.
* Excluding ferry earning.
† Audited up to 3rd March 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st April 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	32,615	12,352 0 0	65,187 0	5,2[illegible]0 0 0	137 0 0	17,775 0 0	4,550	2,708	7,2
Or per mile of railway ...	251	95 0 0†	469 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	505,804	2,00,144 0 0	14,20,280 0	1,06,817 0 0	31,613 0 0	3,38,604 0 0	69,260	45,588	114,8
Total for 16 weeks .	538,419	2,12,496 0 0	14,85,467 0	1 12,133 0 0	31,750 0 0	3,56,3[illegible]9 0 0	73,[illegible]	48,296	122,1
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,642	9,755 0 0	68,973 0	4,621 0 0	48 0 0	14,424 0 0	5,588	2,081	7,6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	221	78 0 0	552 0	37 0 0	.. ..	115 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	547,070	2,10,007 0 0	10,49,775 0	73,031 0 0	37,900 0 0	3,26,998 0 0	78,971	38,170	117,1

* Audited up to week ending [illegible] March 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th April 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	161,610	63,660	7,84,440	1,05,840	13,570	1,83,070	26,935	(b)33,633	60,56
Or per mile of railway (c) ...	139·56	54·97	652·61	88·05	11·29	154·31	...	......	......
For previous 15⅞ weeks of half-year (d)	2,215,436	9,25,541	1,16,16,489	15,44,318	2,65,815	27,35,674	436,367	513,305	949,67
Total for 16⅞ weeks ..	2,377,046	9,89,201	1,24,00,929	16,50,158	2,79,385	29,18,744	463,302	546,938	1,010,24
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	158,909	55,439	7,77,259	1,04,839	25,668	1,85,946	25,800	(e)34,774	60,57
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	146·87	51·24	718·35	96·80	23·72	171·85	...	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,113,612	8,69,190	1,10,04,413	14,26,027	2,97,849	25,93,066	389,182	498,091	887,27

(a) Hajipur to Bachwara—44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Includes 3,478 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 24th February 1900.
(e) " 4,708 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 28th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,363	226	10,524	299	16	541	160	86	259
Or per mile of railway	75·72	12·56	584·67	16·61	0·89	30·06	......	......	...
For previous 15⅞ weeks of half-year(a)	19,587	3,835	1,45,863	5,192	142	9,169	2,552	1,468	4,014
Total for 16⅞ weeks .	20,950	4,061	1,56,387	5,491	158	9,710	2,718	1,548	4,266
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,219	254	12,637	279	6	539	360	144	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	67·72	14·11	702·06	15·52	0·30	29·93	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,064	2,074	76,307	2,306	45	4,425	3,167	1,925	5,092

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 24th February 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 17th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. *		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,322	234 9 8	5,800	213 2 0	3 0 0	(a)457 11 8	164	88	252
Or per mile of railway	73·44	13 0 7	322·22	11 13 5	0 2 8	25 0 8	......	......	......
For previous 5¾ weeks of half-year	7,392	1,368 12 0	50,165	1,428 1 0	51 4 0	2,848 1 0	954	522	1,476
Total for 6¾ weeks ...	8,714	1,603 5 8	55,965	1,641 3 0	54 4 0	3,298 12 8	1,118	610	1,728
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......

(a) The decrease of Rs. 287 compared with the approximate return is due to over estimates being made by station master.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 24th February 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,695	300 1 11	10,028	291 15 0	5 5 0	597 5 11	132	120	252
Or per mile of railway ...	94·17	16 10 9	557·11	16 3 6	0 4 9	33 3 0	......	......	...
For previous 6¾ weeks of half-year	8,714	1,603 5 8	55,965	1,641 3 0	54 4 0	3,298 12 8	1,118	610	1,728
Total for 7¾ weeks ...	10,409	1,903 7 7	65,993	1,933 2 0	59 9 0	3,896 2 7	1,250	730	1,980
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st April 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,303	19,838 0 0	1,87,919 0	11,565 0 0	582 0 0	31,985 0 0	4,099	8,837	12,936
Or per mile of railway	79·05	50·10	430·02	26·46	1·33	77·89	10·35	20·22	30·57
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	481,912	2,98,961 0 0	27,39,199 0	1,87,412 0 0	14,396 0 0	5,00,769 0 0	52,644	110,370	163,014
Total for 16 weeks ...	513,215	3,18,799 0 0	29,27,118 0	1,98,977 0 0	14,978 0 0	5,32,754 0 0	56,743	119,207	175 950
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,250	18,332 0 0	2,83,308 0	10,533 0 0	327 0 0	29,192 0 0	3,880	8,983	12,863
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78·93	46·29	680·25	25·38	0·79	72·46	9·80	21·65	31·4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	527,303	3,55,206 0 0	42,23,475 0	1,72,180 0 0	11,266 0 0	5,38,652 0 0	61,310	138,956	200,266

* Includes audited figures for week ending 3rd March 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 21st April 1900.			Receipts for week ending 22nd April 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 21st April 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 22nd April 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	31,985	77·89	415	29,193	72·40	437	92,373	......	415	92,950	......	......	577

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th April 1900	18,386	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	18,289	0	0
Increase	97	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th April 1900	360	8	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	358	9	9
Increase	1	14	5
Receipts from 1st January to 28th April 1900	2,4[illegible],712	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	2,23,382	0	0
Increase	18,330	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

No. 956 Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th May 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 3618, dated the 28th March 1900, from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, submitting for sanction, the Budget estimate of the Commissioners for the year 1900-1901.

As in the previous year, the Commissioners have included in their estimates the receipts and charges on Capital Account in addittition to the usual provisions in connection with Revenue Account.

Revenue Account.

A general summary of the estimates submitted by the Commissioners is given below:—

Receipts.

	Estimate for 1900-1901.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Part I.—Jetties	17,84,750	16,04,750
„ II.—Inland Vessels Wharves ...	5,26,000	5,11,000
„ III.—Strand Bank Lands ...	1,75,994	1,66,994
„ IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department	5,61,514	5,76,700
„ VI.—Railway	4,40,000	4,20,000
„ VII.—Port Approaches	4,86,015	4,92,875
Total ...	39,74,273	37,72,319
„ VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	18,27,500	18,71,500
Total ...	58,01,773	56,43,819
Special Toll	10,00,000	9,00,000
Total ...	68,01,773	65,43,819

Expenditure.

	Estimate for 1900-1901.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
Part I.—Jetties	13,05,657	12,65,941
„ II.—Inland Vessels Wharves ...	4,80,355	4,79,614
„ III.—Strand Bank Lands	1 16,438	1,15,931
„ IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department	6,98,860	6,96,398
„ VI.—Railway	4,03 641	3,80,216
„ VII.—Port approaches	5,78,954	5,72,324
Total ...	35,81,905	35,10,424
„ VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	31,36,901	29,11,232
Total ...	67,18,806	64,21,656
Special Toll	21,263	21,263
Total ...	67,40,069	64,42,919
Pensions and compassionate allowances	56,000	50,000
Grand Total ...	67,96,069	64,92,919

Estimated balance on 1st April 1900	6,76,156
Add—Estimated receipts as above	68,01,773
Total ...	74,77,929
Deduct—Estimated expenditure as above	67,96,069
Closing probable balance on 31st March 1901 ...	6,81,860

Receipts.

2. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,80,000 more than those of the preceding year. The increase is under the heads "jetty charges," "petroleum wharf" and "tea warehouse."

3. *Part II.—Inland Vessels Wharves.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 15,000 more than those of the previous year and are based on actuals.

4. *Part III.—Strand Bank Lands.*—There is an increase of Rs. 9,000 in the estimated receipts, as compared with those of the previous year. The increase is based on actuals.

5. *Part IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 15,186 less than those of the previous year. The decrease which is based on actuals is under the heads "mooring hire" and "receipts from Moyapore magazine."

6. *Part VI.—Railway.*—The earnings are estimated at Rs. 20,000 more than those of the preceding year, and the increase is under the head "Railway." The figures for Shalimar Branch line remain the same as last year.

7. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—There is a falling off in the receipts by Rs. 6,860 as compared with those of last year, which is due to less receipts from interest on securities which will have to be sold to cover the cost of purchasing the *Retriever* in order to replace the *Resolute* which was lost at Diamond-Harbour in August last.

8. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The following figures exhibit the receipts under this head:—

		Rs.
Receipts from graving docks ...	... ...	1,55,000
Ditto landing charges on imports ...	...	30,000
Ditto shipping charges on exports ...	...	14,30,000
Ditto terminal charges	... ...	1,40,000
Ditto hire of wagons	... ...	40,000
Ditto rent and miscellaneous	...	31,000
Proportion of receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	... ...	1,500
	Total ...	18,27,500

As compared with the year 1899-1900 there is a net falling off in the receipts by Rs. 44,000. The gross decrease, which amounts to Rs. 90,000, falls under the heads of "Landing charges on imports," "Shipping charges on exports" and "Terminal charges." The decrease under landing charges on imports is explained to be due to the Salt golahs being full up causing a restriction in the imports for the year, while the landing of other imports is only allowed under very special circumstances.

The decrease under "Shipping charges on exports" and "Terminal charges" is due to the receipts of last year having been over-estimated. The receipts of the current year are based on the actuals for nine months of last year with an allowance of Rs. 3,00,000 for an increase of traffic. There is an increase of Rs. 46,000 under the heads "Receipts from graving Dock," "Hire of Wagons" and "Rent and Miscellaneous."

9. *Special Tolls.*—The estimated receipts from the special toll amount to Rs. 10,00,000 and have been based on 9 months' actuals for 1899-1900.

EXPENDITURE.

10. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The expenditure estimated amounts to Rs. 13,05,657 against Rs. 12,65,941 of the preceding year. The largest item of increase is under the head of "Repairs."

11. *Part II.—Inland Vessels Wharves.*—In the estimate for the last year Rs. 4,79,614 were provided for against Rs. 4,80,355, the estimate for the year under review. The largest items of increase are under heads "Salaries" and "Working Expenses."

12. *Part III.—Strand Bank Lands.*—There is a small net increase of Rs. 507 which is on account of an increase of "Salaries."

13. *Part IV.—Harbour Master's Department.*—Under this head also there is a slight increase, viz., of Rs. 462. This is the net increase, but the chief increase is under the head "Salaries," and the largest item of decrease under the head "Repairs &c., for Moyapore Magazine."

14. *Part VI.—Railway.*—The estimate for the year under review provides for Rs. 4,03,641 against Rs. 3,80,216 of the preceding year, or a net increase of Rs. 23,425, which is chiefly under the heads "Salaries" and "Working Expenses." Under the former head the increase is due to raising the wages of gatemen and to the employment of additional gatemen, and under the latter head to an increased provision for repairs to locomotives and wagons, to maintenance of railway and to part salary of an Assistant Permanent-way Inspector.

15. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—There is a net increase of Rs. 6,630, as compared with the estimate of the previous year. The only item that shows an increase is under head "salaries of officers and crew," while there

are decreases under other heads, the principal item of decrease being under head "repairs to vessels."

16. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The amount provided for in the Budget of 1899-1900 was Rs. 29,11,232, while that provided for in the Budget for the year under review is Rs. 31,36,901 or a net increase of Rs. 2,25,669. The chief items of increase are under heads "Interest and Sinking Fund on loans" Rs. 1,28,817, "Salaries of Traffic Establishment" Rs. 22,343, "Working expenses" Rs. 51,632 and "Repairs to buildings" Rs. 20,000. While the receipts show a net decrease of Rs. 44,000, the expenditure shows a net increase of Rs. 2,25,669. The cause of decrease in receipts has been explained in paragraph 8 of this Resolution.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

17. As noticed in the first paragraph, the estimates take into account the receipts and charges under Capital.

The receipts which amount to Rs. 48,00,000 are made up as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions from revenue	1,20,110	
Stock charged to works	5,00,000	
		6,20,110
Sale of land at Shalimar for the use of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	9,81,045	
Less amount received to end of 1900-1901 ...	7,50,000	
		2,31,045
Probable balance of Capital Fund on 1st April 1900	......	4,98,845
Debenture loan to be raised during 1900-1901 ...	25,50,000	
Ditto ditto ...	9,00,000	
		34,50,000
Total ...		48,00,000

Of the debenture loans of Rs. 34,50,000, the first loan of Rs. 25,50,000 will be under an existing sanction of the Government of India, but the second loan of Rs. 9,00,000 is to be a new loan for which the Commissioners will have to obtain sanction.

18. The Capital budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 48,00,000 on works in progress and proposed.

The works proposed for which no sanction has yet been accorded are—

	Rs.
200 additional wagons	5,00,000
4 locomotives	1,00,000
3 spare boilers	24,000
Additional sheds for docks	2,00,000
Minor works	1,51,175
Total ...	9,75,175

19. Subject to the above remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 71 of Act III (B.C.) of 1890, approves of the estimate of the Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1900-1901.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. B. HORN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 13th May 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the wheat crop in all the wheat-growing districts of Bengal, and gives some statistics of the exports of wheat from these districts to Calcutta during the past year.

As in previous years, a summary is also given in the report of the harvests of the year 1899-1900, and an abstract statement is annexed to it of reports received from District Officers on the subject of the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains during the year, and of the present condition of the stock of food-grains in each district.

The district returns have been compiled in the same form as that used for the preliminary forecast. In future, this form will be adopted for all crop forecasts issued by this Department, and, as in the present report, a subsidiary statement will be added giving an estimate of the total outturn expected from the crops dealt with. This change in form has been made in consultation with the Director-General of Statistics and the Chamber of Commerce, and with the approval of Government, and will, it is hoped, ensure greater accuracy in the returns by securing greater simplicity.

2. *Character of the season.*—The season was less favourable in the year under report than in the previous year. There was no repetition of the high floods, which proved so beneficial to the wheat crop of 1898-99. Want of rain was also felt at the time of sowing in some districts, noticeably in those of the Chota Nagpur Division, and this led to a contraction in the area sown. The rainfall in September was general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it was insufficient. In October, it was deficient everywhere, except in East Bengal and Orissa, where it was excessive.

In November and December there was scarcely any rain in the wheat-growing districts, excepting a few light showers in the Darjeeling hills. In January, the rainfall was below the normal in all parts of the Province, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where the fall was about four times the average for the month. The rain this month was accompanied by hail, which did considerable damage in some parts of Bihar. In February, the rainfall was above the normal in Lower Bengal and below the normal in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In March, the fall was fairly general in all parts of Bengal. The season on the whole was not favourable to the wheat crop. The rainfall was irregular and badly distributed, and in a few districts the crop suffered also from hailstorms.

3. *Area sown.*—Since the submission of the preliminary forecast, new estimates of the normal area have been received from Jessore, Patna, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur and thus the total normal area is now shown as 1,580,700 acres, against 1,578,100 acres shown in the preliminary forecast. Last year's and this year's figures have also been revised in some cases. The total area cultivated in wheat in 1899-1900, as now estimated by District Officers, amounts to 1,555,800 acres, against 1,582,500 acres estimated to have been cultivated in the previous year. The decrease, as reported in the preliminary forecast, is due to unseasonable weather at the time of sowing. This year's area, however, is more than the average of the past six years, and is but slightly below the normal.

4. *Outturn.*—The crop appears to have deteriorated in 15 districts since the publication of the preliminary forecast. In 16 districts, the estimates remain unchanged, and in five districts only, viz., Birbhum, Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea, and Manbhum, has the outturn exceeded the original estimate. The general outturn for the Province has fallen somewhat short, therefore, of that foreshadowed in the preliminary forecast, and may now be estimated as 95 per cent. of a normal crop. This estimate falls short of that of the crop of the previous year by 10 per cent. The gross outturn of 1899-1900 is estimated at 572,600 tons, against 656,400 tons estimated for the crop of 1898-1899.

5. *Summary of harvests.*—The following brief account of the harvests of the year 1899-1900 has been summarized from the marginally-noted reports published by this Department.

(1) Final Report on the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal, 1899, dated the 19th December 1899.
(2) Final Report on the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1899, dated the 4th December 1899.
(3) Note on the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Bengal for 1899-1900, dated the 2nd April 1900.

Bhadoi or autumn crops.—The season was altogether unfavourable to the *bhadoi* crops, the rainfall being both excessive and badly distributed. In a few districts, the crops also suffered from insect pests. The total area cultivated in all kinds of *bhadoi* crops amounted to 15,584,000 acres, as compared with 16,312,100 acres, estimated to have been cultivated in 1898. The area under *bhadoi* food-crops showed a decrease of 799,500 acres, whilst the area under *bhadoi* non-food-crops showed an increase of 71,500 acres, the latter result being mainly due to the extended cultivation of jute. The final estimate of the actual outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops was 70 per cent. of a normal crop.

Winter rice.—Although the rainfall was generally excessive and unevenly distributed, the outturn was fair, and it is estimated that a 95 per cent. crop was harvested in the Province as a whole. The total area cultivated amounted to 31,326,600 acres, against 31,568,300 acres returned for the crop of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to excessive rain at the time of transplantation in low-lying areas, and also, to a small extent, to the cultivation of jute in lands sown in the previous year with rice.

Rabi or cold-weather crops.—The season just closed was not on the whole favourable to the *rabi* crops, and was disastrous to them in parts of Chota Nagpur. The area cultivated in all kinds of *rabi* crops was returned as 13,840,000 acres, as compared with 14,390,300 acres sown in 1898-99. The area under *rabi* food-crops was estimated at 10,036,000 acres, against 10,278,000 acres in the previous year, and that under *rabi* non-food-crops at 3,804,000 acres, as compared with 4,112,300 acres. The decrease in all cases was due to want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing. The outturn of the *rabi* crops was returned as 87 per cent. of a normal crop.

Taking all the harvests of the year together, it would thus appear that the produce of food-grains has fallen slightly below the normal. Angul and the Khondmals and the districts of Chota Nagpur (excepting Manbhum) suffered most from the unseasonable weather, while the outturn of all crops in Shahabad was also poor.

6. *Food stocks and prices of food-grains.*—After the good harvest of the winter rice crop of 1898, prices which, at the beginning of that year, ruled higher than the normal, fell considerably. During the year under report, they rose again in some districts, owing partly to the export of food-grains to the famine-stricken provinces and partly, though to a very small extent, to the failure of the local crops.

Taking the Province as a whole, however, the rise was barely appreciable. The year's supply of food-grains is reported to have fallen short of the average in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and in some districts of Bihar, but the stocks of previous harvests are yet generally plentiful, so that, in spite of slightly deficient harvests in the current year, the Province as a whole has at present plenty of food stuff in hand.

7. *Exports of wheat to Calcutta.*—From the reports received from District Officers, as well as from the trade statistics given in the margin, it is evident that there has been a considerable increase during 1899 of the exports of wheat to Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar. This is, no doubt, chiefly due to the excellent wheat crop reaped in the beginning of the year 1899, and to the rise in prices caused by the scarcity in other parts of India. Although, in ordinary circumstances, a decrease is anticipated in the current year's exports from Bengal and Bihar, as compared with those of last year, there is every reason to hope that that decrease will be small.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta from the calendar years 1898 to 1899.

	Mds.
1890	2,159,427
1891	2,911,842
1892	1,578,939
1893	708,525
1894	230,530
1895	996,152
1896	588,084
1897	192,009
1898	958,771
1899	2,177,546

N. N. Banerjei,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 7th May 1900.

STATEMENT I.

Final Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900.)	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,183,805	1,400	1,300	1,300	110	93	The outturn has been below the normal for want of timely rainfall, and is also partly due to the damage caused by insect-pests at the time of ripening.	
	Birbhum ...	1,121,820	903,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	75	Owing to want of rain the wheat crop suffered to a certain extent, and the outturn has fallen below the original estimate.	
	Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	5,500	5,700	5,600	87	68	There has been no change in the area and outturn since the submission of the preliminary forecast.	
	Midnapore ...	3,319,040	2,111,[illegible]	2,100	4,300	2,800	90	65	... ...	
	Hooghly ...	1,067,300	702,300	100	100	100	60	65	....	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	3,574,851	1,102,000	300	300	300	120	100	......	
	Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	25,000	27,000	31,530	87	80	The rainfall was not well distributed for this crop, hence the small outturn.	
	Murshidabad	1,373,440	985,500	130,000	145,000	144,500	99	82	The poor outturn is due partly to want of rain in November and December last, and partly to unfavourable weather in February last.	

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Presidency ...	Jessore ...	1,878,000	1,116,830	2,700	1,800	1,800	77	75	The outturn has been less than what was anticipated owing to want of seasonable rain.	The Collector has slightly modified the figures in columns 5 and 6.
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,663,040	1,922,100	74,200	77,800	67,200	110	95	......	
	Jalpaiguri ...	1,891,600	1,075,000	3,200	1,900	1,801	75	70	The poor outturn is due to deficient rainfall.	
	Darjeeling	744,960	142,000	5,100	5,100	5,000	75	101	......	
	Rangpur ...	2,231,140	1,602,710	50,000	30,700	42,100	57	85	The crop suffered from late sowing on account of floods and want of rain in January.	
	Pabna ...	1,776,900	882,500	16,000	16,000	16,000	100	90	The small outturn is due to want of seasonable rain.	
Dacca ...	Mymensingh	4,052,[illegible]	2,405,730	8,000	8,000	8,000	75	76	... ...	
	Faridpur ...	1,453,340	1,049,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	100	Seasonable rain at the time of sowing and after has secured a normal outturn	
Patna ...	Patna	1,372,560	930,400	116,000	107,200	108,200	94	84	The poor outturn is due to untimely rain and hail.	Revised figures have been received for columns 5 and 6.
	Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,500	157,600	112,200	143,200	101	90	The absence of rain at the time of sowing and the storm towards the end of January adversely affected the outturn.	
	Shahabad ...	2,705,520	1,841,800	122,000	120,000	109,000	85	84	The figures for this and last year's areas have been revised. The short outturn is due to rain and hail in January last.	
	Saran	1,096,087	1,311,700	121,000	130,000	130,020	120	100	The hailstorm of January last damaged to some extent the outturn of the crop.	
	Champaran ...	2,250,840	1,364,000	118,000	118,500	118,000	115	110	Though damage was done to the wheat crop in parts of the Sadar subdivision by hail, yet the rain which fell in January was so very beneficial that the outturn is above the normal.	
	Muzaffarpur ...	1,942,334	1,655,300	69,700	71,000	62,700	100	95	......	Lands usually reserved for maize and wheat were taken up for paddy cultivation owing to the failure of the former crop, hence the reduction in area.
	Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	110,200	109,600	108,600	108	105	The outturn was under-estimated in the preliminary forecast.	The normal area has been revised by the Collector.

Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,532,800	100,000	101,000	103,000	96	94	Owing to rain in January the outturn has been a little less than what was estimated in the first forecast.	
	Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	204,000	199,900	200,300	100	100	The Collector has revised his figures since the submission of his first forecast.	
	Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	24,000	23,000	23,900	93	100	The figures in column 7 have been revised by the Subdivisional Officer of Kishenganj, since the submission of the preliminary forecast.	
	Malda ...	1,216,000	672,820	60,000	85,000	80,000	110	100	....	
	Sonthal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,731,400	14,900	12,400	14,900	93	85	The decrease in the outturn this year is due to the early cessation of rain in the Dumka subdivision and to excessive rain in January and February last in the Pakour and Rajmahal subdivisions.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	2,203,149	1,161,200	1,500	2,100	2,100	75	75	An average outturn is not expected this year, as no silt was deposited on lands owing to low floods.	
	Balasore ...	1,315,475	837,100	800	200	200	63	75	The decrease in the area this year as compared with the normal area is due to want of rain at the time of sowing and that of the outturn is due to misty weather at the time of flowering.	
	Angul and the Khondmals.	1, 75,940	316,300	100	100	100	100	87	The decrease in the outturn this year is due to deficient rainfall at the time of sowing and growth.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ..	4,403,410	2,478,500	8,100	8,000	6,500	94	53	The season was unfavourable owing to want of rain. This accounts for the decrease in the area sown as well as in the outturn.	
	Ranchi ..	4,567,003	2,888,300	1,200	1,400	200	100	10	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn is due to the early cessation of rain this year.	There appears to have been a total failure of the wheat crop in this district.
	Palamau ...	3,133,200	768,000	14,700	13,500	3,400	94	90	For want of timely rain only a small area was sown; and the outturn has been also affected by the above fact.	
	Manbhum ..	2,554,087	1,510,201	5,000	4,200	4,230	100	90	....	
	Singhbhum ..	2,520,010	1,182,100	2,600	2,600	1,400	100	48	The decrease in the area and outturn this year is due to insufficient rain.	
	Total ...	81,042,185	45,361,300	1,580,700	1,552,500	1,535,810	102	92		

STATEMENT II.

Final Forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

PROVINCE.	ACREAGE—							OUTTURN IN TONS.							REMARKS.
	Of current year's crop (1899-1900).	Of previous year's crop (1898-99).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) area in—			Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2 (1899-1900).	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3 (1898-99).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) outturn in—			
					Column 3.	Column 4.						Column 8.	Column 9.		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9		10	11		12
			(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.		(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.			(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.		(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.	
Ben:al	1,555,900	1,589,500	1,513,500	1,498,000	−1·68	+2·79	+3·86	572,600	656,400	476,400	455,900	−12·79	+20·19	+25·53	

STATEMENT III.

Abstract of the information regarding the prices of food-grains and general condition of food stocks in the Province for 1899-1900 as furnished by District Officers.

DISTRICT.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average?	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not?	Whether the prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual?	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains?	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan ...	The produce of the year's (1899-1900) supply of food-grains has been an average one in the Katwa subdivision, a little below the average in the Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions, and a little above the average in the Kalna subdivision.	The food-stocks of former harvests are reported to be plentiful throughout the district.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual in the Sadar, Raniganj, and Katwa subdivisions; but in the Kalna subdivision normal prices ruled throughout the year.	Very little wheat is cultivated in this district, and that is used for home consumption.	
Birbhum ..	Average	Plentiful	Higher than usual	Very little wheat is produced in the district, and that is not sufficient to meet its demand.	
Bankura .	Average	Not plentiful	Higher than usual	Wheat is not exported from this district. A small quantity of wheat is cultivated in this district, and that is not even sufficient to meet the local demand.	
Midnapore ...	Above the average in the Sadar and Contai subdivisions, average in the Tamluk subdivision, and below the average in the Ghatal subdivision.	Not plentiful except at the Sadar subdivision.	Much higher than usual in the Sadar and Ghatal subdivision usual in Contai and lower than usual in Tamluk.	What is not grown in the district to an appreciable extent.	
Hooghly ...	Above the average	Plentiful	Little higher than usual ...	Wheat is not extensively grown in this district, and hence there was no export.	
Howrah ...	Much above the average	Plentiful	Normal	. ..	

District.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average?	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not?	Whether the prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual?	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains?	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas ...	The supply of food-grains has not been much above or below the average in the district, except in some parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where rice could not be transplanted owing to excessive rain.	Food-stocks were plentiful in the district, except in the Diamond Harbour subdivision.	Prices of food-grains ruled generally lower than usual except in Diamond Harbour and Basirhat, where they ruled higher.	Wheat is not extensively grown in the district. Hence it is not exported.	
Nadia ...	Below the average	Plentiful	Higher than usual	The export of wheat was greater than usual, owing to scarcity elsewhere. Cultivators were induced to sell owing to high prices.	
Murshidabad...	Very little below the average	Ditto	Ruled higher than usual owing to the brisk export of grains to the famine-stricken areas.	There has been an increase in the export of wheat during the year under report, due to the scarcity in the Central and North-Western Provinces.	
Jessore ...	Little below the average	Not plentiful	Higher than usual	Little wheat is cultivated in the district. Hence wheat is not exported.	
Khulna ...	The produce of the year's supply was above the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests were plentiful.	The prices of food-grains which went down gradually at the end of 1898-99 have not fluctuated much since.	......	
Rajshahi ...	Slightly above the average	Plentiful	Normal	Wheat does not appear to have been exported from the district.	

Dinajpur ...	Above the average	Plentiful	Lower than usual	No wheat is grown in the district for exportation.
Jalpaiguri ...	Much above the average	Ditto	Ditto	Wheat is not extensively grown in the district. The quantity that is grown is consumed locally.
Darjeeling ...	Above the average	Ditto	Lower than usual in the Terai and in Kurseong and higher than usual in the Sadar subdivision.	No wheat is exported from this district, the little grown is consumed locally.
Rangpur ..	Ditto	Ditto	Lower than usual	Wheat is not exported from the district to any appreciable extent.
Bogra	Slightly above the average	Sufficient	Lower than usual, (two preceding years).	......
Pabna	About the average	Plentiful	Usual	Wheat is not grown so extensively as to be an article of export.
Dacca	Above the average	Ditto	Normal	......
Mymensingh	Ditto	Ditto	Lower than usual ...	The cultivation of wheat is very limited in this district, and does not admit of export.
Faridpur ...	About the average	Ditto	Usual	Wheat is not extensively cultivated in this district. Hence there is no export of this crop.
Backergunge...	Ditto	Ditto	Lower than usual	......
Tippera ...	Ditto	Sufficient	Generally moderate	......
Noakhali ...	Below the average	Plentiful	Lower than usual	......
Chittagong ...	This year's supply of food-crops has been much above the average.	Food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled lower than usual.	......

District.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether the prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of export of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna ...	Slightly above the average	Plentiful	Lower than usual	There is no authentic information regarding exports of wheat. But there has been no increase or decrease to an appreciable extent.	
Gaya ...	Below the average	Ditto	Higher than usual	The export of wheat increased owing to the scarcity in Rajputana, &c.	
Shahabad ..	This year's supply of food was much below the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are reported to be plentiful, but they are being exported from the Sadar and Sasaram subdivision.	The price of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.		
Saran ..	Little below the average	Plentiful	Ditto ...	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Champaran .	Above the average in the Sadar, and about the normal in the Bettiah subdivision.	Ditto	Ditto ...	There has been a larger export of wheat in 1899-1900 on account of the greater demand in famine stricken localities.	
Muzaffarpur ..	Much below the average	Ditto	Higher than usual	Wheat is not usually exported from the district, but is imported.	
Darbhanga ...	Average	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Monghyr ...	About the average	Fairly plentiful in Begusarai; but not plentiful in the Sadar and Jamui subdivision.	Ditto	Exports increased in the Sadar subdivision on account of the scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
Bhagalpur ...	Little above the average	Plentiful	Little higher than usual ...	There has not been any marked increase in the export of wheat.	
Purnea ...	Above the average	Ditto	Ditto	The export of wheat from this district during 1898-99 though small, considerably exceeded that of the previous year.	

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 28th April 1900.			Receipts for week ending 29th April 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 28th April 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 29th April 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	35,431	80·95	433	29,716	72·35	437	1,25,804	... ..	433	1,22,666	......	3,138	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th May 1900	...	...	22,376	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	...	...	19,892	0	0
Increase	...	...	2,484	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th May 1900 ...	...	...	438	11	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	...	...	390	0	8
Increase	...	...	48	11	3
Receipts from 1st January to 6th May 1900 ...	...	...	2,64,088	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	...	...	2,43,274	0	0
Increase	...	...	20,814	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 16th May 1900.

REGISTERED No. 29.] No. 21 of 1900.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by post.*]

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DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 2326R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th May 1900.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 21L.F., dated the 25th April 1900, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 31st December 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the third quarter of the year 1899-1900 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagulpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle; Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles; and Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ended 31st December 1899.

RECEIPTS.

District.	Balance in Treasury on 1st October 1899.	Provincial Rates. Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.	Interest on arrears of road cess.	Miscellaneous. Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Irrigation. Canal tolls.	Civil Works. Miscellaneous.	Contribution from private persons.	Receipts from staging bungalows.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DISTRICTS. Darjeeling ...	10,406 14 1	2,980 5 1	......	......	2,981 5 1	......	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	1,010 4 10	12,217 11 1	780 4 4	......	12,997 15 5	17 12 8	73 11 0	317 0 6	390 13 6	......	......	......	30 8 0	30 8 0
Ranchi ...	1,151 10 1	12,319 5 6	...	......	12,319 5 6	201 0 4	913 8 0	175 8 2	1,119 0 2	......	......	......	81 0 0	81 0 0
Manbhum ...	3,098 5 9	7,784 3 2	2,033 5 11	......	9,814 9 1	50 11 4	......	—339 4 0	—[illegible]39 4 0	......	......	......	320 8 2	320 8 2
Palamau ...	11,030 2 4	6,637 7 0	4 7 3	......	6,671 14 3	130 2 9	180 0 6	190 4 0	370 4 6	......	......	......	22 8 0	22 8 0
Singhbhum	11,682 0 0	1,303 2 8	874 8 11	......	2,177 6 7	13 1 8	......	2 1 0	2 1 0	......	......	......	1 0 0	1 0 0
Total ...	33,334 5 1	43,287 2 6	3,694 5 6	......	46,981 7 11	601 12 7	1,197 6 0	—154 6 4	1,042 15 2	......	......	......	455 8 2	455 8 2
DISTRICTS. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	21,301 15 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	38 6 6	38 6 6	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas.	1,01,232 8 6	......	......	......	......	......	73 14 0	67 1 0	130 15 0	......	......	......	227 8 0	227 8 0
Total ...	1,22,534 8 0	......	......	......	......	......	72 14 0	99 7 6	172 5 6	......	......	......	227 8 0	227 8 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,60,918 13 1	43,287 2 6	3,694 5 6	......	46,981 7 11	601 12 7	1,270 3 6	—54 14 10	1,215 4 8	......	......	......	683 0 2	683 0 2

District.	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of unencashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 31st December 1899.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Darjeeling ...	474 3 3	522 6 7	......	......	3,978 14 11	......	557 11 3	14,940 8 3	8,013 1 0	6,927 7
Hazaribagh	157 9 10	1,464 6 4	504	......	15,563 1 9	......	......	16,5[illegible]9 6 7	13,402 0 10	3,173 5
Ranchi ...	23 0 3	72 0 0	334	......	14,209 6 3	......	......	15,421 0 4	9,303 2 2	5,917 14
Manbhum ...	2,548 0 0	176 1 9	150	......	12,219 10 4	......	......	15,309 0 1	13,703 12 7	1,605 3
Palamau ...	883 10 6	......	......	......	8,064 8 0	......	......	10,094 10 4	9,700 3 7	9,394 0
Singhbhum	......	50 0 0	......	......	2,243 9 1	......	......	13,324 9 1	8,453 4 7	10,471 4
Total ...	4,073 7 10	3,284 14 8	988	......	56,327 2 4	......	557 11 3	95,309 2 8	57,775 8 9	37,493 9
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	......	600	......	632 6 6	......	......	21,834 6 0	5,196 7 9	16,637 [illegible]
Sonthal Parganas.	3,595 0 0	2,420 15 3	50	......	6,433 6 2	......	......	1,07,666 14 9	24,410 2 10	83,255 11
Total ...	3,595 0 0	2,420 15 3	650	......	6,065 13 9	......	......	1,29,500 4 9	29,606 10 7	99,898 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,667 7 10	4,705 13 11	1,538	......	63,202 15 1	......	557 11 3	2,24,769 7 5	87,382 3 4	1,37,387 4

EXPENDITURE.

District.	Refunds. Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Land Revenue. Miscellaneous public improvement.	Provincial Rates. Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Revaluation establishment.	Total.	Interest. Interest on temporary loans.	Administration. Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.	Percentage cost of establishment for audit.	Total.	Medical. Expenditure during the prevalence of bubonic plague.	Stationery. Printing at private press.	Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DISTRICTS. Darjeeling ..	......	...	......	......	188 15 4	......	188 15 4	......	295 4 10	150 12	446 0 10	278 8 0	21 14 3	......	5 10 0
Hazaribagh	......	...	......	......	416 10 9	...	416 10 9	......	351 10 7	406 0	756 10 7	38 0 0	9 8 0	......	13 10 0
Ranchi ...	......	...	......	......	350 12 8	1,102 15 3	1,453 11 9	......	125 8 6	320 4	445 12 6	......	15 14 3	78 6 0	2 3 0
Manbhum ..	......	...	......	......	273 12 10	1,306 0 5	1,579 13 3	......	207 14 0	......	207 14 0	......	25 0 0	15 0 0	......
Palamau ...	......	4 0 0	4 0 0	......	236 8 9	3 0 0	239 8 9	......	52 13 0	139 0	201 13 0	......	108 5 6	38 0 0	7 15 0
Singhbhum	......	...	......	......	115 9 0	......	115 9 0	......	133 0 0	75 0	214 0 0	......	......	27 2 9	3 9 0
Total ...	......	4 0 0	4 0 0	......	1,582 5 2	2,411 15 6	3,994 4 10	......	1,172 2 11	1,110 0	2,282 2 11	294 8 0	191 10 6	153 8 9	32 15 0
DISTRICTS. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 14 0	......	6 14 0	......	......	......	39 15 0
Sonthal Parganas.	......	...	......	1,263 4 8	......	......	......	......	382 14 6	......	383 14 0	—4 12 9	5 10 6	......	32 13 0
Total ...	......	...	......	1,263 4 8	......	......	......	......	389 12 6	......	389 12 6	—4 12 9	5 10 6	......	72 12 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	......	4 0 0	4 0 0	1,263 4 8	1,582 5 2	2,411 15 6	3,994 4 10	......	1,561 15 5	1,110 0	2,671 15 5	289 11 3	197 5 0	153 8 9	105 11 0

District.	Miscellaneous. Total.	Famine Relief. Gratuitous relief in Government Institution.	Public Works. Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Petty establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Contribution from Local to Provincial.	Advances.	Deposit.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers, &c., increased.	Balance of unencashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Darjeeling ..	5 10 0	......	1,236 1 11	1,025 4 9	283 9 11	......	......	2,545 0 7	201 0 0	4,335 0 0	...	8,013 1 0	...	......	8,013
Hazaribagh	13 10 0	......	1,377 12 4	6,706 11 1	2,981 1 8	......	270 6 6	11,016 15 7	510 0 0	150 0 0	177 0 0	13,715 7 5	...	281 0 5	13,408
Ranchi ...	75 9 0	......	......	4,173 5 1	1,934 6 0	264 13 0	231 4 2	6,607 12 3	427 0 0	348 10 0	29 0 0	9,403 5 9	...	99 12 5	9,513
Manbhum ..	15 0 0	......	502 1 0	6,9[illegible]5 0 0	2,497 10 4	......	......	9,925 4 4	......	640 0 0	385 0 0	12,772 15 7	17 15 [illegible]	912 13 8	13,708
Palamau ...	45 15 0	......	2,132 8 7	2,130 13 9	1,672 14 8	450 0 0	7 12 0	6,334 1 0	2,212 0 0	......	...	9,[illegible] 11 3	30 0 0	514 8 4	9,700
Singhbhum	30 11 9	......	953 1 6	361 14 4	961 0 0	290 0 0	......	2,567 15 10	100 0 0	425 0 0	...	3,453 4 7	...	......	3,453
Total ...	186 7 9	......	6,705 9 4	21,123 10 0	9,650 10 7	1,098 13 0	509 6 8	38,996 1 7	3,480 0 0	5,898 10 0	586 0 0	55,913 13 7	47 15 [illegible]	1,813 11 5	57,775
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	39 15 0	......	......	3,125 10 5	1,704 2 4	......	2 10 0	4,832 6 9	......	......	119 10 0	4,950 13 0	...	236 10 0	5,196
Sonthal Parganas.	32 13 0	......	5,256 1 6	7,805 3 1	3,970 8 11	1,204 14 3	233 9 6	18,500 5 8	5 0 0	3,526 11 2	500 0 0	24,301 14 4	...	109 4 6	24,410
Total ...	72 12 0	......	5,256 1 6	10,930 13 6	5,674 11 3	1,204 14 3	236 3 6	23,332 12 0	5 0 0	3,526 11 2	620 10 0	29,291 13 1	..	314 14 6	29,308 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	259 3 9	......	11,959 10 10	32,054 7 6	15,325 5 10	2,213 11 3	773 10 2	62,328 13 7	3,485 0 0	9,425 5 2	1,106 10 0	85,205 9 8	47 15 [illegible]	2,128 9 11	87,382

CALCUTTA:
The 6th April 1900.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 7th May 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 448T.—M.

READ—

The Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for the year 1899.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1898, and the Resolution recorded by Government upon it.

The number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years and the main facts regarding them are shown in the following statement:—

		1898.	1899.
Remained on 1st January	... ...	924	911
Admitted and re-admitted	... ...	159	220
	Total ...	1,083	1,131
Discharged	Cured	71	110
	Improved	22	27
	Not improved	3	8
	Otherwise	3	10
Died	... ...	73	87
	Total ...	172	242
Remaining on 31st December	... ...	911	889
Daily average strength	... ...	922	903

2. The total number of admissions was 202 against 144 in the previous year. The increase was common to all the asylums, except Patna, and was most marked at Dullunda and Berhampore. Of the 220 lunatics admitted and re-admitted during the year, 117 were criminals against 78 in 1898, the largest number on record during the last ten years. These figures seem to show that the orders of Government, directing the exercise of a wise discretion in sending harmless lunatics, whether criminal or non-criminal, to asylums, are not being fully complied with, and the attention of the local officers will again be drawn to them. The total number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1899 was 476. Of these 181 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 259 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 36 had become insane while in jail. The numbers of these three classes in 1898 were 184, 260 and 33, respectively.

3. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of recoveries from 71 last year to 110 this year. The percentage of recoveries on the daily average number of patients was considerably higher in all the asylums, except Dullunda.

4. No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year. There was a slight overcrowding at Dacca and Patna, which was promptly relieved by transferring some of the patients to other asylums.

5. Of the 220 admissions, 128 are classified under mania, 39 under melancholia, 11 under idiocy, and the remainder under various other types. Seventy-six cases are attributed to physical causes, 26 to moral causes, and in 118 cases the causes were unknown. Of the 76 cases attributed to physical causes, 44 are ascribed to ganja-smoking, 6 to spirit-drinking, 13 to heredity, 5 to epilepsy, 3 to fever, and 5 to other causes. It is reported that there has been no improvement in the preparation of the medical history sheets of the lunatics, and the attention of the local authorities will again be drawn to the necessity of preparing these documents carefully and transmitting them with the lunatics.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice a further reduction in the number of admissions to hospital, which fell from 620 to 576. The average daily number of sick shows a decrease from 104·83 to 86·21. The death-rate was, however, higher than the last year, being 9·63 against 7·91. The number of deaths was remarkably large in the Patna Asylum, and is attributed to the general unhealthiness of the town and district. The system of infirm gangs is said to have worked satisfactorily at Dullunda and Dacca, while in the Patna and Berhampore Asylums no special results have been achieved from it. Judging, however, from the results obtained at Dacca, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion expressed by Colonel Hendley that the system serves to keep off serious diseases, and that it should be given a thorough trial in all the asylums.

7. The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 24. Three of these ended fatally. In all these cases judicial enquiries were held, but none of the asylum staff were found to blame. There was also a case of suicide in the Cuttack Asylum where a lunatic hanged himself against the bar of a window in his cell. There were two escapes—one from Patna and the other from Berhampore. In both instances the lunatics were recaptured and the warders in fault punished.

8. The income and expenditure of the asylums for the past two years are shown below :—

Income.

		1898.			1899.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Received from treasury	...	84,193	7	9	79,855	12	2
(2) Ditto paying patients, &c.		1,780	6	6	2,530	8	9
Total	...	85,973	14	3	82,386	4	11
(3) Received from manufacturing department, less cost of raw materials		3,985	13	6	5,428	11	3
(4) Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt, and Stationery Office	...	7,863	2	7	5,521	4	3
GRAND TOTAL	...	97,822	14	4	93,336	4	5

Expenditure.

		1898.			1899.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment proper	...	18,697	2	10	18,189	4	9
Superintendence	...	15,841	4	0	15,111	9	3
Diet	...	38,907	14	1	36,980	13	1
Clothing and bedding	...	2,604	12	0	3,640	5	6
Bazar medicines	...	192	13	3	330	4	6
Contingencies	...	7,253	2	4	7,967	2	2
Repairs and maintenance	...	657	5	7	806	2	3
Rates and taxes	...	5,805	5	8	4,789	6	8
Miscellaneous	...	...			...		
Printed forms and stationery	...	117	8	4	117	10	6
English medicines	...	872	11	8	704	2	3
Public works	...	6,872	14	7	4,699	7	6
Total	...	97,822	14	4	93,336	4	5

9. The decrease of Rs. 4,486 in the total expenditure occurred chiefly under the heads of "Diet," "Rates and Taxes," and "Public Works Charges," and is attributed in the case of diet to lower price of food-grains; in that of rates and taxes to a reduction of Rs. 1,469, which occurred at Dullunda owing to there being no arrears to pay in 1899.

10. The gross cost of each lunatic in the different asylums for the past two years, and the cost per head of average strength, are given in the following table:—

	1898.			1899.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda	122	4	3	119	0	5
Dacca	105	7	1	113	11	8
Patna	89	5	9	87	15	9
Cuttack	128	15	4	121	0	6
Berhampore	104	7	2	88	12	10
Details of cost—						
Establishment	37	7	4	36	14	2
Diet	42	3	2	40	15	4
Clothing and bedding	2	13	2	4	0	6
Medicines	1	2	6	1	2	4
Contingencies	8	9	3	9	11	6
Public Works Department charges ...	7	7	3	5	3	3
Rates and taxes	6	4	9	5	4	11
Forms and stationery	0	2	0	0	2	1
Total ...	106	1	5	103	6	1

11. The number of admissions to the European asylum at Bhawanipur increased from 13 to 17, while the re-admissions fell from 5 to 2. Including 35 patients who remained at the close of last year, the total number of inmates was 54 against 53 in 1898. Of these 5 were discharged cured, 7 made over to friends, 1 despatched to Europe, and 4 died, leaving 37 in confinement at the close of the year. Two of the persons admitted and one of those re-admitted were criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 36·49 against 37 in the previous year, and the number of admissions to hospital was 6 against 5 in 1898. The rate of mortality on the daily average strength rose from 5·40 to 10·96. It is, however, said that two of the patients who died were over fifty years of age, and that one of them had been in the asylum for sixteen years. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 20,884 to Rs. 20,452, while the receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 12,446 to Rs. 14,585.

12. The question of establishing a Central Lunatic Asylum in Bengal, which has been under consideration for the last five years, has now been definitely settled. It has been decided that the asylum should be located at Berhampore, which is the best situation available in point of health and convenience, and that only the asylums at Dullunda, Patna and Berhampore should be combined, leaving those at Bhawanipur, Dacca and Cuttack where they are. The necessary alterations in the Berhampore Asylum will be commenced this year. Arrangements will also be made for training Civil Hospital Assistants recruited for Government service in the treatment of mental diseases. It is proposed to send those men immediately on recruitment to the asylums to undergo a training for two months in the treatment of insan ty. The Hospital Assistants recruited from the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah and Temple Medical School at Patna will be sent to the Central Asylum at Berhampore, and those recruited from the Dacca and Cuttack Schools to the asylums at those places.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Hendley for his interesting report and to the Superintendents for their efficient management of the asylums during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINAL REPORT ON THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 17th May 1900. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Explanatory.—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all oilseeds (*rabi* and *bhadoi*) grown in these provinces. The first statement appended to the report gives returns of the area and outturn, as received from District Officers, and the second furnishes an estimate of the gross outturn of all the oilseed crops taken together.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in September was general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it was much in defect In October it was deficient everywhere, except in East Bengal and Orissa where it was excessive. In November and December there was little or no rain, excepting a few light showers in the Darjeeling hills, and in parts of the Chittagong Division. In January the fall was below the average everywhere, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it was much in excess, and was accompained by hail. In February there was general rain in Lower Bengal, but only a small fall in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. In March the rain was general and fairly well-distributed over the province.

From the above, it will be seen that the season was not favourable to the cultivation of oilseeds. Want of rain was felt in many districts at the time of sowing, while an excess about this time in others interfered with the proper germination of the seeds. The rain in January was found useful in a few districts, but was in others accompained by hail which did much damage.

3. *Area sown.*—The normal area under all kinds of oilseeds is estimated at 4,101,300 acres, the area sown this year at 3,636,000 acres, and the area sown last year at 4,091,900 acres. It will thus be seen that the area this year falls short of the normal, and of last year's area by about 11 per cent. The contraction in area, as remarked in the first

forecast, issued in February, is obviously due to the unfavourable character of the weather during the sowing season, and is especially noticeable in the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The estimates of percentage outturn now received differ very slightly from those given in the preliminary forecast published by this Department in February last. The estimate then made for the Province need not therefore be revised. The outturn of all kinds of oilseeds for the year 1899-1900 stands at 83 per cent. of a normal crop against 95 per cent. the corresponding outturn for the previous year. Irregular and badly distributed rain generally throughout the Province, and hail in some districts, are the cause of the low outturn.

5. *Gross outturn.*—Assuming, as in previous years, 6 maunds per acre to be the average produce of linseed, mustard and rapeseed, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ maunds per acre as that of *til* and other oilseeds, the gross outturn of the oilseed crops in these provinces during the year under report amounts to 621,500 tons against 859,000 tons estimated to have been produced in the previous year. The falling of is chiefly under the heads of "rapeseed and mustard" and of "other oilseeds" which appear to have suffered more from the unfavourable climatic conditions of the year than either *til* or linseed.

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(Countersigned.)

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CALCUTTA,
The 7th May 1900.

Final Forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1899-1900.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,726,060	1,054,800	Linseed ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,600	100	100	Some damage by insects has been reported from the Katwa subdivision.	
				Rape and mustard	23,700	22,700	[illegible]	110	100		
				Til ... Rabi ...	100	..	100	...	90		
				Til ... Bhadoi	3,400	3,200	3,400	100	100		
				Other oilseeds ..	1,700	1,900	1,700	[illegible]	95		
				Total .	57,100	51,300	57,400	100	98		
Ditto ...	Birbhum ..	1,121,920	900,000	Linseed ..	800	800	800	100	75	The outturn was reduced by want of rain.	Enquiry will be made as to the steps taken to ascertain the actual areas grown each year with these crops.
				Rape and mustard	3,000	2,800	3,000	100	75		
				Til, *rabi* ...	400	400	400	100	75		
				Total	3,200	3,200	3,200	100	75		
Ditto ...	Bankura ..	1,677,440	642,800	Linseed ..	1,000	1,100	1,000	88	88		
				Rape and mustard	7,000	9,000	8,700		88		
				Til Rabi	2,700	4,000	3,700		88		
				Til Bhadoi ..	3,300	4,700	4,100		88		
				Other oilseeds	8,000	9,000	[illegible]		88		
				Total ...	22,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	88		

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900).	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan ..	Midnapur ..	3,313,043	2,111,500	Linseed ...	15,000	22,000	21,000	85	81	The abandonment of indigo cultivation in Midnapore has caused an increase in the area under oilseeds. Excessive rainfall in the Sadar and Contai sub-divisions affected the outturn of these crops.	
				Rape and mustard	35,000	36,100	33,000	90	75		
				Til ... { *Rabi* ..	26,700	17,800	21,000	91	54		
				Til ... { *Bhadoi* ..	10,800	11,800	12,800		87		
				Other oilseeds ...	21,000	22,900	18,500	90	82		
				Total ...	98,100	110,600	106,500	89	81		
Ditto ...	Hooghly ..	1,087,360	702,300	Linseed ...	2,700	2,100	2,100	75	91		
				Rape and mustard	4,200	3,800	3,700	85	69		
				Other oilseeds	2,000	1,800	1,900	78	83		
				Total	8,900	7,700	7,700	81	85		
Presidency ..	24-Parganas	3,574,851	1,102,000	Linseed	1,000	1,300	1,500	100	100		
				Rape and mustard	1,000	[illegible]	1,200	100	100		
				Til .. { *Rabi* ..	800	800	800	100	100		
				Til .. { *Bhadoi*	100		100		100		
				Other oilseeds	3,000	[illegible]	3,400	100	100		
				Total	7,000	6,000	6,900	100	100		
Ditto ...	Nadia	1,788,160	1,303,000	Linseed	57,000	57,800	42,700	86	80	Unseasonable weather at the time of sowing reduced the area sown.	The Collector will be asked for a special report on the subject of the normal areas under these crops which are constantly being revised by him.
				Rape and mustard	40,000	35,000	37,700	85	86		
				Til .. { *Rabi*	14,000	17,400	9,700	72	73		
				Til .. { *Bhadoi*	4,000	..	3,200		72		
				Other oilseeds	15,000	14,800	8,500	71	83		
				Total	138,000	123,000	101,200	82	81		

Ditto ...	Murshidabad	1,373,440	9,55,500	Linseed	27,000	29,300	33,100	[illegible]	92	The poor outturn is due to the want of seasonable rain in November and December last.
				Rape and mustard	19,600	23,300	23,500	[illegible]	82	
				Til { *Rabi* ...	5,700	6,400	6,100	97	85	
				Til { *Bhadoi*	1,200	1,400	1,400	87	85	
				Other oilseeds ...	14,700	19,400	18,600	[illegible]	82	
				Total	67,700	80,400	81,100	80	82	
Ditto ...	Jessore	1,872,000	1,116,500	Linseed ...	37,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	
				Rape and mustard	51,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
				Til, *rabi* ...	26,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	51	
				Other oilseeds	6,800	5,200	[illegible]	92	77	
				Total	122,100	112,300	113,400	80	78	
Ditto ...	Khulna ...	3,163,942	870,000	Linseed	4,700	5,200	5,200	35	91	
				Rape and mustard	62,000	65,[illegible]	65,000	82	83	
				Til { *Rabi*	4,000	3,200	3,200	37	75	
				Til { *Bhadoi*	1,300	1,000	1,000	75	75	
				Other oilseeds ...	5,900	5,100	5,100	90	80	
				Total	75,900	79,500	79,500	81	83	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,643,040	1,222,100	Linseed ...	5,200	3,100	5,100	92	94	
				Rape and mustard	113,300	95,000	104,200	95	93	
				Til, *bhadoi*	3,800	1,800	3,800	90	90	
				Other oilseeds ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	95	
				Total ...	122,300	10[illegible],900	114,100	95	93	
Ditto ...	Dinajpur ...	2,526,080	1,551,100	Linseed ...	100	100	100	100	100	
				Rape and mustard	120,000	120,000	120,000	100	100	
				Til, *bhadoi*	100	100	100	100	100	
				Total ...	120,200	120,200	120,200	100	100	
Ditto ...	Jalpaiguri...	1,834,600	1,075,500	Rape and mustard	27,600	28,600	28,400	7[illegible]	72	The figures shown against other oilseeds in previous forecasts have been included in *rabi* til as the result of local enquiries. The low outturn is due to want of rain in January and February last.
				Til, *rabi*	1,200	1,200	1,200	82	84	
				Total	28,800	29,800	29,600	73	72	

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling	744,980	142,900	Rape and mustard	7,500	7,500	7,000	69	106	The decrease in the area sown this year is due to recent landslips.	
				Total ...	7,500	7,500	7,000	69	106		
Ditto ...	Rangpur	2,231,040	1,602,700	Rape and mustard	198,800	175,600	168,600	79	77	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to floods, which necessitated late sowings.	
				Til, *rabi* ...	1,300	1,200	1,200				
				Other oilseeds ..	1,100	400	400				
				Total ..	201,200	177,200	170,200	79	77		
Ditto ...	Bogra ...	869,760	680,000	Linseed ..	15,600	15,600	15,600	75	63	Absence of rain almost throughout the season accounts for the low outturn of this year.	The Collector will be asked to report what enquiries are made to ascertain the actual areas sown with these crops each year.
				Rape and mustard	87,000	87,000	87,000	75	63		
				Til, *rabi* ..	14,000	14,000	14,000	63	63		
				Other oilseeds ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	75	63		
				Total ...	118,600	118,600	118,600	74	63		
Ditto ...	Pabna ...	1,176,960	882,500	Linseed ...	20,400	23,400	23,400	87	75		
				Rape and mustard	110,000	116,100	116,100	90	80		
				Til ... *Rabi* ...	25,500	25,000	25,500	75	75		
				Til ... *Bhadoi* .	7,500	5,000	5,500				
				Total .	163,400	169,500	[illegible]	87	78		

Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1,780,480	1,213,500	Linseed	7,700	5,400	4,900	61	50	The short outturn is due to want of rain in November and December.	
				Rape and mustard	93,000	95,200	93,200	80	86		
				Til ... Rabi ...	12,000	11,000	10,700	90	97		
				Til ... Bhadoi ..	3,000	2,800	3,100	90	96		
				Other oilseeds .	32,000	33,800	33,800	73	73		
				Total ..	147,700	148,200	145,700	79	83		
Ditto .	Mymensingh	4,852,480	2,405,700	Linseed	33,600	35,700	35,700	85	80		
				Rape and mustard	360,060	360,300	360,500	88	80		
				Til Rabi ...	66,800	70,300	70,300	83	88		
				Til Bhadoi...	7,200	2,400	2,400	88	86		
				Other oilseeds ...	300	200	300	88	88		
				Total ...	467,200	468,900	468,900	88	81		
Ditto ...	Faridpur ...	1,459,840	1,007,500	Linseed	5,000	5,000	5,000	100	75	The low outturn is due to want of rain.	The Collector will be asked to report what enquiries are made as to the actual areas sown with these crops each year.
				Rape and mustard	42,500	42,500	42,500	100	75		
				Til .. Rabi ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	75		
				Til .. Bhadoi...	6,600	6,600	6,600	100	75		
				Other oilseeds ...	4,500	4,500	4,500	100	75		
				Total ..	59,600	59,600	59,600	100	75		
Ditto ...	Backergunge	2,335,360	1,408,000	Linseed	15,000	15,000	20,000	100	95	The area under linseed in the Bhola subdivision is extending. The rain in February came too late to raise the outturn per acre to the normal. Rabi til is reared in June and it is too early as yet to say anything about it.	
				Rape and mustard	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	95		
				Til, rabi ...	25,000	25,000	25,000	100	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	6,500	6,500	6,500	100	95		
				Total ...	48,000	48,000	53,000	100	98		
Ditto ...	Tippera ...	1,524,860	1,171,300	Linseed	6,800	6,200	5,500	70	77		
				Rape and mustard	58,200	40,300	40,900	96	84		
				Til ... Rabi ...	22,000	14,000	13,900	96	93		
				Til ... Bhadoi	8,800	5,000	5,500	96	92		
				Other oilseeds ...	400	300	300	40	68		
				Total ...	96,200	64,700	66,100	87	86		
Ditto ...	Noakhali ...	1,082,800	818,800	Linseed	15,500	15,500	15,500	65	80	The comparatively low outturn is due to unfavourable rain.	The Collector will be asked to report what enquiries are made each year as to the areas actually sown with these crops.
				Rape and mustard	6,400	6,400	6,400	65	85		
				Til, rabi ...	5,700	5,700	5,700	70	80		
				Other oilseeds . .	800	800	800	60	60		
				Total ...	28,400	28,400	28,400	66	81		

DIVISION.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong	Chittagong ..	Acres. 1,594,815	Acres. 506,900	Linseed	Acres. 500	Acres. 900	Acres. 400	50	80	Prospects have improved a little since the submission of the first forecast owing to timely rain in some parts of the district.	
				Rape and mustard	4,100	1,500	3,600		90		
				Til, *rabi* ..	100	100	100		90		
				Other oilseeds ..	100	100	100		80		
				Total ..	4,900	2,500	4,200	50	80		
Patna ..	Patna ...	1,332,660	930,400	Linseed	19,500	19,600	20,900	88	83	......	
				Rape and mustard	25,000	24.500	21,400	94	93		
				Til, *bhadoi*	2,000	2,300	2,300	100	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	12,500	12,000	7,900	97	97		
				Total .	59,000	58,300	52,300	93	91		
Ditto ...	Gaya ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	Linseed	63,000	72,000	67,000	101	100	The rain towards the end of January 1900 was of some benefit to the crop.	
				Rape and mustard	17,300	20,200	19,000	101	100		
				Til *rabi*	10,000	11,800	9,800	100	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	78,000	80,600	75,300	101	100		
				Total ...	168,300	184,600	171,100	101	100		
Ditto ...	Shahabad ...	2,795,520	1,341,800	Linseed ...	10,200	9,700	9,200	100	73	The short outturn is due to hail and rain in the month of January last.	
				Rape and mustard	5,400	5,800	5,700	100	61		
				Til, *bhadoi* ...	800	700	600	100	65		
				Other oilseeds ...	5,400	5,400	2,200	100	61		
				Total	21,800	21,600	17,700	100	67		

Patna ...	Saran ...	1,696,087	1,311,100	Linseed	26,000	26,800	26,800	110	90	The hailstorm of January damaged the crops in some parts of the district. Hence the outturn is below the normal.	
				Rape and mustard	23,000	21,500	23,000	110	92		
				Til, *bhadoi* ...	3,300	2,900	2,900	110	87		
				Other oilseeds ...	8,900	10,300	10,300	110	83		
				Total ...	61,200	61,500	63,000	110	89		
Ditto ...	Champaran	2,259,840	1,364,000	Linseed	61,000	61,000	61,000	105	100	Some damage is reported to have been done to the oilseed crops in the Sadar subdivision. A full crop has been harvested in the Bettiah subdivision.	The Collector will be asked to report what action is taken to ascertain the actual areas sown with these crops each year.
				Rape and mustard	24,000	24,000	24,000	120	100		
				Til, *bhadoi* ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	105	90		
				Other oilseeds ..	1,000	1,000	1,100	110	95		
				Total ..	91,000	91,000	91,000	109	99		
Ditto ...	Muzaffarpur	1,942,324	1,555,300	Linseed ..	41,200	46,400	41,200	100	90	The areas in columns 6 and 8 under "Rape and mustard" and "Other oilseeds" have been revised on the basis of the settlement records. The outturn was affected slightly by storms in February last.	
				Rape and mustard	7,400	7,900	7,400	100	9[illegible]		
				Til, *rabi* ...	300	800	300	100	90		
				Other oilseeds ..	6,000	3,300	6,000	100	90		
				Total ...	54,900	58,400	54,900	100	90		
Ditto ...	Darbhanga	2,134,400	1,820,100	Linseed	47,700	47,500	47,500	108	100	The outturn was under-estimated in the preliminary forecast.	
				Rape and mustard	49,400	49,700	47,600	109	97		
				Til ... *Rabi*	800	......	800	......	100		
				Til ... *Bhadoi* ...	1,600	..	1,600	......	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	32,800	32,800	32,800	104	94		
				Total ...	132,300	130,000	130,300	107	97		
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,900	Linseed	5,000	5,100	5,100	106	90	Owing to rain in January the outturn has fallen below the original estimate.	
				Rape and mustard	8,500	9,000	9,500	98	90		
				Til, *rabi* ...	400	400	500	75	76		
				Other oilseeds ..	8,000	8,000	9,100	90	83		
				Total ...	21,900	22,500	24,200	97	88		

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oil-seeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	2,704,640	2,097,000	Linseed	14,100	13,800	13,300	106	100		
				Rape and mustard	38,200	37,300	37,300	106	100		
				Til, *bhadoi* ...	500	500	600	125	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	17,200	17,000	17,000	106	100		
				Total ...	70,000	68,600	68,600	106	100		
Ditto ...	Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	Linseed ...	12,700	9,000	12,300	96	92	Some damage was done to the crops by hail and rain in January last.	
				Rape and mustard	132,500	207,000	141,000	92	88		
				Til, *rabi* ...	100	......	100	......	100		
				Other oilseeds ...	2,200	600	2,200	96	97		
				Total ...	147,500	216,600	1,55,600	92	88		
Ditto ...	Malda ...	1,216,000	672,800	Linseed ..	10,200	10,000	10,000	100	100		
				Rape and mustard	60,000	60,000	60,000	100	100		
				Til, *rabi* ...	7,000	7,000	6,500	100	100		
				Total ...	77,200	77,000	76,500	100	100		
Ditto ...	Sonthal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,731,400	Linseed ...	12,600	9,100	9,600	92	83	Rainy and cloudy weather in January and February last damaged all the oilseed crops, except *til*.	
				Rape and mustard	84,100	75,800	76,300	93	82		
				Til, *rabi* ...	2,800	1,900	1,900	83	92		
				Other oilseeds ...	99,800	94,000	96,300	95	84		
				Total ...	199,300	180,800	184,100	96	83		

Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,203,149	1,161,800	Linseed	4,000	4,100	4,000	88	96	The low outturn is due to the absence of silt deposits due to the low floods.	
				Rape and mustard	13,600	14,100	14,000	91	90		
				Til ... { Rabi ...	2,500	500	500	88	90		
				Til ... { Bhadoi	2,700	2,700	2,700	88	91		
				Other oilseeds ...	13,000	16,000	16,600	90	95		
				Total ...	35,800	38,100	37,900	90	94		
Ditto ...	Balasore ...	1,315,475	827,100	Linseed	600	100	...	100	......		
				Rape and mustard	6,600	6,900	6,900	95	100		
				Til ... { Rabi ...	[illegible]	600	500	90	90		
				Til ... { Bhadoi	1,500	1,500	1,100	90	85		
				Other oilseeds ...	500	600	1,300	84	90		
				Total ...	9,800	9,700	9,800	93	96		
Ditto ...	Angul	1,075,540	346,300	Rape and mustard	7,300	8,000	4,200	75	50	The decrease in the area and outturn this year is due to deficient rainfall.	The Deputy Commissioner has greatly reduced his figures in column 8 for the area sown this year, since the submission of his preliminary forecast, and will be asked for an explanation of his estimates.
				Til, rabi	26,500	6,000	12,600	100	50		
				Other oilseeds ..	17,500	19,000	2,300	100	50		
				Total ...	51,300	33,000	19,100	94	50		
Ditto ...	Puri ...	1,582,720	512,300	Linseed	300	600	400	60	50	The poor outturn is due to deficient rain.	
				Rape and mustard	5,800	4,600	4,000	60	60		
				Til ... { Rabi	400	700	400	75	62		
				Til ... { Bhadoi ..	400	400	400	75	60		
				Other oilseeds ...	1,700	2,700	2,000	80	60		
				Total ..	8,400	9,000	7,200	78	60		
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	4,433,440	2,478,870	Linseed	22,500	22,500	18,000	100	50	The season was unfavourable owing to the want of rain. This accounts for the small area sown as well as for the low outturn.	
				Rape and mustard	81,000	89,100	60,000	100	50		
				Til, rabi ..	11,000	11,000	7,500	100	50		
				Other oilseeds .	146,000	146,300	106,100	100	48		
				Total ...	268,500	268,900	189,800	100	49		
Ditto ...	Ranchi ..	4,569,600	2,555,330	Rape and mustard	6,700	6,700	100	100	10	The total failure of the crops is due to insufficient rainfall during the current year.	
				Til, bhadoi ...	100	100	10	100	5		
				Other oilseeds .	253,000	253,000	19,100	100	10		
				Total ...	259,800	259,800	19,200	100	10		

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Name of oilseed.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1898-99).	Estimated area sown this year (1899-1900).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898-99)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899-1900)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chota Nagpur	Palamau ...	Acres. 3,139,200	Acres. 7,68,060	Linseed ...	Acres. 8,000	Acres. 7,200	Acres. 6,000	63	90	Want of timely rain affected both the area sown and the outturn.	
				Rape and mustard	11,000	10,300	3,200	59	90		
				Til ... { Rabi ... / Bhadoi... }	8,100	6,300	5,000	66	90		
				Other oilseeds ..	2,300	2,000	1,500	68	90		
				Total ...	29,400	25,800	15,700	63	90		
Ditto ...	Manbhum ...	2,654,050	1,421,400	Rape and mustard	33,700	34,000	33,700	110	90	The crop suffered somewhat from want of seasonable rain.	
				Til ... { Rabi ... / Bhadoi... }	10,600	12,100	10,600	110	90		
				Other oilseeds ...	25,900	26,300	25,900	110	90		
				Total ...	70,200	72,400	70,200	110	90		
Ditto ...	Singhbhum	2,526,019	1,182,100	Linseed ...	6,000	6,000	5,400	100	65	The small outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.	
				Rape and mustard	30,000	30,000	27,500	100	72		
				Til ... { Rabi ..	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	75		
				Til ... Bhadoi...	3,100	3,100	3,100	100	75		
				Other oilseeds ...	15,000	15,000	14,200	100	72		
				Total ..	55,600	55,600	51,700	100	72		
Bengal ...	......	97,463,022	54,597,100	Linseed	662,600	677,900	653,200	97	88		
				Rape and mustard	2,151,900	2,167,200	2,050,200	94	83		
				Til ... { Rabi ... / Bhadoi... }	414,700	387,200	371,400	91	87		
				Other oilseeds ..	872,100	879,600	561,200	100	79		
				Total ..	4,101,300	4,091,900	3,636,000	96	83		

Appendix II.

Final Forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

Province.	Name of crop.	Acreage							Outturn in Tons.						
		Of current year's crop (1899-1900).	Of previous year's crop (1898-99).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) area in			Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3 (1899-1900).	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 4 (1898-99).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 8 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) outturn in		
						4 Column.	5 Column.						9 Column.	10 Column.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9	10		11	12	
				(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.		(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.			(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.		(a) Five years.	(b) Six years.
Bengal	Linseed ...	653,200	677,900	693,200	713,100	− 3·64	− 5·77	− 8·40	126,500	144,700	111,600	113,500	−12·58	+13·35	+11·45
	Rape and mustard.	2,050,200	2,167,200	2,165,400	2,185,700	− 3·39	− 5·32	− 6·00	374,400	448,200	351,300	355,600	−16·47	+ 6·40	+ 5·33
	Til and other oilseeds.	932,600	1,246,500	1,241,600	1,245,400	−25·20	−24·89	−25·12	120,600	266,100	140,400	139,600	−54·68	−14·10	−13·65
	Total oilseeds	3,636,000	4,091,900	4,100,200	4,144,200	−11·14	−11·82	−12·27	621,500	859,000	603,300	608,700	−27·65	+ 3·02	+ 2·13

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st May, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·55, Kalna 2·81, Katwa 1·80, Raniganj 2·00. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane and sowing of paddy going on. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cow-pox reported from Raniganj and Katwa. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13½	
Katwa	...	...	...	15	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·63, Rampur Hat 0·14. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and manuring going on. Sugarcane being planted. Rinderpest reported from Muraroi, Dubrajpur, Khairasole, Mahmadbazar, and Mayureshwar thanas. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 13·8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·64, Vishnupur 0·39. Weather hot with occasional showers. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·93, Contai 2·91, Tamluk 3·55, Ghatal 1·98. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* finished. Ploughing and sowing are progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	15	
Tamluk	...	...	...	10⅝	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·5. Sowing of paddy commenced. Prospect of other vegetables good. Cattle-disease prevails. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·59, Ulubaria ·33. Weather hot. Sowing of *aman*, *aus*, and jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Barasat ·59, Basirhat ·90, Diamond Harbour 1·03. Weather hot and cloudy. No important crops on the ground. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Cattle-disease reported from the Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	..	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	14	
Basirhat	...	...	...	14¼	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	13$\frac{1}{16}$	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·91, Kushtia 1·08, Meherpur 0·13, Chuadanga 0·28, Ranaghat 3·76. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and jute not yet finished. Young plants look promising, but more rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Jangipur 0·90, Kandi 0·38. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane continue. Prospects of *til* good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	13	
Kandi	...	...	...	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·92, Jhenida 0·90, Magura 2·23, Narail 3·07, Bangaon 1·48. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and jute continues. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee
Jhenida	13	8	
Magura	14	0	
Narail	15	0	
Bangaon	18	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·18, Bagerhat 5·46, Satkhira 2·34. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Bagerhat	15	
Satkhira	18	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator ·47, Naugaon ·63. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·68. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·37. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of Common rice steady.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 0·63, Kurseong 1·44, Siliguri 1·60. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being sown. *Bhatta*, *chota marua*, *bhadoi dhan*, and potato doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute being sown. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Kurigram 1·76, Gaibandha 1·89, Nilphamari 1·30. Weather seasonable. Recent rain beneficial to crops. Prospects favourable. Weeding of *aus* and sowing of jute are in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·92. Sowing of *aus* and jute nearly finished. Weeding commenced in places. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·69, Sirajganj 1·51. Weather hot. Prospects good. Very slight rain fell. More rain urgently needed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·11, Manikganj ·63, Munshiganj 1·51, Narainganj ·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·45, Jamalpur 7·88, Kishoreganj ·36, Netrokona 1·48, Tangail 0·34. Weather generally seasonable. Prospects good. Jute and *aus* being weeded. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 17 seers at Sadar, 15¼ seers at Tangail, 18 seers 14 chitaks at Netrokona, and 16 seers at Jamalpur and Kishoreganj.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·92, Goalundo 0·98, Madaripur 0·94. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·77. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Brahmanbaria ·73, Chandpur 1·59. Weather sultry. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Brahmanbaria. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·59, Feni 1·24. Sowing of *aus* continues. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 3·67. *Aus* paddy cultivation commenced. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·86, Dinapore 0·26. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops are nearly completed. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Gaya ·29, Jahanabad ·39, Nawada ·28. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·97, Bhabua 0 62, Sasaram 0·17, Dohri 1·23. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease still in Buxar and Sassaram. Price at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·38, Gopalganj 0·24. Weather seasonable. The rain has benfited the standing crops. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Price of common rice 11 seers 5 chitaks and of *makai* 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·89, Bettiah 1·12. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy commenced. Crops already sown much benefited by the rain. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11½ and 15 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·10, Hajipur 0·18, Sitamarhi 1·38. Paddy and *mung* already sown doing well. Prospects good so far. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 15 seers 8 chitaks, gram 15 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·15, Madhubani 0·91, Somastipur nil. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Benipatti. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Samastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—No rain; very hot and occasionally cloudy. *Makai* and *china* sowings commenced in places. Lands being prepared for winter paddy and *bhadoi* crops. Sugarcane promising well. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai and Jamui. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11⅞	per rupee.
Begusarai	11⅞	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·69, Banka 0·86, Madhipura 0·18. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* crop cultivation in progress Sugarcane growing. Cattle-disease in parts of Banka thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·60, Kishanganj 0·09, Araria 1·40. Weather hot with occasional rain. Sowings of *bhadoi* paddy and jute continue. Standing crops doing well. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16½	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·93, Chanchal ·68, Shibgunge 1·43, Gajole 2·27· Weather hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy still going on. Prospect of *bhadoi* good. No cattle-disease. Average price of rice 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 1·58. Weather hot with alternate sunshine and rain. Sugarcane thriving. Maize is being sown in places. Ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease still in Jamtara and Rajmahal. Fodder and water plentiful. Average price of rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·78, Jajpur 0·50, Kendrapara 0·96, Banki 0·75. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco nearly over. Condition of cattle good. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* commenced. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	13	9	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·49. Threshing of *sarad* and *boro* continues. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton being gathered. Rice sells at 16, 13½, and 16½ seers per rupee in

interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·39. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Sowing of *kurti*, *suan*, *til*, and other *bhadoi* crops has commenced. Sugarcane is thriving. Cattle-disease continues. Scarcity of water throughout the district. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in markets and 9 seers in Angul and Bisipara Station.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·97, Khurda 0·86. Weather seasonable; *dalua* being harvested. Cotton, sugarcane, and other miscellaneous crops growing well. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works closed. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	11	13	per rupee
Khurda	13	2	
Interior	14	1	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 68, Giridih ·18. Weather seasonable. Fields being ploughed for early paddy crops Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 11 seers and at Giridih 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·65. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Rice sells in Ranchi 9½ seers and in the interior 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened in 34 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,627, women 935, children 557; total 3,119.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·42. Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease continues in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 10 seers 2 chitaks, *makai* 10 seers 11 chitaks, barley 13½ seers, gram 12 seers 15 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *mahua* 20¼ seers. Average daily attendance on test-works—men 156, women 140, children 50. Convalescant gang-men 33, women 86, children 17.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·37, Gobindpur 0·60. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane plants thriving. *Mahua* an average crop. Mango about 85 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from thana Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 5 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·80. Sowing commenced. Rice sells at 11 seers in Chaibasa. Average price of the district is 12 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been rain in all parts of the Province during the week. It has benefited the standing crops, but more rain is still wanted in Nadia, Pabna, and Purnea. The sowing of paddy and jute is still going on, and the weeding of *aus* and jute has commenced in places. Prospects of crops are good so far. Sugarcane is doing well. In Orissa cotton and other miscellaneous crops are growing well. Cattle-disease is still reported from some districts. There is no want of fodder, but scarcity of water is still reported from Angul. The price of common rice has risen in 19 districts, fallen in 8, and is stationary in the remainder. Famine has been declared in thana Mahuadand, in the district of Palamau. Test-works are closed in Puri, but are going on in Ranchi, where the number at work on the last day for which returns are available is—men 1,627, women 935, children 557; total 3,119. The average daily attendance on test-works in Palamau (during the week ending 21st May 1900) is reported to be—men 156, women 140, and children 50; convalescent gang—men 33, women 86, children 17.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 22nd May, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (Sorghum Vulgare.) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ..	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	..	...
	3	Bankura ...	11 4	11 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 12		..	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	17 8		..	...
	5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	..	.
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	..	.	...	.	13 0	14 0	13 12	...	..	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Pargenas ...	...	.	...	...	...	..	12 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	.	...	18 13
	9	Nadia ...	13 5	13 10	17 12	20 0	18 4	29 1	12 6	12 13	15 1	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	13 0	11 0	Jam[illegible] 19 0; Ganga-jali. 17 0	20 0	27 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	.	...
	11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0		.	
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division	13	Rajshahi ...	13 8	14 4	18 0	20 4	20 4	34 8	13 8	13 8	17 4	...	...	.
	14	Dinajpur ...	10 10-3t	10-10-3t	16 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	15-9-3t	16 12	19 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...		15 8	16 0	15 0	..	...	..
	16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 12	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	15 12	15 6	18 12	32 8	31 12	35 0	13 8	13 14	18 0	...	...	..
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	.	.	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	..	...
	22	Faridpur ...	15 8	15 8	20 0	29 0	29 0	19 8	13 8	13 8	18 8	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga); Katwa 10 seers 10 chitaks (karkatch) ; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers ; Tamluk 10 seers ; Ghatal 11 seers 4 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Arambagh 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅞ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Chetla 10 seers 11 chitaks ; Barasat 11 seers ; Baduria 10 seers 11 chitaks ; Magra Hát 10 seers 10⅞ chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Chuadanga 10 seers ; Mohorpur 10 seers ; Ranaghat 10 seers 8 chitaks.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch) ; Kandi 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Jangipur 11 seers.

[illegible] of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1900.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (Pennisetum typhoideum.) Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Corocana.) Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.	[illegible]r Thur, [illegible] Pea. ([illegible] Indicus.) Next preceding return.	[illegible] Thur. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale Salt. Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 8	16 0	A 10 8	10 8	12 4	Crushed. 3 5 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...			...	...	[illegible] 0	15 0	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...		...	...	[illegible] 0	13 12	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	Burdwan Division.
...	...			...	...	[illegible] 0	13 0	D 11 0	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	11 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...			...	10 0	13 4	F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	Burdwan Division.
...		...				[illegible] 6	13 2	G 10 11	10 11	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
[illegible] 10	8 10	16 12	...			10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	...	...		11 7	12 5	H 11 13	11 13	11 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Nadia.	9	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	16 0	I 11 8	11 8	10 10	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	12 0	J 9 2	9 2	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	...		...	[illegible] 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	Presidency Division.
...		...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	18 12	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 8	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 3	Dinajpur.	14	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 6	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	[illegible] 8	8 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga or rora. ...	5 0 0	...	Darjeeling.	16	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	9 0	O 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	16 8	10 8	10 8	8 1	Panga. 3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	—	...	—	[illegible] 0	13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 [illegible]	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	10 8	R 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 [illegible]	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	Dacca Division.

792a [illegible]visions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9 seers 12 chitaks; [illegible] seers; Bungaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

[illegible]visions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers; Satkhira 11 seers 4 chitaks.

[illegible]divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chitaks; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.

[illegible] price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibandha 10 seers; Kurigram 8 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chitaks; Manikganj return not received; Mirkadim 11 seers 13 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers; Netrokona 10 seers; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10 seers 4 chitaks (crushed).

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and

Number	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year	Rice. Present return.	Rice.	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet. (Setaria Italica.) Present return.	Kangni. Next preceding return.	Kangni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum.) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION 24	Tippera ..	..	...	...	.	...	...	13 14	1	...	...	.	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	1	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 4	1	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	12 8
BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	14 8	1	9 0	13 0	19 0	16 8	18 0	29 0
28	Gaya	13 0	13 12	19 8	22 0	22 0	32 8	13 0	1.	10 0	9 4	14 0	15 8	17 0	26 8
29	Shahabad	12 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	13 0	[illegible]	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	27 0 and 28 0
30	Saran	11 8	12 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	27 0	11 0	[illegible]	8 0	10 0	...	14 8	15 8	24 8
31	Champaran	12 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	12 0	1	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	21 8
32	Muzaffarpur ..	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	12 0	1	...	...	.	15 0	15 8	22 8
33	Darbhanga ..	14 3	14 12	16 0	19 12	19 12	21 0	13 3	1.	...	...	...	16 8	17 9	20 8
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr	13 8	14 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	11 12	1	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	28 0
35	Bhagalpur ..	12 10	13 6	17 12	19 0	20 4	30 4	13 14	1.	...	...	...	15 4	15 12	26 8
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	1	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	26 0
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	13 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	30 0
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	14 0	1	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	24 0
ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION 39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	14 7	1	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 14 7	14 7	19 1
40	Balasore	13 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	13 8	1	...	...	...	Chola. 12 0; Biri 13 0	12 12; 14 4	16 0 to 19 0; 18 0
41	Puri	8 4	8 4	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	1	...	...	...	13 2	12 12	15 12
CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION 42	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	22 8	11 0	1	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	20 0
43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 9 8	6 12 to 9 4	8 0 to 16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	[illegible]	...	...	...	11 8	11 8 to 12 8	17 0 to 18 0
44	Palamau ..	10 2	10 11	18 9	14 10	14 10	18 11	10 2	1	...	...	...	12 15	12 6	20 0
45	Manbhum ..	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	12 12	1	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0
46	Singhbhum ..	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seer
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
X. At Dinapore the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
Y. At Nawadah the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10 seers 8 chi
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 13 chitaks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 8 chitaks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers 8 chitaks; Sitamarhi 11 seers

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd May 1900.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1900—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale price per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded*.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 [U]	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 [V]	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	9 8	7 4	10 0	10 8 [W]	10 10	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 [illegible]	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	...	15 0	12 8	14 0	19 0	11 0 [X]	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	11 0 [Y]	11 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 [illegible]	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	26 0 & 27 0	10 0 [Z]	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
14 8	15 8	21 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	10 4 [a]	10 8	10 12	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
16 8	15 8	22 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 8 [b]	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
15 0	15 0	22 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	10 0 [c]	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 7 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	
16 8	16 8	26 0	12 1	13 3	21 0	11 0 [d]	11 4	10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	..	25 0	14 0	15 12	13 0	10 8 [e]	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	17 12	28 0	10 2	11 6	13 4	10 0 [f]	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8 [g]	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
..	.	...	9 0	6 0	15 0	9 8 [h]	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	30 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	10 0 [i]	9 8	10 0	Karkatch. 3 14 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	.	13 12	13 12	22 5	12 0 [j]	13 0	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 4 [k]	11 0	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	15 12	15 1	10 8	13 0 [l]	13 0	13 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
13 0	12 0	24 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 5 0	4 3 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
14 0	...	28 0	6 12	6 12	12 0 to 13 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
12 6	12 6	28 0	9 0	9 9	18 9	9 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 10 seers; Madhubani 11 seers.
e. In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers 8 chitaks; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Bella Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed); Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 11 seers.
j. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 11 seers.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

[illegible]

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 11 3	2 15 3	2 14 3	2 3 6	2 9 6	2 10 3	2 4 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12
7	Chittagong ..	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	3 9 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 11 6	2 10 0	1 14 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 5
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 1 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 3 3	3 1 3	2 12 0	3 3 3	3 1 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 1 6	1 8
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 12 0	3 5 0	2 13 9	2 14 0	2 14 6	2 6 9	3 2 9	3 0 3	2 4 0	2 1 6	1 15 6	1 5
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 4 0	3 12 6	3 12 6	2 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 3 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	2 3 6	4 3 3 to 5 14 9	4 5 0 to 5 14 9	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 12

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd May 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	1 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	..	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	1 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 6	2 3 0	1 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 6	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 6	Biri or kalai. 2 8 6	2 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 3 3 to 3 7 6	2 1 6

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*). Present return.	Indian-corn or Maize. Next preceding return.	Indian-corn or Maize. Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar Dal or Thur — Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present return.	Arhar Dal. Next preceding return.	Arhar Dal. Corresponding return of last year.	Linseed. Present return.	Linseed. Next preceding return.	Linseed. Corresponding return of last year.	Mustard and Rapeseed. Present return.	Mustard and Rapeseed. Next preceding return.	Mustard and Rapeseed. Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	1 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	4 12 0	3 9 0	5 8 0 to 5 12 0 5 4 0	Black mustard. 5 8 0 Rape seed. 5 0 0	4 1 0 2 14 0
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 0 0	3 10 0
...	...	0 14 0	3 1 3	2 12 0	2 0 0	4 14 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0
2 8 0	3 7 6	...	3 10 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 4 0	1 6 9	3 15 6	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 11 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
...	...	...	5 14 9	5 14 9	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	6 15 3	3 1 0 to 4 1 6

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	5 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	16 8 0	17 4 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
6 6 0	5 11 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 6 6	5 0 0	3 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	3 5 0 to 4 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
						Per 100 pieces—			Per maund.		
35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	350 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 13
36 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0 to 37 0 0	33 8 0	Madhakhali. 7 8 0 Pulta. 9 12 0 to 10 0 0	8 0 0 10 8 0	6 8 0 7 4 0	Uncleaned, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0 1 0 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	47 0 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	38 0 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4
42 0 0	39 0 0	43 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6
33 10 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	10 15 0	11 7 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 0 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	7 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 12 0	33 8 0	37 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th May 1900.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Per maund.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 1 0	2. Burdwan.
0 3 6	0 2 11	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	6 0 0 to 6 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	3 9 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	Panga. 3 10 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6½	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	3 10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 5 3	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	Karkatch. 2 13 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	Panga. 4 4 0	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th May 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
1900. May	6th	149·6	7·3	29·721	86·7	97·5	16·3	81·2	81·4	1·013	79·6	80	SW and calm ...	170	1·07	Partially cloudy, o, t, p, <, /.
"	7th	143·4	9·6	·774	82·6	92·6	22·9	69·7	75·0	0·799	72·5	72	E, SW and calm...	191	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	8th	145·4	6·7	·767	86·2	96·0	16·6	79·4	80·5	·974	78·4	78	SSW ...	109	0·36	Morning clear, day and night chiefly cloudy, o, t, d, <, p, /.
"	9th	141·4	9·2	·821	82·9	92·3	20·9	71·4	76·3	·828	73·5	73	S and W ...	199	0·13	Partially cloudy, p.
"	10th	142·5	7·1	·821	83·1	93·4	18·3	75·1	76·0	·805	72·7	72	E and calm ..	137	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
"	11th	151·2	4·6	·808	80·1	94·1	21·9	72·2	75·0	·810	72·9	70	S and E ...	117	0·27	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, /.
"	12th	145·4	6·4	·804	78·8	90·7	20·5	70·2	73·3	·750	70·6	77	SW, E and calm ..	164	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, t.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·788
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·676
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	50·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	91·5
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·4
The extreme variation of temperature	27·8
The maximum temperature	97·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	2
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th May 1900	1·83
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·11
The total fall from 1st January to 12th May 1900	5·97
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	6·44

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; <, lightning; /, strong wind.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of the wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 14th May 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th May 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	13th	144·4	9·0	29·819	82·2	93·1	21·9	71·2	76·1	0·825	73·4	76	NE and calm ...	59	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	14th	152·2	7·6	·818	84·5	97·8	18·7	79·1	78·4	·892	75·8	77	SE and calm ...	91	0·06	Partially cloudy, ⌓, p, /.
,,	15th	154·4	9·4	·801	84·6	96 7	22·1	74·6	77·7	·868	74·8	74	S and calm ...	86	Not measurable.	Chiefly clear, ⌓, d, t.
,,	16th	148·7	9·6	·737	84·0	97·5	23·1	74·4	77·7	·870	75·0	77	SW and calm ...	169	0·29	Chiefly clear, ⌓, o, d, p, t, <. /.
,,	17th	144·6	4·5	·766	81·8	89·1	16·1	73·0	77·4	·886	75·6	82	SE and calm ...	110	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, t.
,,	18th	149 6	5·6	·815	80·9	91·4	15·5	75·9	77·3	·890	75·7	85	S and calm ..	81	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	19th	148·4	8·6	·832	83·9	95·4	21·2	74·2	78·8	·918	76·6	79	SW and calm ...	132	0·03	Partially cloudy, o, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·798
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	29·682
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	54·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92·3
The mean temperature of the seven days	83 1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office	86·5
The extreme variation of temperature	26 6
The maximum temperature	97·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	[illegible]
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th May 1900	0·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	0·95
The total fall from 1st January to 19th May 1900	6·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	7·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula +0·030.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, due; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Alipore (Calcutta), the 31st May 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th May 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	349	78,945	1,315	136	36,985	602
Jute	15	11,675	106	16	11,050	160
Firewood	63	46,375	706	43	46,450	698
Other articles	546	1,82,147	2,302	562	2,03,002	2,533
Total ...	973	3,19,142	4,429	757	2,97,487	3,993

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of January 1900 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

ARTICLES.	1900.		1899.		Total, 1900.	Total, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	11	2	......	......	13	......	13	......
II.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	6,672	41,510	15,415	33,940	48,182	49,355	......	1,173
III.—Cotton—								
1. Raw	1,144	349	982	1,698	1,493	2,680	......	1,187
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Twist and yarn, European	18	33	11	188	51	199	......	148
(b) Ditto, Indian ...	88	364	80	593	452	673	......	221
(c) Piece-goods, European ...	183	55	147	47	238	194	44	......
(d) Ditto, Indian ...	25	155	41	183	180	224	......	44
(e) Others	2	1	......	......	3	......	3	......
IV.—Chemicals excepting saltpetre ..	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
V.—Drugs—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	3	......	3	4	3	1	......
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Medicinal preparations	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
(b) Others	9	4	14	2	13	16	......	3
VI.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Al (morinda citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	1	4	1	2	5	3	2	......
3. Cutch	2	4	5	1	6	6	......	......
4. Indigo	10	1	1	3	11	4	7	......
5. Myrabolams	3,027	21	1,955	15	3,048	1,970	1,078	......
6. Tanning barks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7. Turmeric	55	50	99	14	105	113	......	8
8. Others	56	3	6	6	59	12	47	......
VII.—Fodder—								
1. Oilcake	3	7	......	......	10	......	10	......
2. Hay, straw and grass	136	6	......	......	142	......	142	......
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	102	41	......	......	143	......	143	......
IX.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Gram and pulse	12,454	321	515	713	12,775	1,228	11,547	......
2. Jowar and bajra	17	2	1	12	19	13	6	......
3. Rice in the husk	5,064	55	7	1	5,119	8	5,111	......
4. „ not in the husk	34,333	1,236	18,474	1,204	35,569	19,678	15,891	......
5. Wheat	2,504	76	1,924	90	2,580	2,014	566	......
6. „ flour	118	13	......	......	131	......	131	......
7. Others	759	27	18	3	786	21	765	......
X.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	64	1,070	53	212	1,134	265	869	......
2. Skins of sheep and other animals—								
(a) Dressed or tanned .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Raw	3	8	1	7	11	8	3	......
XI.—Horns	17	12	6	11	29	17	12	......
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	48	887	......	......	935	......	935	......
XIII.—Jute—								
1. Raw	1	3	1	......	4	1	3	......
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	509	512	457	178	1,021	635	386	......
XIV.—Lac—	185	829	128	702	1,014	830	184	..
XV.—Leather—								
1. Unwrought	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
2. Wrought excepting boots and shoes.	9	5	8	2	14	10	4	......
XVI.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	4	42	4	10	46	14	32	......
2. Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit.	4	4	2	2	8	4	4	......
3. Wines	11	2	8	3	13	11	2	......
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
XVII.—Metals—								
1. Brass, unwrought	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
2. „ wrought	26	25	19	11	51	30	21	......
3. Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4. „ wrought	......	1	1	1	1	2	......	1
5. Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	12	1	11	......	13	11	2	......
(b) Unwrought	......	3	......	......	3	......	3	......
(c) Wrought	35	514	68	225	549	293	256	......
(d) Manufactures	176	164	35	44	340	79	261	......
6. Others	22	27	22	17	49	39	10	......
XVIII.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	574	54	514	81	628	595	33	......
2. Castor	11	3	2	5	14	7	7	......
3. Cocoanut	7	1	8	4	8	12	......	4
4. Mustard and rape	2	1	......	......	3	......	3	......
5. Others	27	5	24	6	32	30	2	......

Articles.	1900. Up.	1900. Down.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XIX.—Oilseeds—								
1. Castor	16	......	12	12	16	24	... ..	8
2. Earthnuts	......	2	......	3	2	3	... ..	1
3. Linseed	41	1	731	244	43	975	... .	932
4. Poppy	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
5. Rape and mustard	6	81	122	208	87	330	... ..	243
6. Til or jinjili	5,880	815	2,171	1,716	6,695	3,887	3,008	......
7. Others	68	203	88	414	271	504	...	231
XX.—Opium	4	1	......	......	5	... ...	5	......
XXI.—Paper and pasteboard	27	3	87	2	30	89	......	59
XXII.—Provisions—								
1. Dried fruits and nuts	56	192	44	183	248	226	22	......
2. Ghee	42	107	17	94	149	111	38	......
3. Others	120	298	308	159	418	467	......	49
XXIII.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	41	......	....	......	41	......	41	......
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	12	......	......	......	12	......	12	......
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	......	......	.....	......	... ...	......	... ...	......
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	... .	......	......	... .	......	......	......	......
(c) Other sorts	271	4,390	1,144	3,292	4,661	4,436	225	......
XXIV.—Salt	1,360	1,930	1,500	1,852	3,290	3,352	......	62
XXV.—Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
1. Saltpetre	9	2	2	1	11	3	8	......
2. Other saline substances ...	25	1	18	1	26	19	7	... ...
XXVI.—Silk—								
1. Raw—								
(a) Foreign	......	......	... .	......	... .	... .	......	......
(b) Indian	29	85	21	130	114	151	......	37
2. Piece-goods—								
(a) Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Indian	......	1	...	......	1	......	1	......
XXVII.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	44	35	86	17	79	103	......	24
2. Cardamoms	3	1	1	......	4	1	3	......
3. Chillies	57	42	7	28	99	35	64	......
4. Ginger	1	1	4	3	2	7	.....	5
5. Pepper	7	1	4	1	8	5	3	.. ...
6. Others	90	19	44	38	109	82	27	......
XXVIII.—Stone and lime	16	1,084	30	1,790	1,100	1,820	... ..	720
XXIX.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy.	114	67	131	138	181	269	......	88
2. Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...	... ..	......
(b) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other saccharine produce.	564	104	470	103	668	573	95	......
XXX.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	......	......	...	......	... ..	......	......	......
2. Indian	2	4	1	14	6	15	......	9
XXXI.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	165	202	33	82	367	115	252	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	......
(b) Other sorts	6	9	9	9	15	18	... ..	3
XXXII.—Wood—								
1. Timber, unwrought	706	1,101	934	1,893	1,807	2,827	......	1,020
2. Manufactured	46	17	.....	......	63	......	63	.. ...
XXXIII.—Wool—								
1. Raw	......	1	......	1	1	1	......	......
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Carpets and rugs	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......
(b) Piece-goods, European ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
(c) Ditto, Indian ..	1	6	1	2	7	3	4	......
(d) Other sorts of manufactures.	5	2	......	......	7	......	7	......
XXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	501	475	886	384	976	1,270	......	294
2. Bamboos	383	567	556	160	950	716	234	......
3. Mowha	490	47	1,034	124	537	1,158	......	621
4. Others	957	675	618	942	1,632	1,560	72	......
Total ...	80,732	61,073	52,535	53,730	141,805	1,06,265	42,738	7,198
						Net ..	35,540	......

L. GREENHAM,
Acting Deputy Auditor.

Nagpur, the 11th May 1900.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 812 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
'otal traffic for the week ...	206,720	1,05,810 0 0	7,58,931 0	1,11,670 0 0	6,110 0 0	2,23,590 0 0	35,422	37,566	72,988
'r per mile of railway ...	246	126 0 0	9·1 0	133 0 0	1 0 0*	260 0 0*	...	...	...
'or previous 18 weeks of half-year †	3,913,978	19,56,795 0 0	1,87,34,945 0	26,47,492 0 0	3,41,093 0 0	49,45,380 0 0	639,8·6	690,767	1,330,573
Total for 19 weeks	4,120,698	20,62,605 0 0	1,94,93,875 0	27,59,162 0 0	3,47,203 0 0	51,68,970 0 0	675,238	728,333	1,403,561
COMPARISON.									
'otal for corresponding week of previous year	216,515	94,566 0 0	8,99,283 0	1,31,125 0 0	9,404 0 0	2,35,095 0 0	35,516	36,184	71,700
'er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	260	114 0 0	1,078 0	157 0 0	1 0 0	272 0 0	...	...	...
'otal to corresponding date of previous year	4,015,896	19,03,686 0 0	1,82,16,209 0	24,23,606 0 0	3,35,681 0 0	46,61,976 0 0	665,606	672,219	1,337,865

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 17th March 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	23,270	7,900 0 0	20,640 0	1,710 0 0	120 0 0	9,730 0 0	2,520	1,824	4,344
r per mile of railway ...	259	92 0 0	240 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	113 0 0	...	...	.
or previous 18 weeks of half-year*	435,893	1,37,582 0 0	4,36,657 0	41,378 0 0	5,626 0 0	1,84,586 0 0	41,700	25,983	67,688
Total for 19 weeks ..	458,163	1,45,482 0 0	4,57,297 0	43,088 0 0	5,746 0 0	1,94,316 0 0	44,220	27,807	72,027
COMPARISON.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	24,060	7,430 0 0	20,617 0	2,063 0 0	100 0 0	9,617 0 0	2,550	2,045	4,596
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	280	87 0 0	240 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	...	..	.
otal to corresponding date of previous year	465,119	1,42,082 0 0	7,10,103 0	60,251 0 0	4,441 0 0	2,07,074 0 0	46,626	34,608	81,228

* Audited up to 17th March 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week	1,960	1,230 0 0	4,880 0	580 0 0	50 0 0	1,860 0 0	198	972	1,170‡
r per mile of railway	59	37 0 0	147 0	17 0 0	......	56 0 0*	......	......	...
r previous 18 weeks of half-year†	37,843	18,109 0 0	1,37,768 0	13,337 0 0	2,584 0 0	34,032 0 0	3,879	16,259	20,138
Total for 19 weeks ...	39,803	19,339 0 0	1,42,648 0	13,917 0 0	2,636 0 0	35,892 0 0	4,077	17,231	21,308
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding week of previous year	2,002	687 0 0	6,746 0	635 0 0	126 0 0	1,448 0 0	365	508	873
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	59	20 0 0	200 0	20 0 0	......	40 0 0	......	......	...
tal to corresponding date of previous year	36,607	10,673 0 0	1,20,745 0	11,733 0 0	2,794 0 0	25,200 0 0	3,765	12,167	16,032

* Excluding ferry earning.
† Audited up to 17th March 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 240.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	39,010	13,972 0 0	77,324 0	6,659 0 0	166 0 0	20,797 0 0	4,550	2,877	7,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	300	107 0 0†	556 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	156 0 0	......	... ..	......
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	569,350	2,24,842 0 0	15,77,375 0	1,18,847 0 0	44,488 0 0	3,88,177 0 0	78,451	51,176	129,[illegible]
Total for 18 weeks ...	608,360	2,38,814 0 0	16,54,699 0	1,25,506 0 0	44,654 0 0	4,08,974 0 0	83,001	54,053	137,[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	43,210	12,150 0 0	81,704 0	5,402 0 0	77 0 0	17,035 0 0	5,413	2,207	7,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	346	97 0 0	654 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	621,406	2,39,274 0 0	12,02,765 0	83,239 0 0	50,241 0 0	3,72,754 0 0	89,858	42,523	132,[illegible]

* Audited up to week ending 24th March 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th May 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open ...	169,180	67,580	8,44,420	1,20,950	15,820	(b)2,04,350	26,942	(c)31,908	58,8[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (d) ..	146·10	58·36	702·51	100·62	13·16	172·14	... .	......	......
For previous 17⅘ weeks of half-year (e)	2,543,513	10,50,815	1,32,09,651	17,93,559	2,86,710	31,31,084	488,626	582,739	1,071,3[illegible]
Total for 18⅘ weeks .	2,712,693	11,18,395	1,40,54,071	19,14,509	3,02,530	33,35,434	515,568	614,647	1,130,2[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	168,142	62,898	7,18,832	1,00,930	22,154	1,85,982	26,077	(f)62,470	62,5[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	155·40	58·13	664·35	93·28	20·48	171·89	.. .	....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,454,425	9,96,007	1,24,72,410	16,34,432	3,38,034	29,68,473	441,074	572,212	1,013,2[illegible]

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 2,802 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been tak[illegible]
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 17th March 1900.
(f) " 4,348 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 12th May 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	R.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,070	169	11,379	486	24	679	160	92	25[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	59·44	9·39	632·17	27·00	1·33	37·72	......	......	...
For previous 17⅘ weeks of half-year(a)	22,877	4,223	1,70,707	5,826	183	10,232	2,892	1,644	4,53[illegible]
Total for 18⅘ weeks	23,947	4,392	1,82,086	6,312	207	10,911	3,052	1,736	4,78[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,003	298	3,654	124	5	427	446	58	50[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	55·72	16·58	203·00	6·91	0·25	23·74	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,211	2,614	68,764	2,648	63	5,325	4,389	2,143	6,53[illegible]

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 17th March 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 17th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs A. P	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open ...	1,180	212 2 10	9,055	203 13 0	17 8 0	433 7 10	176	76	252
Or per mile of railway ...	65·56	11 12 7	503·06	11 5 2	0 15 7	24 1 4	......	......	...
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year ...	13,854	2,525 11 0	87,680	2,971 6 0	75 15 0	5,573 0 0	1,585	935	2,520
Total for 10½ weeks ..	15,034	2,737 13 10	96,735	3,175 3 0	93 7 0	6,006 7 10	1,761	1,011	2,772
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	1,278	345 6 9	3,047	240 3 0	7 12 0	593 5 9	398	106	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	71·10	19 3 0	169·27	13 5 4	0 6 11	32 15 5	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,200	826 10 4	10,106	433 0 0	16 12 0	1,276 15 4	1,009	287	1,296

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,676	17,762 0 0	2,17,451 0	12,277 0 0	465 0 0	30,504 0 0	3,549	9,978	13,527
Or per mile of railway ...	77·07	44·85	497·60	28·09	1·06	74·00	8·96	22·83	31·79
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	543,245	3,41,015 0 0	31,42,307 0	2,12,361 0 0	16,917 0 0	5,70,293 0 0	60,907	128,502	189,409
Total for 18 weeks* ...	574,121	3,58,777 0 0	33,59,758 0	2,24,638 0 0	17,382 0 0	6,00,797 0 0	64,456	138,480	202,936
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,980	16,245 0 0	2,80,202 0	12,223 0 0	400 0 0	28,868 0 0	3,904	8,993	12,897
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70·07	41·02	647·12	28·23	0·92	70·17	9·86	20·77	30·63
Total to corresponding date of previous year	584,254	3,88,689 0 0	47,77,080 0	1,94,025 0 0	13,622 0 0	5,97,236 0 0	69,008	156,952	225,954

* Includes audited figures for week ended 17th March 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th May 1900.			Receipts for week ending 6th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 5th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 6th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	30,504	74·00	433	28,868	70·17	437	1,56,308	.....	433	1,51,534	......	4,774	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th May 1900	... ...	20,419 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	... ...	19,523 0 0
Increase	... ...	896 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th May 1900 ...	... ...	400 6 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	... ...	383 12 10
Increase	... ...	17 9 2
Receipts from 1st January to 12th May 1900	... ...	2,84,507 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	... ...	2,62,797 0 0
Increase	... ...	21,710 0 0

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RESOLUTION ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 26th May 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 881T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 192A., dated the 19th February 1900, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting the Report of the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys on surveys, and of the Director of Land Records on the settlements, in Bengal, for the year ending 30th September 1899.

The reports.

THE report of the Director of Land Records was received by the Board on the 19th January, and the joint reports were submitted to Government with the Board's review on the 22nd February 1900.

Charge and inspection.

2. Captain R. T. Crichton was in charge of the survey operations up to the 26th April 1899, when he went on furlough, and was succeeded by Captain C. W. H. Symonds. Mr. P. C. Lyon held the office of Director of Land Records throughout the year. It is not reported what time Captain Crichton spent on tour; his successor was out for 14 days between the 26th April and the 30th September 1899. Mr. Lyon spent 159 days on tour, compared with 147 days in the previous year.

Outturn and cost.

3. The following table shows the general outturn and cost of survey and settlement work in the past and three previous years:—

YEAR.	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	2,131	187	......	2,429	2,429	4,29,091	10,00,017	14,29,108
1896-97	908	......	410	845	845	2,20,142	11,45,019	13,65,161
1897-98	661	......	35	1,302	1,302	2,73,994	9,66,924	12,40,918
1898-99	1,727	... ..	217*	1,298	1,331	2,82,081	8,72,718	11,54,799

NOTE.—The figures given above as to cadastral survey and record-writing in 1897-98 include 2 square miles of city survey in the Samastipur Municipality, and those for 1898-99 include 6 square miles of similar work in the Darbhanga and Chapra Municipalities.
* Includes 95 square miles on the 2 inches = 1 mile scale in the north-west corner of Champaran.

During the year under report the survey programme laid down was exceeded except in respect of topographical survey.

Cost-rates, traverse and topographical survey.

4. The cost-rates of the more important traverse and topographical surveys were as follows:—

Division.	District.	Traverse survey.	Topographical survey.
		Rs.	Rs.
Patna	Saran ...	36	13†
	Champaran ...	100	
	Darbhanga ...	34	...
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas ...	45	...

† Of 56·83 square miles on the 16 inches to the mile scale in the Gogra, Ganges, and Gandak *diaras*.

Of these, the operations in Champaran consisted of the traverse and topographical survey of an area of 95 square miles in North Champaran, and the high rate of cost appears to be due to the small area dealt with and the unhealthiness of the climate.

In 1897-98 the cost of the traverse survey in Saran was Rs. 108·04 per square mile, but the area traversed was small, being only 51 square miles, as compared with 264 square miles in 1898-99, and, as the traverse section was employed in Saran at the commencement of the season, the cost of the move from the recess quarters and the pay of the establishment for October 1897 went to swell the cost of the operations in the season of 1897-98. The cost-rate of traverse survey in the Sonthal Parganas has been high, owing partly to the nature of the country, which is to a great extent covered with low-lying hills and ravines, with no actual village sites but hamlets scattered over the high lands, and to the fact that in Tappa Manihari the progress of the work was delayed considerably by the wanton destruction of the theodolite stations.

Cost-rates, cadastral survey, and record-writing.

5. The largest areas cadastrally surveyed were in the districts of Saran and Darbhanga, and while they were about equal to the areas dealt with in those districts in the previous year, the cost-rates, as shown in the table below, were on the whole substantially less than in 1897-98:—

DISTRICT.	Areas dealt with.		COST-RATE.					
			Cadastral survey.		Record-writing.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran ...	555	548	85·89	72	104·29	59	190·18	131
Darbhanga	733	684	74·86	64	78·32	84	153·18	148

In both seasons the average size of the field in Saran was the same, viz., ·3 of an acre. In Darbhanga the average size of the field was ·42 in 1897-98, while in 1898-99 it was ·38 of an acre. Including the municipal areas surveyed, the total area cadastrally surveyed in the year under report was 1,298 square miles, and the total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing was Rs. 2,02,292, giving an average cost rate of Rs. 156 per square mile. The corresponding cost-rate in 1897-98 worked out to Rs. 182 per square mile. The great divergence in the cost of record-writing in Saran and in Darbhanga deserves some explanation.

Changes in procedure, and attitude of the people.

6. No material alteration was made in the general procedure during the year under report. As regards minor details, it is reported that a new form of notice was introduced tentatively in North Bihar at the instance of Mr. T. W. Babonau, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey, in order to improve the attendance of landlords and raiyats. It was appreciated by both raiyats and zamindars and reduced very considerably the number of those who did not attend. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that the success of this arrangement, which should, as proposed, be adopted in all Bengal surveys in future, goes to show that the previous non-attendance of parties was frequently due to ignorance, rather than to wilful negligence; and that their attitude on the introduction of the new notice form was consistent with their eagerness to obtain their *parcha* slips and evinced the keen interest they are said to have taken in the work, both in Saran and Darbhanga, especially at the *khanapuri* stage.

It was frequently found that the zamindars attempted to have lands really cultivated by raiyats recorded as in their own cultivating possession. When there was reason to suspect that this was being done, Inspectors were ordered to have separately mapped all fields within blocks surrounded by main *ails* or boundaries in cases in which zamindars claimed the blocks as *khudkasht*. With the exception of the villages belonging to the Darbhanga Raj, it was found that several zamindars in the district of Darbhanga prevented their raiyats from coming forward to point out their lands which they then claimed should be entered as *zirat*. After the passing of the order above referred to and the imposition of a fine of Rs. 500 on one zamindar, little or no trouble was experienced.

Settlement of minor disputes by kanungos during *khanapuri*

7. The system of having minor disputes settled by kanungos in the course of record writing, which was introduced in 1897-98, was continued during the year under report. There were three kanungos with the survey camp in Saran and four with that in Darbhanga, who settled most of the very numerous interior disputes that arose during *khanapuri*. With a view to render more efficient the working of these kanungos with the survey establishment, certain rules have recently been framed by the Settlement Officer of North Bihar defining the powers of the former and their relations with the latter establishment, which, it is hoped, will prove of much benefit. The following extract is taken from the Settlement Officer's report on the operations in the district of Darbhanga:—

"With a view to testing the value and accuracy of the decision of internal disputes by khanapuri kanungos, a note of the orders objected to and revised at attestation was kept in each attestation camp. The figures are not given in tabular form, as the return was not prescribed until the middle of the season, and was not kept in a uniform manner by all the camps, but the following abstract has been carefully compiled and may be accepted as approximately accurate:—Out of 41,536 orders passed by khanapuri kanungos, only 3,982, or 9 per cent, were objected to at attestation; 2,252, or 5 per cent., were altered by the attestation officer, 1,902 as wrong in points of fact or law, and 350 on technical grounds. These results are, I think, highly satisfactory. It may at first sight appear somewhat remarkable that 56 per cent. of the orders objected to should require revision, but it must be remembered that they form only a very small proportion of the total number of orders passed, and that most of them were difficult cases in which there was large room for difference of opinion. All the cases in which the attestation officer thought it necessary to reverse the kanungo's decision were under the rules referred to me as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge for final orders, and in no case did I find that a kanungo was seriously to blame for a wrong decision, or that he had not some grounds for the conclusion at which he had arrived. The truth is that a very large number of the internal disputes filed at khanapuri, where there is

nothing to pay, are of a frivolous characte:, and will never reappear if they are decided promptly on the spot. We want a cheap agency to decide these cases, and this, I think, we have found in the institution of khanapuri kanungos. The more important disputes will of course crop up again at attestation and under section 103A, and it is not surprising that an attestation officer who can examine documentary evidence in his court at his leisure should often, in important and difficult cases, find it necessary to differ with the khanapuri kanungo, who passes orders summarily while standing in the field, though the latter method is no doubt the most suitable for deciding petty disputes of a comparatively unimportant nature. I am confident that as our kanungos gain more experience, it will be found that the proportion of their decisions which require revision at attestation will diminish, and this return which I propose to have kept this year in an amplified form will form a useful check on the work of each officer."

The opinion of the Survey Officers was, however, scarcely so satisfactory. It is very probable that with added experience these officers will improve.

8. The progress of the survey in each district in North Bihar is shown in the table below:—

Bihar survey.

	Traverse Survey.		Cadastral Survey.		Record-writing.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	Cost rate per square mile.			Cost of traverse and cadastral survey and record-writing per acre.	Expenditure on settlement
	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing (approximate).	Total cost (approximate).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur. 1891-92	1,247	43,290	......	......	......	......	......	34·7	......	......	......	......
1892-93	907	38,515	1,153	529	1,052	448	76,413	38·6	152·1	190·7	Nearly 5	84,301
1893-94	Nil.	6,8·5	1,394	979	1,365	788	1,27,045	......	146·3	......	Over 3½	56,079
1894-95. Original work ...	......	2,840	664	658	987	938	1,19,078	......	189·3	......	Nearly 3½	1,28,342
1894-95. Revision of Colonel Barron's survey.	......	......	650	410	650	410	45,705	......	128·8	......	Over 3	
1894-95. Revision survey of Raj Darbhanga villages.	......	......	3	14	5	7	580	......	73	......	Nearly 2	
1895-96. Original work ...	20	901	433	452	433	452	79,600	82·58	172·31	254·89	Over 6	1,80,067
1895-96. Revision of maps and records of 1892-93.	......	......	9	7	9	7	503	......	72·37	......	Nearly 2	
1895-96. Revision of maps and records of 1878-79.	......	......	3	7	3	7	1,074	......	157·00	......	Nearly 4	
1896-97	2	401	2	2	2	2	3,961	......	......	......	...	1,10,174
1897-98	10	1,094	5	2	5	2	247	109·4	123·5	232·9	Nearly 6	86,251
1898-99	......	......	(3 portion)	3	3 (portions)	3	120	......	40	......	......	38,353
Champaran. 1891-92 ...	303	12,601	......	......	......	......	......	34·7	......	......	......	......
1892-93 ...	1,103	30,654	244	416	234	320	41,182	27·8	109·1	136·9	Nearly 3½	31,900
1893-94 ...	1,320	50,498	325	517	354	599	71,494	38·3	129·2	167·5	Over 4	(b)70,144
1894-95 ...	126	8,2·5	1,038	1,162	1,058	1,176	1,56,858	65·2	134	199·2	Nearly 5	57,670
1895-96 ...	386	9,272	1,047	1,185	1,047	1,185	1,23,109	24·02	103·88	127·90	Over 3	1,21,102
1896-97 ...	...	216	......	......	......	......	3,008	......	......	......	......	87,860
1897-98 ...	......	103	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	79,708
1898-99 ...	(a)95	(a)9,545	......	......	......	......	......	(a)100	......	......	......	25,062
Saran ... 1892-93 ...	894	34,527	......	......	......	......	2,366	38·6	......	......	......	......
1893-94 ...	932	34,273	1,260	540	1,229	587	65,200	36·8	119·2	156	Nearly 4	......
1894-95 ...	516	15,238	......	......	......	......	10,287	29·5	......	......	......	36,460
1895-96 ...	52	3,304	1,204	(c)645	1,234	669	93,548	56·00	147·17	203·17	Over 5	62,135
1896-97 ...	60	5,359	330	210	330	210	56,637	89·31	270·65	359·96	Nearly 9	88,136
1897-98 ...	51	6,941	877	555	877	553	1,05,799	136·09	190·6	326·69	8	1,04,676
1898-99 ...	264	9,574	1,066	548	1,066	548	71,740	36	131	167	Over 4	1,45,164
Darbhanga. 1893-94 ...	518	16,340	......	......	......	......	......	31·6	......	......	......	......
1894-95 ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1895-96 ...	1,179	27,844	14	16	14	16	1,678	23·20	103·37	126·57	Over 3	Cost included in Muzafferpur.
1896-97 ...	417	22,871	638	545	638	545	90,354	54·84	165·78	220·62	5½	17,089
1897-98 ...	598	24,660	965	733	965	733	1,22,780	41·28	167·4	208·68	5	86,544
1898-99 ...	619	21,018	916	684	916	684	1,01,535	34	148	182	Over 4½	1,40,693
	11,769	4,36,504	14,448	10,828	14,476	10,829	15,72,291	......	......	......	......	17,90,894
Total ... 1891-92 ...	1,610	55,891	......	......	......	......	......	35	......	......	......	......
1892-93 ..	2,994	1,03,690	1,397	945	1,286	766	1,19,961	35	139	174	Nearly 4½	56,101
1893-94 .	2,770	1,07,916	3,179	2,045	2,948	1,914	2,63,739	39	1[illegible]2	171	Over 4	1,28,223
1894-95	612	26,283	2,360	2,244	2,760	2,531	3,32,568	40	137	177	Nearly 4½	2,23,472
1895-96 ...	1,637	40,911	2,710	2,312	2,740	2,330	2,99,002	40	126	172	" 4½	3,63,294
1896-97 ..	479	28,847	970	757	970	757	1,54,250	......	......	......	" 7	3,12,258
1897-98 ...	651	32,828	1,847	1,290	1,847	1,290	2,28,776	49	177	226	Over 5	3,55,174
1898-99 ...	978	40,132	1,985	1,235	1,985	1,235	1,73,395	41	140	181	" 4½	3,52,872
	11,769	4,36,504	14,448	10,828	14,476	10,829	15,72,291	......	......	......	......	17,90,894

(a) Include topographical survey.
(b) Including Saran.
(c) Includes 28 square miles of Majhauli Ward's estate, and excludes 11 square miles of river areas actually surveyed, but which, owing to the midstream boundary belong to the North-Western Provinces.

N. B.—The figures for Saran for the year 1898-99 do not include topographical survey of 61 *diara* villages, with an aggregate area of 58·83 square miles. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 719, or Rs. 13 per square mile.

During the year under report the survey of the entire district of Saran was brought to a close, the area of the district being found to be 2,620 square miles.

The survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran had been completed previously, the work since done in the former district being revision or diara surveys of small areas; while in Champaran the work in progress is the topographical survey of a jungly tract in the north of the district which was excluded from the cadastral survey and about 80 miles of which remained to be surveyed at the close of the year.

Survey of private estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

9. In the Sonthal Parganas the professional Survey Department has been entrusted with the traverse survey only of the estates brought under settlement, the field survey being in the hands of the Settlement staff. The original proposal was to survey 1,855 villages comprising an aggregate area of 616 square miles, and the cost of the traverse survey was estimated by the Director of Land Records at Rs. 40 per square mile, or Rs. 25,000 in round numbers for the whole area. On an application made by this Government, the Government of India sanctioned the payment of the estimated cost from the Imperial revenues. Subsequently 56 more villages, with an aggregate area of 14·8 square miles, were notified by Government for survey and settlement. The report now before Government shows that the total area traversed is 726 square miles and the total cost Rs. 32,693, or Rs. 45 per square mile. But in compliance with an application made by this Government upon a revised estimate submitted through the Director of Land Records and the Board, the Government of India have sanctioned an allotment of only Rs. 18,921 to meet the cost of the traverse survey of these estates. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why, when the actual expenditure was Rs. 32,693, the amount shown in the revised estimate referred to was only Rs. 18,921, and will await an explanation in this matter.

Settlement.

10. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, III (B.C.) of 1898, which came into force on the 2nd November 1898, effected a very important change in the settlement procedure. The Settlement Officer of North Bihar writes as follows on this subject:—

"Briefly put, it enables us to pass an entire thana or any given area through each stage of the work at one time. Under the old Act, we had to wait a month after attestation for applications for the settlement of fair rents to be filed. If none were filed, we proceeded to draft publish, but it often happened that applications were filed in half the villages in a camp and not in the other half. This meant that the whole area had to be kept pending until all the fair-rent cases were settled. Even after we had got all the villages draft published, a few scattered section 106 cases might delay final publication and prevent us from beginning recovery of costs. Thus under the old Act it invariably took us four years to complete operations, including recovery of costs, in any given area, and the work was very often spread over five seasons. Under the Amendment Act, however, as I shall explain, we ought in ordinary circumstances to complete all stages of the work in three seasons. We now draft publish within a few days of the completion of attestation, in itself no mean advantage, as our experience this year has shown us what a much keener interest is taken in draft publication carried out while the record is still fresh in the minds of the people, than when it is effected, as formerly, weeks and often months after the conclusion of attestation. We get all the objections under section 103A filed within a month of draft publication, and we can put a special set of officers on to deal with them. We can complete the records and finally publish them immediately after the objections are disposed of, and the whole area is then ready for recovery.

The following should now be our normal programme of work in any given area:—

First year—		
Field season	...	Cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing.
Recess	...	Preparation of the draft record by the Survey Department.
Second year—		
Field season	...	Attestation and draft publication.
Recess	...	Disposal of objections under section 103A, completion of the records, and final publication.
Third year—		
	...	Recovery of costs and disposal of case-work under sections 105 and 106 after final publication.

Nor is the clear saving of a year which is thus effected the only gain. The work itself is more expeditiously and satisfactorily carried through. When an officer, for example, has only section 103A cases to dispose of, he can arrange his programme much better and get through his work much faster than formerly, when he had to try summary objections in one

village, settle fair rents in another, and decide disputes in a third, and there were necessarily days which he had to spend in travelling long distances or on which he found himself with little or no work to do. Much time is also saved in final publication, as the kanungo can now work steadily through his area instead of taking up isolated villages as the records are completed in office."

The experience so far obtained of the working of the remaining amendments of the Act has been small, and scarcely permits of a final appreciation of their effect.

The rules for record-writing and attestation in North Bihar were revised in the course of the year, so as to bring them into accord with the amending Act.

The following paragraphs show the progress made in settlement work.

11. The post of Settlement Officer of North Bihar was held by Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., till the 12th July 1899, when, after completing the operations in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and submitting his final reports thereon, he went on furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., who had previously held subordinate charge of the operations in Champaran and Darbhanga.

North Bihar.

The following statement shows the work done year by year in each district in North Bihar from the commencement of the settlement proceedings up to the close of the past settlement year:—

	Attestation.				Draft records published.	Settlement of fair rents under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.			Cases under section 105 (section 105A of new Act).		Cases under section 106.		Final records published.
	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections disposed of.	Number instituted.	Number disposed of (inclusive of cases pending from previous years).	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur—													
1892-93 ...	66·0	390	119,821	35,799	311	66	713		936	868	363	187	.....
1893-94 ...	376·0	712	487,799	150,089	696	117	2,273		3,235	3,029	952	840	.....
1894-95 ...	746·40	1,361	1,130,745	279,004	1,265	435	2,646		7,402	5,568	806	870	768
1895-96 ...	1,319·48	1,633	2,083,026	458,038	1,541	1,859	3,864	+18·88	10,817	7,697	685	315	1,161
1896-97 ...	436·43	477	595,403	107,440	550	1,281	6,987		9,353	12,576	1,309	770	1,729
1897-98 ...	14·46	5	15,849	3,175	121	803	2,964		2,297	3,290	801	1,765	698
1898-99 ...	4·0	7	683	344	28	......	......	......	23	81	......	348	194
Champaran—													
1892-93 ...	46·43	76	34,340	7,774	66	38	1,385		46	46	46	27	......
1893-94 ...	380·0	231	323,511	61,082	300	184	15,729		2,356	2,226	206	203	49
1894-95 ...	431·45	372	470,680	73,695	251	323	17,896		1,690	1,097	320	324	252
1895-96 ...	1,162·0	1,084	1,858,793	193,611	631	1,029	34,638	+9·19	4,126	3,971	398	328	372
1896-97 ...	665·0	490	339,511	66,696	718	514	24,970		3,562	4,050	1,814	914	891
1897-98 ...	549·0	602	267,975	47,356	869	485	15,833		668	1,022	416	1,346	776
1898-99 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	92	515
Saran—													
1893-94 ...	19·0	68	33,155	5,130	68	33	426		1,034	947	41	31	......
1894-95 ...	487·41	1,160	749,583	125,.16	265	1,787	19,783		415	98	28	21	57
1895-96 ...	......	......	......	......	867	1,385	21,729	+10·8	9,487	7,143	116	22	11
1896-97 ...	477·09	934	920,013	173,819	623	1,183	7,168		4,268	6,462	503	256	993
1897-98 ...	380·28	605	787,950	144,610	797	786	6,522		9,031	8,681	894	678	912
1898-99 ...	548·0	571	1,175,593	199,678	996	26	188		24,798	25,712	1,341	914	963
Darbhanga—													
1897-98 ...	533·52	621	1,038,442	197,374	585	300	1,114	+7·8	6,985	5,121	48	1	24
1898-99 ...	718·0	957	1,071,259	237,385	1,007	30	194		19,231	19,419	262	147	578
Total—													
1892-93 ...	112·43	396	154,161	43,573	377	104	2,098	......	974	916	403	214	......
1893-94 ...	776·0	1,011	843,765	216,221	1,064	334	18,419	......	6,626	6,202	1,199	1,074	......
1894-95 ...	1,725·76	2,893	2,350,938	478,014	1,781	2,545	40,325	......	9,597	7,763	1,151	1,219	1,072
1895-96 ...	2,481·43	2,717	3,411,819	651,649	3,039	4,273	60,224	......	24,430	18,811	1,194	659	1,544
1896-97 ...	1,578·51	1,901	1,854,927	867,957	1,891	2,978	39,125	......	17,183	23,078	3,626	1,940	3,618
1897-98 ...	1,477·20	1,833	2,110,216	392,515	2,392	2,434	29,353	......	19,101	18,114	2,099	3,850	2,410
1898-99 ...	1,270·0	1,835	2,247,535	437,407	2,081	56	382	......	44,045	45,321	2,008	1,501	2,149
Grand Total	9,419·89	12,586	13,003,301	2,567,836	12,875	12,724	189,906	......	121,922	120,105	11,675	10,457	10,793

Before the close of the year the settlement records of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran were made over to the respective Collectorates. The settlement offices were finally closed, and the only work remaining to be done is the recovery of a portion of the costs. This is now in progress under the supervision of the Collectors concerned.

12. Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S., was in subordinate charge of the operations in this district throughout the year, except for a month's privilege leave, during which Maulvi Ghulam Ghous carried on the current duties of the office. The attestation programme for the year was fully carried out. The boundary disputes instituted during the year numbered 434, of which all but 4 were disposed of. Only 35 appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officers, and the orders of the lower court were maintained in all but one case. As usual the *diara* villages on the Gogra and Gandak rivers furnished the most difficult boundary disputes. The attestation work, which embraced nearly 12 lakhs of plots, appears to have been free from abnormal difficulties; but the absence of large zamindaris similar to the Hatwa Raj, and the consequent inability to utilise properly prepared accounts, caused no lack of minor worries. The estates of the Chainpur Babus presented typical difficulties inherent in the co-proprietary system, and in the failure to keep, or to produce, genuine accounts. Of the 199,878 holdings attested 2·5 per cent. were found to be held by proprietors, 4 per cent. by raiyats at fixed rates, 78 per cent. by raiyats with occupancy rights, 3 per cent. by non-occupancy raiyats, and 9 per cent. by rent-free-holders. The objections under section 103A of the new Act were unusually numerous, the number filed during the year being 24,798 as compared with 9,031 (under section 105 of the Act of 1885) in the previous year. This is attributed to the provisions of the amending Act of 1898, under which draft publication takes place immediately after attestation, instead of, as under the old Act, after the disposal of fair-rent cases. The Director of Land Records observes:—

Saran.

"On the whole I think that the increase should be looked upon as satisfactory and indicating a greater interest in the proceedings on the part of the persons affected by them, and greater care in their scrutiny of our papers. The trial of these objections brings to light many inaccuracies in the record which might otherwise have escaped observation, and the proportion of frivolous cases filed is not so great as to seriously detract from that advantage."

There would, however, appear to be something in the opinion, quoted elsewhere in the report, that the shortening of the period within which objection can be taken to the record has multiplied these cases by leaving less to the influence of time in promoting reflection and negotiation and consequent mutual concession. Fifteen appeals were filed against the orders passed in these cases, of which 4 were decided, the decision of the Assistant Settlement Officer being upheld in 3 and modified in 1. For the settlement of fair rents only 31 cases were instituted during the year, and none of these referred to the area attested in 1898-99. The Director of Land Records observes that the small number of applications made by native landlords for a legal enhancement of the rents of their raiyats is as noticeable in Saran as it was in Muzaffarpur. It is stated that out of a total of 360 appeals instituted before the Special Judge against the decisions passed in fair-rent cases, 331 have been disposed of, the Assistant Settlement Officer's decisions being upheld in 102 cases, slightly modified in 147 cases, and reversed in 33 cases, 8 cases being compromised and the rest remanded for re-trial. Under section 106, 914 disputes were decided during year. The number of appeals to the Special Judge against these decisions instituted since the beginning of the operations, during which 1,240 cases in all have been disposed of by the settlement staff, was 94 only, 41 of which were decided, resulting in the Assistant Settlement Officer's decision being upheld in 28 cases and reversed in 8, while 3 cases were compromised and 2 returned for re-trial.

13. The settlement operations in Darbhanga were under the subordinate charge of Mr. J. H. Kerr, the present Settlement Officer of North Bihar, until March 1899, when he went on privilege leave, and was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S.; and the latter was succeeded in August 1899 by Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., who remained in charge until the close of the year.

Darbhanga.

The programme of supervision of the initial record-writing and settlement of boundary disputes in 680 square miles was fully carried out. Only 10 out of 709 boundary disputes instituted during the year remained to be decided. In 113 cases appeals were preferred and decided, the decision of the Settlement

Officer being upheld in 76 cases, modified in 5 and reversed in 1. The remaining 31 cases were remanded for re-enquiry. The outturn of attestation work apparently fell short of the programme (746 square miles) by 28 square miles. Of the total number of holdings attested, 82 per cent. were found to be held by raiyats with occupancy rights, ·5 per cent. by non-occupancy raiyats, about 6 per cent. by proprietors and 3 per cent. by rent-free holders. The area in which work was proceeding embraced part of the Darbhanga Raj estates, wherein the system of management has for many years been very thorough; and progress was thereby much facilitated. In the extensive zamindari of Rai Ganga Prasad however, not only was little help derived from estate papers, which were in great confusion, but even such as were produced were, it is regrettable to observe, not of a reliable character. From the report of the Settlement Officer it would appear that the raiyats of this proprietor and of Ganeshwar Singh, of Padri, have hitherto been treated with a degree of harshness which has amply justified the preparation of a record of their rights. As in Saran there were few enhancements of rent; the average size of fields was found to be very small (·38 of an acre); and the number of cases under section 103A enormously increased compared with the previous year. It would appear that as a whole the operations in this district were conducted with a very high measure of success.

Recovery of costs.

14. The recovery of costs of the operations was in progress in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. As regard Darbhanga, orders apportioning the costs were passed in May 1899. With regard to thanas Dalsingsarai, Samastipur and Warisnagar, the total cost was estimated at 9¾ annas per acre, of which 2¼ annas will be paid by Government, and 4¼ annas will be recovered from the landlords, and 3 annas from the raiyats. Computation was begun in this district in July, 534 villages covering 296 square miles being completed before the end of September 1899, and the work of recovery, commenced since the close of the year, is now in progress.

The following table shows the results of the recovery work in the three other districts:—

Name of District.	Approximate total demand.	Demand computed up to the end of the year.	Recoveries. In previous years.	Recoveries. In 1898-99.	Recoveries. Total.	Unrecovered balance of the computed demand.	Percentage of recoveries.	Percentage of cost of recovery to amount recovered. In previous years.	Percentage of cost of recovery to amount recovered. In 1898-99.	Percentage of cost of recovery to amount recovered. From beginning to end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Muzaffarpur	7,64,633	7,64,633	4,83,669	2,62,036	7,45,705	18,928	97·5	6·5	*	
Champaran	7,85,892	7,56,884	3,71,639	1,74,492	5,46,131	2,09,851	69·5	6·1	*	
Saran	8,40,000	3,64,773	1,54,938	1,86,661	3,41,599	23,174	93·6	5·64	5·81	5·73
Total ..	23,90,015	19,14,455	10,10,246	6,23,189	16,33,435	2,61,353	85·3			

* In Muzaffarpur and Champaran the work of recovery of costs was in the hands of the district staff, and apparently no separate expenditure was incurred on this account.

The heavy balance shown in the case of Champaran is almost entirely due from the proprietors of the Bettiah and Ramnagar Raj Estates. The Bettiah Raj has arranged to pay its dues in instalments, and certificates are being issued for the amounts due from the Ramnagar Raj and other landlords. As in previous years the realisations from the tenants were remarkably good, as much as 98·81 per cent. of the amount due by raiyats having been collected in Saran.

Maintenance of records.

15. The question how the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, has worked, and what steps, if any, should be taken for the maintenance of the settlement records in future, is separately under the consideration of Government.

Orissa.

16. Mr. S. L. Maddox, I.C.S., was in charge of the Orissa Settlement throughout the year.

The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, III (B.C.) of 1898, was extended to Orissa in November 1898; but the operations were too far advanced for its provisions to have much effect on the progress made in the temporarily-settled estates, although they enabled the Settlement Officer to wind up the work in the permanently-settled areas more expeditiously.

The following table exhibits the work done during the year:—

Name of District.	Number of Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the year or for part of the year.	Village boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Survey Act.	Area in square miles for which records were attested.	Number of tenants for whom rents were settled.	Number of villages for which draft records were published.	Number of objections heard and considered after draft publication.	Number of disputes decided under section 106.	Number of villages of which records were finally published.	Number of villages for which final khatians were copied, checked, and compared.	Number of Estates assessed to revenue by Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Temporarily-settled Estates.										
Cuttack.										
Village 4,346 ... ... Area 2,029 square miles.	17	...	...	30,000	435	4,145	558	817	601	1,377
Balasore.										
Villages 3,593 ... ... Area 1,712 square miles.	9	87	...	15,760	262	4,246	71	327	199	397
Puri.										
Villages 1,968 ... ... Area 1,089 square miles.	2	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	205	187
Total—Villages 9,907, area 4,830 square miles ...	28	87	...	45,760	724	8,391	629	1,171	1,005	1,961
Government Estates.										
Khurda Government Estate in Puri.										
Villages 1,377 ... ... Area 913 square miles.	3	...	...	...	...	7	112	..	...	...
Revenue-free and permanently-settled Estates, &c.,										
Cuttack. Madhupur Estate.										
Villages 199 ... ... Area 63 square miles.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	199	49	...
Derabisi.										
Villages 120 ... ... Area 52 square miles.	...	...	52	..	120	.	...	...	17	...
Puri. Revenue-free area.										
Revenue-free area villages 178 ... ... Area 85 square miles.	...	...	78	2,124	178	1,139*	78*	178	...	...
Khurda.										
Ekrajat (Puri temple) Jagir and revenue-free area.										
Villages 141 ... ... Area 123 square miles.	...	...	123	13,205	141	1,279	68	141	141	...
	...	...	253	15,329	439	2,418	146	518	207	...

* (Includes figures for Puri temporarily-settled area.)

With the exception of the permanently-settled areas of Aul and Derabisi, the work in Orissa has been completed, some small items which remained over after 30th September 1899 having been done since the close of the year. The work in Aul and Derabisi has been undertaken by the Collector of Cuttack.

The result of the settlement of fair-rents in the temporarily-settled area during the year was to increase the rents of *kharida jamabandi* tenures by 48 per cent. of *nisfi* (half-rent) *basiafti* tenures by 19.0 per cent., of *kamil* (full rent) *basiafti* tenures by 63 per cent., and of *raiyati* holdings by 7 per cent.

The enhancement in each district from the beginning is shown in the table below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled.	Existing assets dealt with to end of 30th September 1899.	Settled assets down to 30th September 1899.	Increase obtained.	Percentage of increase over existing assets.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cuttack ...	777,714	18,34,198	20,77,083	2,42,885	13·24
Balasore ..	475,079	9,85,060	11,61,977	1,76,917	17·96
Puri ...	258,641	5,44,686	6,22,317	77,631	14 26
Khurda ..	197,324	3,09,261	3,77,127	67,866	21·94
	1,708,758	36,73,205	42,38,504	5,65,299	15·4

The assessment of revenue in the temporarily-settled area was completed and the new revenue brought into force. In a large number of cases the assessments still require the confirmation of higher revenue authorities; but in accordance with the terms of the engagements given by the proprietors, the new revenue is being realised subject to such modifications as may be made by the confirming authorities, and it is considered unlikely that the orders to be passed in the pending cases will result in any considerable alteration of the revenue assessed. The following table shows the results of the assessment:—

DISTRICT.	ESTATES OF WHICH ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.					ESTATES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENT IS PENDING CONFIRMATION.					TOTAL.				
	Number of estates.	Old revenue.	New revenue.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Number of estates.	Old revenue.	New revenue.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Number of estates.	Old revenue.	New revenue.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
uttack	3,152	2,32,871	3,46,479	1,13,608	49	1,300	4,80,389	7,51,930	2,71,550	56	4,452	7,13,260	10,98,418	3,85,158	54
alasore	768	93,761	1,55,961	62,200	66	645	2,82,278	4,68,645	1,86,307	66	1,413	3,76,039	6,24,606	2,48,567	66
uri (excluding Khurda).	278	1,42,873	1,86,929	44,056	30	207	1,49,932	1,89,674	39,742	26	485	2,92,805	3,76,603	83,798	29
Total ...	4,198	4,69,505	6,89,369	2,19,861	47	2,152	9,12,599	14,10,258	4,97,659	54	6,350	13,82,104	20,99,027	7,17,523	52

Of the total of 6,350 estates, *kabuliyats* by the close of the year had been taken for 6,284 estates. The Director of Land Records reports that only six estates are recusant, of which five are insignificant, and the only one of importance is the Kotdesh Estate in Puri, which has been bought by three different sets of purchasers, to all of whom the former proprietors were seriously indebted. It is stated that the new proprietors cannot come to any working agreement among themselves, and that as the estate is very large, the old revenue being Rs. 81,000 and the new Rs. 1,04,000, there seems no prospect of effecting a settlement. The Collector of the district has taken over the papers of the estate. With this exception the new assessment of revenue has practically been accepted in all cases, and this is a strong testimony to the consideration with which it has been made. The final report on the settlement will shortly be in the hands of Government.

Chittagong

17. The settlement of Chittagong had practically been completed in March 1898, and nothing but office work and the computation and recovery of the costs of the operations in the permanently-settled estates remained to be done in the year under report. Good progress was made in the classification and copying of the settlement records, and it was expected that this work would be completed before the 31st March 1900. Final orders as to the apportionment of the costs have been issued; but no progress was made towards their recovery in the year under report.

18. All important work connected with the settlement of the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali was completed by the middle of July 1899, when the Settlement Officer, Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., reverted to general duty, and the Collector of the district took charge of what remained to be done. The general result of the settlement, so far as the Tippera Raj is concerned, is that the Raj has secured an increase in rental, amounting to Rs. 90,206, of which Rs. 31,781 have been obtained from the tenure-holders and Rs. 58,425 from the *khas* raiyats. The recovery of a share of the costs of the operations from the tenure-holders and raiyats was continued during the year. The total computed demand is Rs. 3,19,245, out of which Rs. 2,2?,501, or about 71 per cent., were collected up to the close of the year. The progress made is satisfactory.

Tippera.

19. The settlement of certain private estates in the Sonthal Parganas on the application and at the expense of the proprietors is being made by Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., who joined in November 1898. Mr. E. F. Berkeley, the officer in charge of the traverse survey, was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer, and placed in charge of the field survey, in addition to his own duties, under the direct control of the Settlement Officer. As it was considered desirable to employ residents of the district as amins, it was necessary first to train them. Accordingly a survey training school was opened, and besides 112 Sonthal amins, 80 non-Sonthal amins, and five kanungos, the five Assistant Settlement Officers went through a course of training there. Some of the amins, however, soon left their employment, and the work was greatly retarded, especially at the end of the season, by the absence of a sufficient number of trained men. Rules for the conduct of the survey and preliminary record-writing, and for the attestation of records and settlement of rents were drawn up. The area under settlement comprised 1,911 villages, of which 778 villages, covering 341 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed, and preliminary records for 742 villages were written. A very large number of internal disputes and 481 of the 512 boundary disputes instituted were decided; and the records of 12 villages were experimentally attested; but the last named work will probably have to be done over again under the rules as recently revised. The cost during the year, exclusive of traverse survey, amounted to Rs. 80,259. Considering the delay at the commencement of the operations, the introduction of a new system of survey and settlement, and the difficulties found in training a subordinate staff, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Land Records that the progress made is satisfactory.

Private estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to the Board of Revenue for their careful supervision of the work of the Survey and Settlement Departments. Sir John Woodburn has on previous occasions expressed his appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Lyon, and he has much pleasure in endorsing the remarks of the Board in paragraph 32 of their present review. His Honour's acknowledgments are due also to Captain R. T. Crichton and Captain C. W. H. Symonds for their excellent administration of the Survey Department during the year.

Services of Officers.

The remarks of the Director of Land Records on the conduct of his subordinates, contained in paragraph 63 of his report, and those of the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys in paragraph 60 of the Survey Report, have been read with pleasure by the Lieutenant-Governor. The former will be communicated to the Appointment Department, and the latter to the Deputy Surveyor-General in charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, with copies of the two reports, be submitted to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th May, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·99, Kalna 0·39, Katwa 1·52, Raniganj 1·00. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of sugarcane and sowing of early rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	12½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·07, Rampur Hât 0·40. Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of fields continue. Planting of sugarcane continues. Rinderpest reported from Mayureshwar, Dubrajpur, and Rampur Hât. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 and at Rampur Hât 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·94, Vishnupur 2·42. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Sugarcane growing. Ploughing and manuring going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seer and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·08, Contai 1·05, Tamluk 3·12, Ghatal 1·75. Weather seasonable. *Aus* and *aman* paddies are being sown. Harvesting of *boro* in Ghatal finisheds and its outturn is reported to be good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells, as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Tamluk	11$\frac{11}{16}$	
Contai	15	
Ghatal	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Arambagh 1·31. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Uluberia ·07. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aman*, *aus*, and jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·44, Barasat ·03, Basirhat ·22, Diamond Harbour ·14. Weather very hot and cloudy. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	14	
Basirhat	14¼	
Diamond Harbour	14$\frac{5}{16}$	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·03, Meherpur 1·52, Chuadanga 2·48. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and jute nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·26, Kandi 0·57. Weather hot. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane going on. *Til* and mulberry doing well. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	13½	
Kandi	14½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·50, Jhenida 1·00, Magura 0·86, Narail 0·18, Bangaon 0·33. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* and jute still going on. Prospect of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	0	per rupee
Jhenida	...	...	...	13	8	
Magura	...	...	...	14	0	
Narail	...	...	...	15	0	
Bangaon	...	...	...	18	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·45, Bagerhat 0·33, Satkhira 1·52. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	15	
Satkhira	...	...	...	15	

Rajshahi.—Rain wanted. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16⅝ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 0·30. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·76, Alipur Duars ·38. Weather seasonable. Jute and *bhadoi* have improved with rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·11, Kurseong 0·34, Siliguri 0·31. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Paddy and *bara marua* being sown. *Bhutta, chota marua,* and *bhadoi dhan* promising. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute being sown. Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	10	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	16	

Bhutta sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·61, Kurigram 3·42, Nilphamari 2·44, Gaibanda 3·11. Weather seasonable. Recent rain beneficial to crops. Weeding of *aus* and jute in progress. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Panchbibi 1·66, elsewhere nil. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Fodder and water ample. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·40, Sirajganj 0·40. Weather hot. Prospects good. *Bhadoi* sowings in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Manikganj 1·78, Munshiganj 2·01, Narainganj 1·72. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Jamalpur 0·40, Kishoreganj 2·39, Netrokona 0·55, Tangail 1·48. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 15¼ seers at Tangail, 17 seers 14 chitaks at Netrokona, and 16 seers elsewhere.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·76, Goalundo 0·96, Madaripur 1·01. Weather damp. Sowing of paddy over and of jute progressing. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 3·39, Brahmanbaria 2·95, Chandpur 3·05. Weather cloudy and sultry at times. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14$\frac{7}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Feni 2·33. Sowing of *aus* nearly finished. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·81. *Aus* cultivation continues. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Lands being ploughed for sowing of *bhadoi*. *Cheena* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain at Sadar. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Siwan 9·53, Gopalganj 2·09. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* doing well. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Price of common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks and of *makai* 13 seers 13 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Preparation of land continues. *Aghani* and *bhadoi* being sown on low lands. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11½ and 14½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Sowing of *dhan* continues and that of *bhadoi* commenced in places. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 8 chitaks, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 14 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar and Somastipur nil, Madhubani 0·06. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Khajauli and Phulparas. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	12¾	
Madhubani	...	...	...	13⅝	

Monghyr.— Rainfall at Monghyr nil, Begusarai nil, Jamui 1·41. Weather very hot with variable high wind. Sowing of *makai* and *cheena* going on. Sugarcane promising well. Lands being prepared for winter paddy and *bhadoi* crops. *Bhadoi* sowings commenced at Jamui subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	11 9/16	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11¾	
Jamui	...	...	...	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot. *Bhadoi* being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease in Banka and Katoria. Prices going down slightly. Fodder and water ample.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj 0·12, Araria 0·05. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* and jute sowings going on briskly. Rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	1	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	16½	
Araria	...	...	...	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar, Shibgunge, and Gajole nil, Chanchal 1·64. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on. More rain wanted for *bhadoi* paddy. Cattle-disease reported from Gomastapur. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·9. Weather hot and sultry. Sugarcane promising. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease in Pakour and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·10, Jajpur 0·79, Kendrapara 0·55, Banki 0·10. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *dalua* and tobacco over. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13¾	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	15¾	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18⅜	
Banki	...	...	...	13½	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86. Paddy sowing commenced. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 16, 13, and 16½ seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Singla, Jellasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·23, Bisipara 1·02. Weather extremely hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Sowing of autumn paddy and other crops going on. Sugarcane

thriving. Cattle-disease continues. Scarcity of water throughout the district. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers in markets and 9 seers in Angul and Bisipara Stations.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sader nil, Khurda 0·22. Weather occasionally cloudy. *Dalua* being harvested. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crop. *Beali* being sown. Cotton, sugarcane, and other miscellaneous crops growing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works closed. Price of rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Giridih nil. Weather seasonable. Fields being ploughed for paddy crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 11 seers and at Giridih 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·56. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter paddy commenced in places. Rice sells in Ranchi 9½ seers and in the interior 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works continue in 44 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,730, women 871, children 474; total 3,075.

Palamau.—Report not received.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane plants thriving. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and winter crops. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Manbazar, Jhalda, Gobindapur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 8 chitaks and at Gobindapur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·26. Weather hot. Sowing in progress throughout the district. Average price of rice is 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was fairly general rain during the week in all the districts of the Province, except Rajshahi, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. The fall was heavy in East Bengal and in the Siwan subdivision of the district of Saran. More rain is, however, wanted in Hooghly, Rajshahi, Purnea, and Malda. The sowing of paddy is still going on briskly. The harvesting of *boro* in Midnapore is finished, and its outturn is reported to be good. Mulberry is doing well in Murshidabad. The sugarcane crop is good all round. The prospects of indigo and *cheena* are good. Fodder is generally sufficient, but scarcity of water is still reported from Angul. Cases of cattle-disease are reported from some districts. The price of common rice has risen in 16 districts, fallen in 11, and is stationary in the rest. Test-works are going on in Ranchi. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available—men 1,730, women 871, children 474; total 3,075.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th May, 1900.

(AMENDED.)

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th May 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1900.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	13th	144·4	9·0	29·819	82·2	93·1	21·9	71·2	76·1	0·825	73·4	76	NE and calm ...	59	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	14th	152·2	7·6	·813	84·5	97·8	18·7	79·1	78·4	·892	75·8	77	SE and calm ...	91	0·06	Partially cloudy, ⌓, p, /.
,,	15th	154·4	9·4	·801	84·5	96·7	22·1	74·6	77·7	·863	74·8	74	S and calm ...	86	Not measurable.	Chiefly clear, ⌓, d, t.
,,	16th	148·7	9·6	·737	84·0	97·5	23·1	74·4	77·7	·870	75·0	77	SW and calm ...	169	0·29	Chiefly clear, ⌓, o, d, p, t, <, /.
,,	17th	141·6	4·5	·766	81·8	89·1	16·1	73·0	77·4	·886	75·6	82	SE and calm ...	110	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, t.
,,	18th	149·6	5·6	·815	80·9	91·4	15·5	75·9	77·3	·890	75·7	85	S and calm ...	81	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	19th	148·4	8·6	·832	83·9	95·4	21·2	74·2	78·8	·918	76·6	79	SW and calm ...	132	0·03	Partially cloudy, o, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·798
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	29·682
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	54·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92·3
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office	86·5
The extreme variation of temperature	26·6
The maximum temperature	97·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th May 1900	0·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	0·95
The total fall from 1st January to 19th May 1900	6·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S.-G.'s Office ...	7·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula +0·030.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, due; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Alipore (Calcutta), the 21st May 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th May 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. May	20th	147·4	10·8	29·808	86·7	97·9	22·3	75·6	80·5	0·959	78·0	77	SW and S ...	161	Nil	Chiefly clear
"	21st	149·4	10·2	·749	88·9	98·6	17·6	81·0	82·8	1·045	80·6	78	SW	216	"	Chiefly clear.
"	22nd	146·7	9·3	·650	90·1	99·1	16·8	82·3	83·3	1·053	80·8	76	SW ...	178	"	Day chiefly clear; night cloudy, o.
"	23rd	153·8	8·8	·601	88·9	99·4	21·2	78·2	81·1	0·958	77·9	70	SW ...	237	"	Chiefly clear.
"	24th	144·6	3·9	·591	89·6	98·5	15·0	83·5	83·2	1·051	80·7	75	SW ...	289	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	25th	148·1	7·8	·658	87·3	97·6	13·2	84·4	80·9	0·969	78·3	74	SW ...	232	0·13	Partially cloudy, o, t, <, p, ↗.
"	26th	149·7	6·5	·704	85·2	95·6	20·4	75·2	78·1	0·868	74·9	72	SW ...	142	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·679
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·630
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	57·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	88·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86·8
The extreme variation of temperature	24·2
The maximum temperature	99·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th May 1900	0·13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·09
The total fall from 1st January to 26th May 1900	6·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	8·48

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; <, lightning; p, passing temporary showers; ↗, strong wind.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 28th May 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1900.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Khurif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhudoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,348	239	......	18,323	17,774	15,538	2,766	19	......	......	......	2,785	18,323	0·00	55·71	0·00	58·00	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	239																
		Machgaon	776	......	......	37,032	33,413	33,686	3,341	5	......	......	......	3,346	37,032	0·15	35·75	1·00	42·00	Balia.
																0·40	43·38	0·00	58·23	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	215	121	52,985	52,010	51,227	1,733	17	1	......	......	1,751	52,978	0·91	57·05	0·00	56·60	Kendupatna.
																0·00	66·16	0·00	59·69	Marsaghai.
		Gobri	373	28	15	3,744	3,887	3,744	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,744	0·00	53·90	0·00	69·61	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	21	14	3,458	3,663	3,458	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,458	0·00	51·02	0·00	60·39	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	41	20	14,762	15,463	14,762	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,762	0·80	59·16	0·00	66·51	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I ...	608	132	2	22,918	22,309	22,556	15	40	......	......	11	66	22,622	0·49	55·49	0·68	60·20	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	5	5	3,178	3,220	2,993	50	101	......	......	......	151	3,144	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	96	65	13,056	[illegible]	9,760	......	1,605	59	......	15	1,682	11,242	0·76	55·25	0·00	56·37	Jaipur.
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727	46	46	31,405	29,462	30,599	......	70	144	...	208	422	31,021	1·36	59·01	0·27	58·87	Akhoyapada.
		Total ...	......	......	......	200,861	194,702	188,423	7,905	1,860	204	......	234	10,203	198,626	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	189,754	502	3,861	380	......	244	4,987	194,741	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	36·48	......	62,185	56,137	63,013	......	......	......	......	......	......	63,013	1·96	67·86	0·00	59·18	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	37·37	10·06	2,404	4,428	6,926	......	508	......	......	......	508	7,444	0·65	76·74	0·00	48·12	Ditto ditto.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	131	1,305	1,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,800	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	......	......	64,720	61,960	71,749	......	508	......	......	......	508	72,257	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	70,198	......	4,160	......	......	......	4,160	74,358	......	......	......	......	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,343	945	156	37,444	33,250	14,408	4,312	17,225	......	......	357	21,894	36,302	0·00	49·58	0·90	46·69	
		Buxar	1,226	204	169	118,375	117,363	71,792	6,488	30,717	......	......	5,499	42,704	114,496					
		Arrah	2,000	541	487	199,912	193,187	141,655	3,162	22,073	......	......	13,804	38,339	179,994	0·00	54·66	0·00	53·17	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	215	191	3,197	2,762	1,928	381	718	......	......	20	1,119	3,647	0·00	55·23	0·00	55·64	
		Patna				88,916	87,121	65,885	9,623	7,003	......	......	2,229	18,955	84,840					
		Total ...	......	......	......	447,844	434,173	295,068	23,966	77,736	......	......	22,009	123,611	418,679	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	298,212	18,961	62,083	......	......	22,915	103,959	402,171	......	......	......	......	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	......	......	......	713,425	690,835	565,240	31,771	80,104	204	......	22,243	134,323	689,563	......	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	558,164	19,463	70,104	380	......	23,159	113,106	671,270	......	......	......	......	

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of March 1900, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges. Mirzapur. From Allahabad ... 86		Benares. From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	Buxar. From Benares 90		Dinapore. From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	Monghyr. From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110
Highest Gauge Reading.		26th August 1889. 253·47		26th August, 1889. 241·46		31st August 1898. 200·63		14th August 1879. 169·35		24th August 1894. 129·43	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Below zero.				Below zero.					
1st ...	...	1·50	204·72	0·25	197·05	2·50	166·55	4·60	138·83	1·17	103·02
2nd ...	...	1·50	204·72	0·17	196·97	2·58	166·47	4·60	138·83	1·00	103·85
3rd ...	...	1·50	204·72	0·08	196·88	2·58	166·47	4·60	138·83	0·83	102·68
4th ...	...	1·67	204·55	0·00	196·80	2·75	166·30	4·60	138·83	0·83	102·68
				Below zero.							
5th ...	...	1·67	204·55	0·08	196·72	2·83	166·22	4·50	138·73	0·92	102·77
6th ...	...	1·67	204·55	0·21	196·59	3·00	166·05	4·50	138·73	0·92	102·77
7th ...	...	1·75	204·47	0·37	196·42	3·08	165·97	4·50	138·73	0·92	102·77
8th ...	...	1·75	204·47	0·54	196·26	3·17	165·88	4·40	138·63	0·87	102·72
9th ...	...	1·83	204·39	0·71	196·09	3·25	165·80	4·40	138·63	0·87	102·72
10th ...	...	1·83	204·39	0·83	195·97	3·25	165·80	4·30	138·53	0·85	101·85
11th ...	...	1·83	204·39	0·92	195·88	3·33	165·72	4·20	138·43	0·92	101·85
12th ...	...	1·92	204·30	1·00	195·80	3·33	165·72	4·20	138·43	0·85	101·85
13th ...	...	2·00	204·22	1·04	195·76	3·33	165·72	4·10	138·33	0·83	102·68
14th ...	...	2·00	204·22	1·12	195·68	3·42	165·63	4·10	138·33	0·83	102·68
15th ...	...	2·08	204·14	1·21	195·60	3·42	165·63	4·10	138·33	0·00	101·85
16th ...	...	2·17	204·05	1·28	195·55	3·42	165·63	4·10	138·33	0·00	101·86
17th ...	...	2·17	204·05	1·29	195·51	3·50	165·55	4·30	138·23	0·75	102·60
18th ...	...	2·17	204·05	1·29	195·51	3·50	165·55	4·00	138·23	0·75	102·60
19th ...	...	2·25	203·97	1·29	195·51	3·50	165·55	4·00	138·21	0·75	102·60
20th ...	...	2·25	203·97	1·33	195·47	3·58	165·47	3·90	138·13	0·75	102·60
21st ...	...	2·33	203·89	1·37	195·43	3·58	165·47	4·00	138·23	0·58	102·43
22nd ...	...	2·33	203·89	1·42	195·38	3·67	165·38	4·00	138·23	0·58	102·43
23rd ...	...	2·33	203·89	1·46	195·34	3·67	165·38	4·00	138·23	0·58	102·43
24th ...	...	2·50	203·72	1·50	195·30	3·75	165·30	4·00	138·23	0·58	102·43
25th ...	...	2·50	203·72	1·50	195·30	3·75	165·30	4·10	138·33	0·58	102·43
26th ...	...	2·50	203·72	1·50	195·30	3·75	165·30	4·10	138·33	0·58	102·43
27th ...	...	2·58	203·64	1·50	195·30	3·83	165·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	102·43
28th ...	...	2·58	203·64	1·50	195·30	3·83	165·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	102·43
29th ...	...	2·58	203·64	1·50	195·30	3·83	165·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	102·43
30th ...	...	2·67	203·55	1·50	195·30	3·83	165·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	102·43
31st ...	...	2·67	203·55	1·50	195·30	3·83	165·22	4·10	138·33	0·58	102·43

Date.	River Ganges. Sahibganj. From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	Rampur Boalia. From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	Goalundo. From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia ... 120	River Bhagirathi. Berhampore.		River Jalangi. Sarupganj.		River Brahmaputra. Gauhati.	
Highest Gauge Reading.	23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 63·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Below zero.											
1st ...	1·08	67·08	0·62	42·62	4·17	13·91	2·25	36·00	2·80	7·10	1·80	150·26
2nd ...	1·00	67·00	0·56	42·56	4·67	13·61	2·25	36·00	3·15	7·45	1·40	150·16
3rd ...	1·00	67·00	0·50	42·50	4·92	13·86	2·23	35·97	3·65	7·95	1·35	150·11
4th ...	2·92	66·92	0·48	42·48	5·33	14·27	2·23	35·97	5·60	9·90	1·60	150·36
5th ...	2·92	66·92	0·42	42·42	5·42	14·36	2·23	35·97	5·40	9·70	2·00	150·76
6th ...	2·83	66·83	0·38	42·38	5·25	14·19	2·23	35·97	4·50	8·80	2·10	150·86
7th ...	2·83	66·83	0·34	42·34	4·75	13·69	2·23	35·97	4·00	8·30	1·90	150·66
8th ...	2·83	66·83	0·29	42·29	4·33	13·27	2·21	35·95	3·95	8·25	1·90	150·66
9th ...	2·75	66·75	0·25	42·25	4·00	12·94	2·21	35·95	3·35	7·65	1·90	150·66
10th ...	2·75	66·75	0·21	42·21	3·67	12·61	2·21	35·95	2·40	6·70	1·60	150·36
11th ...	2·75	66·75	0·15	42·15	3·50	12·44	2·21	35·95	2·50	6·80	2·20	150·96
12th ...	2·67	66·67	0·12	42·12	3·42	12·36	2·21	35·95	2·00	6·30	2·35	151·11
13th ...	2·58	66·58	0·10	42·10	3·42	12·36	2·21	35·95	2·50	6·80	2·60	151·36
14th ...	2·67	66·67	0·05	42·05	3·58	12·52	2·19	35·93	2·80	7·10	2·70	151·46
15th ...	2·58	66·58	0·03	42·03	3·92	12·86	2·19	35·93	3·30	7·60	2·60	151·36
			Below zero.									
16th ...	2·58	66·58	0·00	42·00	4·33	13·27	2·19	35·93	4·00	8·30	2·60	151·36
17th ...	2·75	65·58	0·05	41·95	4·83	13·77	2·19	35·93	4·00	8·30	2·70	151·46
18th ...	2·50	66·50	0·10	41·90	5·17	14·11	2·17	35·91	4·70	9·00	2·00	150·76
19th ...	2·50	66·50	0·12	41·88	5·42	14·36	2·14	35·89	4·30	8·60	2·00	150·76
20th ...	2·42	66·42	0·15	41·85	5·50	14·44	2·12	35·87	3·55	7·80	2·15	150·91
21st ...	2·42	66·42	0·21	41·79	5·67	14·61	2·10	35·84	3·85	8·15	2·40	151·16
22nd ...	2·33	66·33	0·25	41·75	5·50	14·44	2·10	35·84	3·40	7·70	2·65	151·41
23rd ...	2·33	66·33	0·27	41·73	5·17	14·11	2·17	35·83	3·10	7·40	2·70	151·46
24th ...	2·33	66·33	0·29	41·71	5·00	13·94	2·06	35·80	3·40	7·70	3·00	151·76
25th ...	2·25	66·25	0·35	41·65	4·83	13·77	2·04	35·78	3·45	7·75	3·50	152·26
26th ...	2·25	66·25	0·37	41·63	4·67	13·61	2·02	35·76	3·30	7·60	4·45	153·21
27th ...	2·17	66·17	0·40	41·60	4·58	13·52	2·00	35·74	3·40	7·70	6·30	155·06
28th ...	2·17	66·17	0·46	41·54	4·58	13·52	2·00	35·74	4·00	8·30	6·70	155·46
29th ...	2·08	66·08	0·50	41·50	4·75	13·69	1·98	35·72	4·40	7·70	6·40	155·16
30th ...	2·08	66·08	0·52	41·48	5·25	14·19	1·96	35·71	4·30	8·60	6·70	155·46
31st ...	2·08	66·08	0·58	41·42	6·00	14·94	1·95	35·69	4·20	8·50	6·45	155·21

CALCUTTA,

The 29th May 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th May 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	351	85,395	1,267	418	75,325	1,240
Jute	7	9,600	69	7	3,200	52
Firewood	19	16,100	241	35	22,725	338
Other articles	526	1,78,780	2,152	752	2,28,410	2,866
Total ...	903	2,89,875	3,729	1,212	3,29,660	4,496

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of March 1900 as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	5	......	......	......	5	......	5	......
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,212	13	2,810	671	2,225	3,481	......	1,256
Cotton, raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	42	......	40	......	42	40	2	......
Ditto, Indian	1	......	5	......	1	5	......	4
Piece-goods, European	133	......	123	......	133	123	10	......
Ditto, Indian	......	1	2	1	1	3	......	2
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Drugs—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Medical preparations	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	......	3	......	1	3	......	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Turmeric	6	80	4	11	86	15	71	......
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tanning Barks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	1	1	......	1	1	......	......
Fodder—								
Oil-cake	13	26	......	......	39	......	39	......
Hay, straw and grass	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	1,077	208	......	......	1,285	......	1,285	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	47	188	10	33	235	43	192	......
Do. not in the husk	3	5,114	16	1,979	5,117	1,995	3,122	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	14	2,702	39	1,541	2,716	1,580	1,136	......
Wheat flour	14	......	......	......	14	......	14	......
Others	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ... ... } Raw ... ... }	......	26	......	44	26	44	......	18
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned ... ... } Raw ... ... }	......	6	......	......	6	......	6	......
Horns—								
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute	......	11	......	......	11	......	11	......
Jute—								
Raw	......	138	......	75	138	75	63	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	109	12	43	10	121	53	68	......
Lac—								
Leather—								
Unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wrought, excepting boots and shoes ...	......	......	3	1	......	4	......	4
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wine	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	3	3	6	10	6	16	......	10
Iron and steel—								
Cast	1	......	5	......	1	5	......	4
Unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wrought	33	......	28	2	33	30	3	......
Manufactures	3	......	16	4	3	20	......	17
Others	9	34	40	31	43	77	......	34
Oils—								
Kerosine	112	12	191	1	124	192	......	68
Castor	4	......	......	......	4	......	4	......
Cocoanut	13	......	16	......	13	16	......	3
Mustard and rape	43	......	57	......	43	57	......	14
Others	......	......	173	252	......	425	......	425
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	864	......	683	864	683	181	......
Rape and mustard	19	45	25	17	64	42	22	......
Til or jinjili	......	10	......	10	10	10	......	......
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	3	1	8	3	9	......	6
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard	6	1	20	1	7	21	......	14
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	......	5	......	3	5	......	2
Dried fruits and nuts	......	1	......	1	1	1	......	......
Others	4	5	905	370	9	1,275	......	1,266

Articles.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	417	......	339	5	417	344	73	......
Saltpetre and other saline substances—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1	179	1	567	180	568	......	388
Pepper	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	3	58	9	79	61	58	......	27
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	29	11	33	30	44	......	14
Stone and lime	38	9	41	......	47	41	6	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	17	......	27	......	17	27	......	10
Unrefined—								
Sugar	42	566	40	584	608	624	......	16
Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery, and other saccharine produce.	5	28	......	......	33	......	33	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stone ballast	......	......	321	1	......	322	......	322
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	25	14	21	10	39	31	8	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	68	6	53	6	74	59	15	......
Manufactures	12	49	......	......	61	......	61	......
Wool, raw—								
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts of manufactures	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	902	85	173	252	987	425	562	......
Total ...	5,455	10,527	5,686	7,294	15,992	12,980	6,993	3,931

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

Calcutta, *the 25th May 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	371,013	3,45,843 12 0	54,88,691 10	(a) 10,61,939 13 0	25,822 0 0	14,33,596 9 0	99,989	192,046	292,035
r per mile of railway	......	188 5 8	......	578 5 6	14 1 0	780 12 2	......	......	......
or previous 16¾ weeks of half-year	5,930,073*	62,36,085 11 0*	8,78,28,645 0†	† 1,74,57,435 1 0	4,06,243 0 0‡	2,41,59,703 12 0	1,702,034§	3,381,753§	5,083,787
Total for 17¾ weeks ..	6,301,086	65,81,929 7 0	9,33,17,336 10	1,85,19,365 14 0	4,92,065 0 0	2,55,93,360 5 0	1,802,023	3,573,799	5,375,822
COMPARISON.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year ...	372,771½	3,49,528 15 4	44,41,115 20	8,86,960 7 0	23,801 2 10	12,60,299 9 2	95,858½	179,872⅞	275,671½
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	204 0 4	......	517 11 7	13 14 3	735 10 2	.....	.....	.....
otal for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year .	6,128,526½	65,18,406 11 5	8,36,35,589 10	1,58,42,273 6 10	4,18,962 13 7	2,27,79,642 15 10	1,729,455½	3,065,890⅞	4,795,346½

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatches of food-grains from stations in the Loop and Gaya districts and also in coal traffic.
* Added No. of passengers 3,532 and deducted Rs. 5,068 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th March 1900.
† Do. Mds. 79,145 „ „ „ 17,786 }
‡ Deducted „ 6,127 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th March 1900.

900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,38,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,400	534,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,576	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,059	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,120	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	885	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,004	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	318,033	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,809	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495	4 6 10
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th „ ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,234	4 12 5
1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	334,912	3,65,320	52,46,996	10,02,808	26,965	13,95,093	760	310,522	4 7 11
1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	335,879	3,87,561	52,88,717	9,92,643	25,224	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,204	9,87,056	25,518	13,31,789	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ ...	349,986	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,90,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,530	4 10 2
1,836·15	Ditto 28th „ ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11
1,836·15	Dit 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,691	10,61,931	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 14 7
	Totals up to date ...	6,301,086	65,81,929	9,33,17,336	1,85,19,366	4,92,065	2,55,93,360	807	5,375,822	4 12 2

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,78,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,019	3,27,030	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,40,924	9,30,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	268,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,266	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,088	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	340,314	3,07,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,602	42,13,980	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,052	3,54,263	46,52,138	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,40,683	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,865	4 13 12
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,588	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,529	44,41,115	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 9 2
	Totals up to date ...	6,128,527	65,18,406	8,36,35,589	1,[illegible],42,274	4,18,963	2,27,79,643	739	4,795,346	4 12 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	-	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	21,194	5,185 0 0	37,097 0	1,051 8 0	8 0 0	6,244 8 0	1,008	180	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	233 3 11	......	47 4 10	0 5 9	280 14 6	......	... ..	......
or previous 16? weeks of half-year	* 424,083	* 1,00,068 0 0	† 6,08,839 0	† 17,152 12 0	‡ 155 0 0	1,26,375 12 0	§ 17,888	§ 4,256	22,144
Total for 17? weeks ...	445,277	1,14,253 0 0	6,45,936 0	18,204 4 0	163 0 0	1,32,620 4 0	18,896	4,436	23,332
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,847½	5,343 2 2	13,554 20	580 5 0	4 9 0	5,928 0 2	1,098	197	1,295
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	240 5 9	......	26 1 8	0 3 3	266 10 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year	457,008½	1,16,706 0 0	3,22,507 10	11,952 10 0	175 8 8	1,28,834 3 0	19,624	3,418	23,042

* Added No. of passengers 542 and Rs. 184 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th March 1900.
† Deducted Mds. 10,354 " " 135 }
‡ Ditto " 3 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 22·23	13 days of January	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	10	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
* 22·23	Week ended 20th January ...	19,740	4,615	14,467	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
* 22·23	Ditto 27th " ...	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd February ...	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
* 22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	23,982	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
* 22·23	Ditto 3rd March ...	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
* 22·23	Ditto 10th " ...	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
* 22·23	Ditto 17th " ..	23,548	5,802	63,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
* 22·23	Ditto 24th " ...	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
22·23	Ditto 31st " ...	22,422	5,664	45,745	1,276	8	6,948	313	1,188	5 13 7
22·23	Ditto 7th April ...	30,552	8,876	36,494	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5 8
22·23	Ditto 14th " ..	47,645	14,276	34,242	834	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4 7
22·23	Ditto 21st " ...	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 3 11
22·23	Ditto 28th " ...	18,957	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	Ditto 5th May ..	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
	Totals up to date ...	445,277	1,14,253	6,45,936	18,204	163	1,32,620	334	23,332	5 10 11

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January .	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st January ...	21,070	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	Ditto 28th " ..	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	Ditto 4th February ...	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,285	4 13 8
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	Ditto 18th " ...	22,414	5,546	23,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 25th " ..	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,435	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	Ditto 4th March ..	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	Ditto 11th " ...	38,631	10,615	18,414	767	6	11,388	512	1,286	8 3 5
22·23	Ditto 18th " ..	23,480	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	Ditto 25th " ...	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	Ditto 1st April ..	23,290	5,928	17,778	702	20	6,648	299	1,144	5 13 11
22·23	Ditto 8th " ...	31,550	9,348	16,0 6	700	10	10,053	458	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	Ditto 15th " ...	46,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,482	9 11 3
22·23	Ditto 22nd " ..	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	Ditto 29th " ...	24,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	Ditto 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	13,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
	Totals up to date .	457,009	1,16,706	3,22,507	11,953	175	1,28,834	382	23,042	5 13 6

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,044	15,917 12 0	73,036 0	10,323 5 0	62 0 0	26,303 1 0	7,536	2,497	10,033
Or per mile of railway	......	98 1 9	......	63 10 1	0 6 2	162 2 0	......	......	...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	†*297,134	*2,72,391 3 0	†15,18,476 30	†1,83,320 14 0	‡1,140 0 0	4,56,852 1 0	§127,675	§50,432	178,107
Total for 17½ weeks ...	314,178	2,88,308 15 0	15,91,512 30	1,93,644 3 0	1,202 0 0	4,83,155 2 0	135,211	52,929	188,140
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,896½	16,729 3 0	1,02,058 0	9,763 4 0	88 8 9	26,600 15 9	7,460	3,089½	10,549½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	103 1 10	......	60 4 9	0 8 9	163 15 4	......	......	...
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year	250,072½	3,01,995 14 5	15,99,553 30	1,91,660 9 6	1,375 8 6	4,95,032 0 5	128,204	64,949½	193,153½

* Added No. of passengers 704 and Rs. 318 }
† Do. Mds. 61,601 and „ 985 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th March 1900.
‡ Do. „ 7 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January	28,528	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 6
*162·24	Week ended 20th January ...	14,208	10,645	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 2
*162·24	Ditto 27th „ ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 3
*162·24	Ditto 3rd February ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	Ditto 10th „ ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,930	2 5 6
*162·24	Ditto 17th „ ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	Ditto 24th „ ...	16,601	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,398	2 7 4
*162·24	Ditto 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	Ditto 10th „ ..	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
*162·24	Ditto 17th „ ...	18,263	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,369	3 6 6
*162·24	Ditto 24th „ ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
162·24	Ditto 31st „ ...	23,323	22,644	70,842	12,832	65	35,541	219	10,239	3 7 6
162·24	Ditto 7th April ...	22,177	22,159	71,437	10,069	64	32,292	199	10,512	3 1 2
162·24	Ditto 14th „ ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,914	2 9 1
162·24	Ditto 21st „ ...	19,528	18,120	96,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
162·24	Ditto 28th „ ...	17,996	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	2 10 10
162·24	Ditto 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
	Totals up to date ...	314,178	2,88,308	15,91,513	1,93,645	1,202	4,83,155	167	1,88,140	2 9 1

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st January ...	15,943	12,425	70,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	Ditto 28th „ ...	16,944	13,701	74,783	9,692	83	23,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	Ditto 4th February ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,094	2 4 4
162·24	Ditto 11th „ ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	Ditto 18th „ ..	18,935	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	Ditto 25th „ ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	Ditto 4th March ...	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	Ditto 11th „ ..	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,881	2 14 4
162·24	Ditto 18th „ ...	21,330	20,109	82,679	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	Ditto 25th „ ...	20,610	21,305	1,81,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	Ditto 1st April ...	19,491	23,2-3	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 13 4
162·24	Ditto 8th „ ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	Ditto 15th „ ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
162·24	Ditto 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,018	85,532	10,977	87	29,082	185	11,379	2 10 9
162·24	Ditto 29th „ ...	21,244	17,358	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,366	2 10 6
162·24	Ditto 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,763	89	26,601	164	10,560	2 8 4
	Totals up to date ...	350,073	3,01,996	15,99,554	1,91,660	1,376	4,95,032	170	193,154	2 9 0

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,660	6,680 2 0	74,839 10	4,510 8 0	20 0 0	11,210 10 0	1,554	1,202	2,756
Or per mile of railway	......	84 13 1	......	57 4 3	0 4 1	142 5 5	......	......	...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	201,561*	1,05,290 2 0*	9,44,243 20†	69,635 2 0†	389 0 0†	1,75,314 4 0	26,428§	13,150§	39,578*
Total for 17½ weeks ...	214,221	1,11,970 4 0	10,19,083 30	74,145 10 0	409 0 0	1,86,524 14 0	27,982	14,352	42,334
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	... .	......	......	......	...

* Added number of passengers 3,698 and Rs. 1,479 }
† Ditto Mds. 4,789 and ,, 177 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th March 1900.
‡ Ditto ,, 13 }
§ Audited figures up to 24th March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th January ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,298	3 14 3
*78·83	Ditto 27th ,, ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
*78·76	Ditto 3rd February ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,224	4 2 11
*78·76	Ditto 10th ,, ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,648	28	9,565	121	2,296	4 4 9
*78·76	Ditto 17th ,, ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,298	4 11 11
*78·76	Ditto 24th ,, ...	12,335	6,297	43,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
*78·76	Ditto 3rd March ...	13,922	6,573	62,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 2 4
*78·76	Ditto 10th ,, ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
*78·76	Ditto 17th ,, ...	10,998	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0 10
*78·76	Ditto 24th ,, ...	14,366	8,010	64,526	4,368	33	12,406	158	2,384	5 6 11
78·76	Ditto 31st ,, ...	13,098	7,725	59,823	4,055	19	11,799	150	2,363	4 15 11
78·76	Ditto 7th April ...	12,815	8,166	60,600	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4 9
78·76	Ditto 14th ,, ...	12,082	7,122	67,184	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 9 0
78·76	Ditto 21st ,, ...	11,602	6,333	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11 0
78·76	Ditto 28th ,, ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
78·76	Ditto 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
	Totals up to date ...	214,221	1,11,970	10,19,083	74,145	409	1,86,524	133	42,334	4 6 6

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th May 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	390,465	3,20,732 4 0	55,43,323 10	10,58,777 0 0	25,031 0 0	14,13,540 4 0	98,855	196,319	295,174
Or per mile of railway ..	.. ...	179 9 3	....	576 10 1	13 10 1	769 13 5	......	... ..	......
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	* 6,299,821	* 65,85,445 7 0	† 9,39,72,110 10	† 1,85,08,179 14 0	‡ 4,90,435 0 0	2,55,84,060 5 0	§ 1,802,756	§ 3,555,688	5,358,444
Total for 18½ weeks ...	6,690,286	69,15,177 11 0	9,95,15,333 30	1,95,66,956 14 0	5,15,466 0 0	2,69,97,600 9 0	1,901,611	3,752,007	5,653,618
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	382,212	3,22,385 12 11	44,35,826 10	8,81,128 3 4	23,872 1 2	12,27,886 1 5	93,373½	159,269¾	252,643
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	188 2 10	......	514 14 5	13 10 3	716 11 6	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year ...	6,510,738½	68,40,792 8 4	8,80,71,415 20	1,67,24,401 10 2	4,42,334 14 9	2,40,07,529 1 8	1,822,828¾	3,225,160¼	5,047,989¼

(*a*) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic, and also in upward despatches of food-grains from stations on the Loop and Gaya districts.

* Deducted number of passengers 1,205 and added Rs. 3,516
† Added Mds. 654,774 and deducted „ 11,186
‡ Deducted „ 1,630
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st March 1900.

§ Audited figures up to 31st March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passenger	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January ...	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	310,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,843	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	„ „ 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,961	14,71,129	800	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	339,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,317	4 13 8
*1,710·67	„ „ 10th „ ..	331,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	„ „ 17th „ ...	336,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	„ „ 24th „ ...	349,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,372	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	„ „ 3rd Mar. ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	„ „ 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,817	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11 8
*1,836·15	„ „ 17th „ ...	337,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	304,495	4 6 10
*1,836·15	„ „ 24th „ ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,284	4 12 5
*1,836·15	„ „ 31st „ ...	333,647	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,631	25,335	13,85,793	755	293,144	4 11 8
1,836·15	„ „ 7th April ...	335,879	3,87,581	52,98,717	9,92,643	25,324	14,05,428	765	306,658	4 9 4
1,836·15	„ „ 14th „ ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,87,204	9,87,056	25,518	13,31,789	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	„ „ 21st „ ...	349,936	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,90,869	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 10 2
1,836·15	„ „ 28th „ ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,473	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11
1,836·15	„ „ 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,86,691	10,61,931	25,823	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 14 7
1,836·15	„ „ 12th „ ...	390,465	3,20,732	55,43,323	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 12 7
	Totals up to date ...	6,690,286	69,15,178	9,95,15,333	1,95,66,956	5,15,466	2,69,97,600	804	5,653,618	4 12 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January ...	610,137	7,31,950	86,72,251	16,62,512	40,494	24,34,956	1,423	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	„ „ 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	„ „ 4th Feb. ...	306,675	3,55,938	47,49,924	9,22,490	6,458	12,96,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	„ „ 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	„ „ 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	„ „ 25th „ ...	398,644	4,06,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·22	„ „ 4th Mar. ...	380,886	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	„ „ 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	„ „ 18th „ ...	340,314	3,67,246	47,40,892	8,88,800	24,263	12,80,310	718	267,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	„ „ 25th „ ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,88,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,146	4 12 6
1,713·21	„ „ 1st April ...	291,068	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,562	24,361	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	„ „ 8th „ ...	328,052	3,54,263	46,52,183	8,96,928	16,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	„ „ 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,03,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
1,713·21	„ „ 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,49,633	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,555	4 13 10
1,713·21	„ „ 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,337	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,672	13,53,912	790	279,583	4 13 6
1,713·21	„ „ 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,520	44,41,115	8,86,970	22,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 9 2
1,713·21	„ „ 13th „ ...	382,212	3,22,386	44,35,826	8,82,128	23,872	12,27,886	717	252,643	4 13 9
	Totals up to date ...	6,510,739	68,40,792	8,80,71,415	1,67,24,402	4,42,335	2,40,07,529	738	5,047,989	4 12 1

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,582	5,481 3 0	39,828 0	1,117 15 0	8 0 0	6,607 2 0	1,012	176	1,118
Or per mile of railway ...	......	246 9 1	......	50 4 8	0 5 9	297 3 6	.....	......	......
For previous 17 6/7 weeks of half-year	445,447*	1,14,029 0 0*	6,48,695 0†	18,204 4 0	168 0 0‡	1,82,401 4 0	18,898§	4,434§	23,332
Total for 18 6/7 weeks ...	468,029	1,19,510 3 0	6,88,523 0	19,322 3 0	176 0 0	1,89,008 6 0	19,910	4,610	24,520
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,400‡	5,251 13 9	16,947 0	624 12 0	17 9 0	5,894 2 9	1,050	138	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	236 4 0	......	28 1 8	0 12 8	265 2 4	....	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year ...	479,409	1,21,957 14 6	3,39,454 10	12,577 6 0	193 1 3	1,34,728 5 9	20,674	2,556	23,230

* Added number of passengers 170 and deducted Rs. 2·4 }
† Do. Mds. 2,759 ,, ,, 224 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st March 1900.
‡ Do. ,, 5 }
§ Audited figures up to 31st March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,011	7,274	83,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,932	5,595	83,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	82,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	68,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,503	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
*22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,552	8,876	36,491	1,039	8	9,923	446	1,188	8 5 8
22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	47,645	14,276	34,242	834	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4 7
22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	18,857	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,104	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
	Totals up to date ...	468,029	1,19,510	6,88,523	19,322	176	1,89,008	332	24,520	5 10 8

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	38,016	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,282	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,,	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,262	6 11 8
22·23	,, ,, 4th March .	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,186	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,984	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, .	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,223	13,568	18,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 6th May .	21,848	5,343	13,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
22·23	,, ,, 13th ,, ..	22,400	5,225	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 3
	Totals up to date	479,409	1,21,958	3,39,454	12,577	193	1,34,728	319	23,230	5 13 10

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,697	17,391 11 0	88,155 20	9,545 0 0	63 0 0	26,099 11 0	7,019	3,778	10,397
Or per mile of railway	......	107 3 2	...	58 13 4	0 6 2	166 6 8		...	......
For previous 17 6/7 weeks of half-year	312,133*	2,88,596 15 0*	16,97,143 30†	1,97,041 3 0†	1,236 0 0‡	4,80,874 2 0	135,311§	53,680§	188,997
Total for 18 6/7 weeks ...	329,830	3,05,988 10 0	17,85,299 10	2,06,586 3 0	1,299 0 0	5,13,873 13 0	142,930	56,464	199,394
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,140½	17,968 12 7	65,171 30	8,050 0 0	71 2 0	26,098 14 7	7,598½	2,927	10,525½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	110 12 1	......	49 10 9	0 7 0	160 13 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year	370,213	3,19,964 11 0	16,64,725 20	1,99,719 9 6	1,443 10 6	5,21,130 15 0	135,802½	67,876½	203,679

* Deducted number of passengers 2,045 and Rs. 288 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st March 1900.
† Added Mds. 1,05,631 and „ 3,397 }
‡ Do. „ 34 }
§ Audited figures up to 31st March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,790	44	22,528	139	9,072	2 5 3
*162·24	„ 27th „ ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,650	2 2 3
*162·24	„ 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	„ 10th „ ..	16,209	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	„ 17th „ ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	16,691	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	„ 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	„ 10th „ ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
*162·24	„ 17th „ ...	18,368	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,330	2 6 6
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
*162·24	„ 31st „ ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,473	16,239	99	39,260	242	11,096	3 8 7
162·24	„ 7th April ...	22,177	22,159	71,437	10,069	64	32,292	199	10,512	3 1 2
162·24	„ 14th „ ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,914	2 9 1
162·24	„ 21st „ ...	19,528	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
162·24	„ 28th „ ...	17,996	17,507	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	2 10 10
162·24	„ 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
162·24	„ 12th „ ...	17,697	17,392	88,155	9,546	63	27,000	166	10,397	2 9 7
	Totals up to date ...	329,830	3,05,988	17,85,299	2,06,587	1,299	5,13,874	163	199,394	2 9 3

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,918	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	„ 28th „ ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 8 7
162·24	„ 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	16,821	12,258	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	18,985	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	„ 25th „ ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	„ 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	20,895	17,864	85,087	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	21,33	20,109	82,674	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	„ 25th „ ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	„ 1st April...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	„ 8th „ ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	„ 15th „ ...	20,558	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
162·24	„ 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,918*	85,582	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,339	2 10 2
162·24	„ 29th „ ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	2 10 6
162·24	„ 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,550	2 8 4
162·24	„ 13th „ ...	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,059	71	26,090	161	10,525	2 7 8
	Totals up to date ...	370,213	3,19,965	16,64,726	1,99,719	1,447	5,21,131	169	203,679	2 8 11

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,388	6,400 13 0	76,450 0	4,709 13 0	39 0 0	11,149 10 0	1,541	1,137	2,678
Or per mile of railway	......	81 4 4	......	59 12 9	0 7 11	141 9 0	......	......	......
For previous 17 6/7 weeks of half-year	214,317*	1,11,027 4 0*	10,17,323 30†	74,052 10 0†	419 0 0‡	1,85,498 14 0	27,945§	14,467§	42,412
Total for 18 6/7 weeks	226,705	1,17,428 1 0	10,93,773 30	78,762 7 0	458 0 0	1,96,648 8 0	29,486	15,604	45,090
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	... .	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 96 and deducted Rs. 943 }
† Deducted Mds. 1,759 and „ 93 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st March 1900.
‡ Added „ 10 }
§ Audited figures up to 31st March 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and mineral traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	10,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,806	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
* 78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Mar. .	12,022	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	13,906	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	10,998	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,368	4 0 10
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ...	14,366	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,254	5 6 11
* 78·76	„ „ 31st „ ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,962	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
78·76	„ „ 7th April ...	12,515	8,166	60,000	4,340	19	12,525	159	2,914	4 4 9
78·76	„ „ 14th „ ...	12,082	7,122	57,188	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 9 0
78·76	„ „ 21st „ ...	11,602	6,333	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11 0
78·76	„ „ 28th „ ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
78·76	„ „ 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
78·76	„ „ 12th „ ..	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,678	4 2 7
	Totals up to date ...	226,705	1,17,428	10,93,774	78,762	458	1,96,648	132	45,090	4 5 9

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., K.-D., Dacca, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	214,670	1,04,350 0 0	7,11,270 0	1,06,720 0 0	5,690 0 0	2,10,760 0 0	35,800	35,938	71,738
Or per mile of railway	255	124 0 0	845 0	127 0 0	1 0 0	252 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	4,114,746	20,70,885 0 0	1,94,47,973 0	27,51,708 0 0	3,71,253 0 0	51,93,846 0 0	675,580	729,025	1,404,605
Total for 20 weeks ...	4,329,416	21,75,235 0 0	2,01,59,243 0	28,58,428 0 0	3,76,943 0 0	54,10,606 0 0	711,380	764,963	1,476,343
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	188,789	91,760 0 0	8,85,066 0	1,17,877 0 0	8,235 0 0	2,17,872 0 0	35,555	35,020	70,575
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	226	110 0 0	1,061 0	141 0 0	1 0 0	252 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,204,685	19,95,446 0 0	1,91,01,275 0	25,40,483 0 0	3,43,919 0 0	48,79,848 0 0	701,191	707,239	1,408,430

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 31st March 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,870	7,630 0 0	18,710 0	1,690 0 0	30 0 0	9,350 0 0	2,425	1,407	3,832
Or per mile of railway	278	89 0 0	218 0	20 0 0	......	100 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	459,608	1,45,165 0 0	4,81,937 0	43,508 0 0	9,820 0 0	1,98,493 0 0	44,220	27,807	72,027
Total for 20 weeks ...	483,478	1,52,795 0 0	5,00,647 0	45,198 0 0	9,850 0 0	2,07,843 0 0	46,645	29,214	75,859
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,327	6,577 0 0	21,739 0	2,232 0 0	53 0 0	8,862 0 0	2,576	1,900	4,476
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	76 0 0	253 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	486,446	1,40,550 0 0	7,31,842 0	62,483 0 0	4,494 0 0	2,16,536 0 0	49,202	36,502	85,704

* Audited up to 31st March 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,520	1,090 0 0	4,570 0	480 0 0	60 0 0	1,630 0 0	250	958	1,206‡
Or per mile of railway	76	33 0 0	138 0	15 0 0	......*	45 0 0*	......	......	..
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	39,823	17,576 0 0	1,45,449 0	14,376 0 0	3,002 0 0	34,954 0 0	4,090	17,257	21,347
Total for 20 weeks ...	42,343	18,666 0 0	1,50,019 0	14,856 0 0	3,062 0 0	36,584 0 0	4,340	18,213	22,553
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,324	838 0 0	13,484 0	943 0 0	157 0 0	1,938 0 0	323	905	1,228
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66	25 0 0	400 0	28 0 0	......	53 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,731	11,511 0 0	1,43,229 0	12,676 0 0	2,951 0 0	27,138 0 0	4,118	14,098	18,210

* Excluding ferry earning Rs. 50.
† Audited up to 31st March 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 576.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.*	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,855	13,209 0 0	80,292 0	7,076 0 0	175 0 0	20,460 0 0	4,550	2,924	7,474
Or per mile of railway	245	102 0 0†	578 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	608,298	2,38,579 0 0	16,54,457 0	1,25,019 0 0	43,512 0 0	4,07,110 0 0	83,060	53,994	137,054
Total for 19 weeks ...	640,153	2,51,788 0 0	17,34,749 0	1,32,095 0 0	43,687 0 0	4,27,570 0 0	87,610	56,918	144,528
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,219	10,924 0 0	73,505 0	4,682 0 0	66 0 0	15,672 0 0	5,636	2,086	7,722
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	87 0 0	508 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	652,625	2,50,198 0 0	12,76,270 0	87,921 0 0	50,307 0 0	3,88,426 0 0	95,404	44,699	140,103

* Audited up to week ending 31st March 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th May 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	178,580	75,620	8,29,040	1,15,270	14,980	(b)2,05,870	27,028	(c)33,347	60,375
Or per mile of railway (d) ...	151·21	65·30	689·72	95·90	12·46	173·66	.....	......	......
For previous 18¾ weeks of half-year (e)	2,724,882	11,17,831	1,44,15,985	19,46,517	3,12,448	33,76,796	514,988	617,724	1,132,712
Total for 19¾ weeks ...	2,903,462	11,93,451	1,52,45,025	20,61,787	3,27,428	35,82,666	542,016	651,071	1,193,087
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	147,507	58,209	7,56,566	1,01,876	18,946	1,79,031	26,981	(f)34,252	61,233
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	136·33	53·80	699·23	94·15	17·51	165·46	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,601,932	10,54,216	1,32,28,976	17,36,307	3,56,981	31,47,504	468,055	606,464	1,074,519

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 2,996 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 31st March 1900.
(f) " 3,842 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 19th May 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,125	177	10,834	382	13	572	180	72	252
Or per mile of railway	62·50	9·84	601·89	21·22	0·72	31·78	......	......	...
For previous 18¾ weeks of half-year (a)	24,438	4,352	1,88,152	6,171	354	10,877	3,052	1,736	4,788
Total for 19¾ weeks ...	25,563	4,529	1,98,986	6,553	367	11,449	3,232	1,808	5,040
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	975	205	10,301	341	9	555	337	167	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	54·17	11·38	572·28	18·95	0·40	30·82	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,186	2,818	99,065	2,990	72	5,880	4,726	2,310	7,036

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 31st March 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 24th March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,287	230 8 1	10,325	214 10 0	159 1 0	604 3 1	160	92	252
Or per mile of railway ..	71·50	12 12 11	573·61	11 14 9	8 13 5	33 9 1	......	......	...
For previous 10 6/7 weeks of half-year	15,034	2,737 13 10	96,735	3,175 3 0	93 7 0	6,006 7 10	1,761	1,011	2,772
Total for 11 6/7 weeks ...	16,321	2,968 5 11	1,07,060	3,389 13 0	252 8 0	6,610 10 11	1,921	1,103	3,024
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	1,037	238 7 6	12,033	495 5 0	9 10 0	733 6 6	338	166	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	57·61	13 11 1	668·50	27 8 3	0 8 7	40 11 11	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,237	1,055 1 1)	22,139	928 14 0	26 6 0	2,010 5 10	1,347	453	1,800

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 31st March 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,214	261 11 5	10,677	255 0 0	9 6 0	526 1 5	155	97	252
Or per mile of railway	67·44	14 8 8	593·17	14 2 8	0 8 4	29 3 8	......	......	......
For previous 11 6/7 weeks of half-year	16,321	2,968 5 11	1,07,060	3,389 13 0	252 8 0	6,610 10 11	1,921	1,103	3,024
Total for 12 6/7 weeks ...	17,535	3,230 1 4	1,17,737	3,644 13 0	261 14 0	7,136 12 4	2,076	1,200	3,276
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	775	169 7 7	7,304	168 1 0	0 11 0	338 3 7	358	146	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	43·06	9 6 8	400·22	9 5 5	0 0 7	18 12 8	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,012	1,224 9 5	29,341	1,096 15 0	27 1 0	2,348 9 5	1,705	599	2,304

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,378	17,025 0 0	2,01,973 0	11,896 0 0	529 0 0	29,450 0 0	3,376	8,157	11,535
Or per mile of railway	74·19	42·99	402·18	27·22	1·21	71·42	8·53	18·67	27·20
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	574,431	3,60,683 0 0	33,60,931 0	2,24,819 0 0	17,211 0 0	6,02,713 0 0	64,387	138,406	302,793
Total for 19 weeks* ...	603,809	3,77,708 0 0	35,62,904 0	2,36,715 0 0	17,740 0 0	6,32,163 0 0	67,765	146,563	314,328
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,854	17,006 0 0	2,76,237 0	11,993 0 0	321 0 0	29,320 0 0	3,762	8,579	12,341
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75·39	42·94	637·96	27·70	0·74	71·38	9·50	19·81	29·31
Total to corresponding date of previous year	614,108	4,05,695 0 0	50,53,317 0	2,06,918 0 0	13,943 0 0	6,26,556 0 0	72,764	165,531	338,295

* Includes audited figures for week ended 24th March 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th May 1900.			Receipts for week ending 13th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 12th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 13th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs	
437	29,450	71·42	433	29,320	71·38	437	1,85,758	...	433	1,80,854	....	4,904	....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th May 1900	19,247	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	16,962	0	0
Increase	2,285	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th May 1900	377	6	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	332	9	5
Increase	44	12	10
Receipts from 1st January to 19th May 1900	3,03,754	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 . . .	2,79,759	0	0
Increase	23,995	0	0

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 31st March, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. J. T. WOODROFFE, Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MR. H. ELWORTHY.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. J. A. BOURDILLON and the Hon'ble Mr. H ELWORTHY took their seats in Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Dum-Dum Rifle Range.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:—

"Has the attention of the Government been called to the case of an accidental death of a lad who was hit by a stray bullet in the vicinity of the rifle range near the Dum-Dum Cantonment?

"In answer to a question which I asked in connection with a similar case of accidental death near the same rifle range, the Government was pleased to say that 'a proposal for the re-alignment of the range so as to guard against all possibility of danger to the villagers was already under the consideration of the Military Department, and the necessity for completing the works by an early date would be brought to the notice of that Department.'

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the works referred to in the above reply of the Government have been completed? If not, when will they be completed? And, if they have been completed, whether the Government considers them as satisfactory in view of the accident to which I have referred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied:—

"The attention of Government has been called to the case to which the Hon'ble Member is believed to refer. On the 24th January a lad named Sheikh Azad Ali was struck by a stray bullet while in the fields behind the Dum-Dum rifle range, and died almost immediately. The people of the neighbourhood had been warned by the police and by beat of drum not to go near the rifle range, as firing would take place on the date in question. The deceased with his father unfortunately disregarded this warning.

"As regards the second part of the question, the reply of the Government of India has not yet been received."

Mr. Lloyd's Case.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:—

"Has the attention of the Government been called to a case of assault committed by a Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Chaibassa, Mr. Lloyd, upon a highly respectable pleader, Babu Rakhal Chandra Chatterjee, B.L.? Is it the case that Mr. Lloyd belaboured this gentleman with a stick, and that when he was called before the Deputy Commissioner he feigned madness? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what notice has been taken by the Government of this conduct on the part of Mr. Lloyd?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied:—

"Mr. Lloyd did, under misapprehension, strike the pleader with his cane. An enquiry was held by the Deputy Commissioner, and the pleader desired that the matter should be carried no further. The desire was generous, and the Lieutenant-Governor considered no action necessary beyond the transfer of Mr. Lloyd from Chaibassa."

Special Constables and punitive Police in Dinapore.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:—

"Is the Government aware that the establishment of a punitive police and the enlistment of special constables at Dinapore have excited much adverse criticism? Is it necessary to have both? Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which it became necessary to adopt these measures?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied :—

"The measures which form the subject of the question were rendered necessary by the riotous conduct of a large number of people in Dinapore, who, on the 27th February last, broke out into forcible resistance to the operations of the local officers, used violence towards the Cantonment Magistrate and police, and eventually burnt down both the segregation camps. The riot was of a serious character, and necessitated the calling out of the troops.

"Special constables were enrolled by the District Magistrate (who has power to do so without reference to higher authority), because some of the upper classes are believed to have practically instigated their proceedings.

"It is not now necessary to have both special constables and punitive police, and the former have now been withdrawn."

Proceedings of Mr. Maguire.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—

"I have the honour to ask whether the attention of the Government has been called to certain proceedings of Mr. Maguire, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, in connection with the mining lease in which some differences arose between Messrs. Bird and Company and the East India Coal Company ?

"Is it the case that Mr. Maguire deliberately and illegally set aside, in his executive capacity, and not as a Court of appeal, the judicial finding of the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Garrett, that he described the order as unjustifiable, and that he subsequently procured the transfer of Mr. Garrett, on the ground that he did not seem to be able to control Mr. Smith, the Manager of the East India Coal Company, although that officer had done nothing but his duty ?

"Is it the case that Mr. Maguire, as Manager of the Raja of Kathras, recorded a memorandum stating that, notwithstanding the judicial finding of the Sub-divisional Officer to the contrary, the East India Coal Company were not in any sort of legal possession, and directed that Messrs. Bird and Company should be put in possession, that a copy of this memorandum recorded by him as Manager was sent to himself as Magistrate, that as Magistrate he proceeded to give effect to his orders as Manager, and Police-officers were stationed to prevent the East India Coal Company from proceeding with their mining operations, that a complaint was subsequently made against the servants of the East India Coal Company for trespass, which was dismissed by the Sub-divisional Officer of Raniganj, to whom, owing to the proceedings of Mr. Maguire, the case had been transfered by the order of the High Court, and yet, subsequent to this order, Messrs. Bird and Company, acting under the direction of Mr. Maguire, entered upon the coal mines and took wrongful possession of them, although the Board of Revenue had expressed the strongest disapproval of the orders purporting to be passed by Mr. Maguire as Manager ?

"Is it the case that the High Court severely censured Mr. Maguire for his proceedings in this case, in the following terms :—

'The arbitrary character of the orders passed in favour of Messrs. Bird and Company, and the abuse of his authority as District Magistrate by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Maguire, in persisting in his endeavours to give possession to his own lessees, Messrs. Bird and Company, regardless of the opposition on behalf of the East India Coal Company, who were judicially found to be in possession on the 20th March, are very lamentable, not only so far as they affect the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Maguire, personally, but so far as they injuriously affect private rights, which, in this case, we are powerless to restore.'

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it approves of the proceedings of Mr. Maguire referred to above ? If not, will the Government kindly state, for the information of the Council and the public, what orders, if any, it has passed to mark its disapprobation of the proceedings of Mr. Maguire ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied :—

"The attention of the Government has been called to these proceedings, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has already been asked to report on the matter. The Hon'ble Member's questions will be answered when that report has been received and considered by the Lieutenant-Governor."

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER laid on the table the Financial Statement for 1900-1901. He said:—

"In the ordinary course this Statement will come up for discussion at the next meeting of this Council on Saturday next. I will take this opportunity of asking that any Hon'ble Member who may wish to ask for any information or explanation or to raise any points of comment, will be good enough, if he possibly can, to give me notice not later than the morning of Wednesday next. It is impossible for me to carry a great mass of details in my head: and it will be convenient for me if I have sufficient time to get any information which Hon'ble Members may require."

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

PART I.—General Review.

ACCOUNTS OF 1898-99.

IN the statement which was laid before the Council on the 8th April, 1899, it was assumed that the year 1898-99 had opened with a credit balance of Rs. 9,22,000, and had closed with a balance of Rs. 34,37,000; that the total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,86,39,000 and that of this sum Rs. 4,52,02,000 had been spent. The actual result proves to have been worse than this estimate by Rs. 3,21,137. The amount actually available for expenditure was Rs. 4,85,63,523, and the amount actually expended during the year amounted to Rs 4,54,47,660, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 31,15,863. This reduction in the balance was chiefly due to smaller collection of Land Revenue, and larger expenditure under Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department especially owing to earthquake damages.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.

2. The budget estimate for 1899-1900, as passed by the Government of India, accepted Rs. 34,37,000 as the opening balance, and provided for receipts aggregating Rs. 4,64,08,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 4,79,08,000, so that the year should close with a balance of Rs. 19,37,000. The revised estimate now passed provides for a total revenue of Rs. 4,71,07,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,67,17,000, with an opening balance of Rs. 31,16,000. The net result is a surplus of Rs. 3,90,000 against a deficit of Rs. 15,00,000 anticipated last year, giving a net betterment of Rs. 18,90,000.

3. On the receipt side the revenue is expected to show an increase of Rs. 6,99,000, of which Rs. 3,37,000 is under Stamps and Rs. 2,50,000 under Excise, owing to general prosperity; Rs. 77,000 under Forests due partly to sleeper operations in the Tista and Buxa Divisions, and partly to the sale of larger quantities of firewood and charcoal from the Darjeeling Depôt; Rs. 60,000 under Jails due to larger issues of Jail manufactures; and Rs. 99,000 under Irrigation—Major Works, chiefly in the Sone Canals. Against these increases there are decreases of Rs. 32,000 under Provincial Rates, Rs 55,000 under Registration, and Rs. 49,000 in Miscellaneous receipts of the Police Department.

4. The net decrease of expenditure is Rs. 11,91,000. Of this Rs. 99,000 occurred under Courts of Law, owing partly to savings under Salaries and Process-serving Establishments, partly to some of the Law Officers having received officiating instead of full pay for part of the year, and partly to two temporary vacancies in the High Court not having been filled up. Rupees 1,21,000 occurred under Jails, owing to smaller outlay on raw materials; Rs. 2,05,000 under Police, in consequence of large savings under Salaries of the Calcutta and District Police Forces; Rs. 45,000 under Marine chiefly for smaller outlay on stores, &c., Rs. 97,000 under Education, due to savings in salaries, in boarding and other charges of the Sibpur Engineering College, and the Eden Hostel, and in the establishments of net grant schools; and Rs. 2,04,000 under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, of which 53,000 is due to a write-back of capital expenditure in the Orissa Coast Canal, and 1½ lakhs is due to smaller outlay on agricultural and

drainage works in consequence of the transfer of a corresponding sum to Civil Works for expenditure on the special repairs in Darjeeling occasioned by the cyclone. These total up to Rs. 7,71,000. The explanation of the remainder of the total decrease, which amounts to Rs. 4,20,000, is as follows. Just before the last budget was presented, the Government of India made a lump grant of 17 lakhs to the Local Government mainly in view of past and future expenditure on famine relief and plague. Of this, 3 lakhs were employed in raising the closing balance of the year towards the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs; and the remainder, 14 lakhs (which was shown in the budget provisionally under 45—Civil Works by Civil Department), was distributed in the form of supplementary grants to different departments, as explained in paragraph 5 of last year's Financial Statement. These supplementary grants included items aggregating Rs. 7,60,000 for plague charges and grants to local authorities, and Rs. 4,50,000 to the Public Works Department. The expenditure on account of plague measures has fortunately fallen short of the provision made, and there is a saving of Rs. 2,20,000 on this account. The Public Works Department have not been able to utilize fully the total grants given to them and show a saving of about Rs. 1,20,000. Lastly, under the head of Contributions to Incorporated Local Funds, there has been a saving of Rs. 82,000. The provision under this head includes a reserve for unforeseen grants that may be required during the year, and cannot be forecasted exactly.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.

5. The budget estimate for 1900-1901, as now passed adopts Rs. 35,06,000 as the opening balance, and provides for receipts aggregating Rs. 4,69,74,000 and expenditure of Rs. 4,79,82,000 including Rs. 4,40,000 on Famine Relief, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,98,000. Compared with the budget estimate for 1899-1900, the total receipts for 1900-1901, show an increase of Rs. 5,66,000, while, as compared with the revised estimate, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,33,000. The estimates for next year are based on the latest available actuals of the current year. Provision has been made for the normal expansion of revenue under the heads of Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes and Registration. On the expenditure side the total grant is Rs. 4,79,82,000 against Rs. 4,79,08,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. The budget is explained more fully in the following paragraphs.

PART II —Detailed remarks on the Budget for 1900-1901.

RECEIPTS.

6. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections under Land Revenue in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 4,04,47,854, and the estimate for 1900-1901, as passed by the Government of India, based on the latest actuals is Rs. 4,09,00,000, which is also the revised estimate for 1899-1900. The estimate for 1900-1901 includes Rs. 3,75,000 for recoveries on account of the Bihar Survey and Settlemens charges, against Rs. 7,24,042, the actuals of 1898-1899, and Rs. 3,75,000 provided for in the revised estimate for 1899-1900.

7. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial will probably result in a net transfer of Rs. 18,05,000 to Imperial, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the Contract	14,19,000
Add—Payable to Imperial Revenues—	
For transfer of the South Lushai administration to Assam	3,75,000
Compensation for loss to the excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh consequent on the importation of Shahjahanpur rum in bond to Bengal ...	6,000
Contribution for Dr. Stein's deputation for Archæological researches	5,000
Total sum to be transferred to Imperial ...	18,05,000

8. The estimated Provincial share of Land Revenue is arrived at as follows:—

	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue	4,09,00,000
Deduct 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates (Provincial)	5,89,000
Deduct recoveries of Bihar Survey and Settlement charges (Imperial)	3,75,000
Total deduction ...	9,64,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds	3,99,36,000
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	99,84,000
Deduct on account of adjustments as shown above ...	—18,05,000
Net ...	81,79,000
Add 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates ...	5,89,000
Total Provincial share ...	87,68,000

9. *Stamps.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue from Stamps for 1899-1900 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 1,77,50,000. The actuals in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 1,73,81,080, and the latest returns from the Comptroller-General show that the receipts during the first ten months of 1899-1900 exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year by Rs. 7,11,000. In view of these figures, both the revised estimate for 1899-1900 and the estimate for 1900-1901 have been placed at Rs. 1,82,00,000. The Provincial share is three fourths of this sum, and amounts to Rs. 1,36,50,000.

10. *Excise.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue under this head for 1899-1900 was Rs. 1,35,00,000 against Rs. 1,34,27,055, the actuals of 1898-99. The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the receipts during the first ten months of 1899-1900 exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year by Rs. 4,81,000. Assuming that the growth of this branch of the revenue may be checked in Chota Nagpur and Puri where the crops have been poor, the total receipts for the year will probably not fall short of Rs. 1,40,00,000 which has been adopted both as the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and the estimate for 1900-1901. The Provincial share (one-half) amounts to Rs. 70,00,000.

11. *Provincial Rates.*—The budget estimate of total receipts from Provincial Rates for 1899-1900 was Rs. 47,97,000. The actuals of 1898-99 under Public Works Cess amounted to Rs. 45,07,157, and under General Rate for management of private estates to Rs. 2,02,704, while the collections in the first ten months of 1898-99 show an increase of Rs. 77,000 under the former head and a decrease of Rs. 32,000 under the latter, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In view of these figures, the revised estimate for the total of Provincial Rates has been placed at Rs. 47,65,000 and the estimate for 1900-1901 at Rs. 48,00,000. An increase in Cess is expected in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur on the completion of revaluations in those districts.

12. *Assessed Taxes.*—The budget estimate of receipts from Income-tax for 1899-1900 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 51,50,000. The actual collections in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 50,90,916, and the latest returns from the Comptroller-General show that the receipts during the first ten months of 1898-99 exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year by Rs. 97,000. The revised estimate for 1899-1900 has been passed for Rs. 52,00,000, and the estimate for 1900-1901 has been placed at Rs. 52,86,000. The Provincial share (one-half) is Rs. 26,43,000.

13. *Forests.*—The total receipts under this head for 1900-1901 are estimated at Rs. 10,49,000, against Rs. 11,15,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900. The decrease is due to the transfer, with effect from the beginning of 1900-1901, of a portion of the Sonthal Parganas Protected Forests in the Saoria tract of the Rajmahal subdivision from the Forest Department to the Civil authorities, in consequence of which the revenue derived from this portien

of the forests will be credited under Land Revenue. The Provincial share (one-half) amounts to Rs. 5,24,000.

14. *Registration.*—The budget estimate under this head for 1899-1900 was Rs. 15,50,000 against Rs. 15,80,164, the actuals of 1897-98, and Rs. 14,75,009, the actuals of 1898-99. The receipts in 1897-98 were the highest on record, and were due to famine, which caused an abnormal increase in the number of registrations. The revised estimate for 1899-1900 has been placed at Rs. 14,40,000 and the estimate for 1900-1901 at Rs. 14,80,000. The Provincial share (one-half) amounts to Rs. 7,20,000 and Rs. 7,40,000 respectively.

15. *Interest.*—The estimate of loans for 1900-1901, as passed by the Government of India provides for a return of Rs. 3,96,000 under Interest, thus:—

Interest on—	Rs.
Advances to cultivators	56,000
Drainage and embankment advances	88,000
Loans to landholders	13,000
Loans to municipal and District Boards ...	1,75,000
Government securities of the Education Department	14,000
Miscellaneous accounts	50,000
Total ...	3,96,000

16. *Jails.*—The proceeds of Jail Manufactures showed a steady increase from 1893-94, but received a check in 1898-99. In view of the actual receipts of 1897-98 amounting to Rs. 10,26,570 the estimate for 1900-1901 has been passed for Rs. 10,23,000.

17. *Police.*—The estimate under this head is Rs. 2,11,000 against Rs. 2,19,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 2,43,006, the actuals of 1898-99. In 1898-99 there was a large demand for Police from Railway Companies.

18. *Marine.*—The budget estimate for 1899-1900 was Rs. 11,00,000, which has been raised to Rs. 11,10,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is mainly under Pilotage Receipts in Calcutta, which fluctuate with the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port. The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 11,32,000.

19. *Education.*—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 7,00,000, against Rs. 6,90,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 6,65,622, the actuals of 1898-99. The increase is due to larger receipts expected from the Eden Hindu Hostel.

20. *Medical.*—The estimate under this head is Rs. 2,01,000, against Rs. 2,02,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 1,61,733, the actuals of 1898-99. In 1898-99 the contribution of the Calcutta Municipality for the maintenance of the Campbell Hospital was not credited till after the close of the year, and the receipts from Lunatic Asylums were exceptionally low.

21. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The total receipts for 1900-1901 are estimated at Rs. 2,04,000 against Rs. 1,96,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 2,00,990, the actuals of 1898-99. The increase is chiefly under Public Gardens and is expected to accrue from the sale of stone for building purposes from the Birch Hill Park in Darjeeling.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head are essentially fluctuating. The estimate for 1900-1901, based on past actuals, has been placed at Rs. 7,04,000 against Rs. 6,87,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900.

23. *Irrigation Major Works (Direct Receipts).*—The budget estimate for 1899-1900 was Rs. 17,01,000, and the revised estimate is taken at Rs. 18,00,000; the reason of the increase is that the receipts from the Midnapore and Sone Canals are expected to be better than the budget estimate. The actual receipts during 1898-99 were Rs. 18,53,877, of which Rs. 13,08,952 was from water rates only. The budget estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 17,18,000.

24. *Minor Works and Navigation, in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The estimate of receipts for 1900-1901 is Rs. 6,39,000 against Rs. 6,25,243, the actuals of 1898-99. An increase is expected in Nadia rivers.

25. *Civil Works.*—The estimate of receipts by the Public Works Department is Rs. 1,73,000 against Rs. 1,93,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. The falling off is due to an expected decrease in the profits from the

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, owing to the heavy damage done to the line by the cyclone of September last. The estimate of receipts by the Civil Department is Rs. 2,88,000 against Rs. 2,83,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. An increase is expected by the local officers from ferry settlements.

EXPENDITURE.

26. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1900-1901 is estimated at Rs. 1,83,000, against Rs. 1,78,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 1,87,937, the actuals of 1898-99. The actuals for 1898-99 included a special refund of Provincial Rates to the Narhan Estate in the district of Darbhanga in respect of the revenue-free lands belonging to it. The estimate for next year includes a special provision of Rs. 11,000 for refund of mesne profits on account of drift timber, to Rani Amriteswar Debi of Baikantopur Estate.

27. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The actual expenditure in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 1,22,788 only and left large arrears to be paid. The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 2,00,000 which provides for the payment of arrears.

28. *Land Revenue.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1900-1901 amounts to Rs. 40,06,000, against Rs. 39,28,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 40,56,000 the revised estimate for the current year, as shown below:—

	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-01.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Charges of District Administration	30,27,000	31,00,000	31,68,000
(2) Management of Government estates	5,04,000	5 00,000	5,00,000
(3) Survey and Settlement ...	3,07,000	3,73,000	2,45,000
(4) Land Records and Agriculture ...	90,000	83,000	93,000
Total ...	39,28,000	40,56,000	40,06,000

The increase under (1) is due to larger provision made under salaries and establishment for the creation of an eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors for a considerable increase in the higher grades of the Provincial Service, and for 73 Assistant Magistrates against 61 in 1899-1900. A provision of Rs. 25,000 has also been made for the reproduction of village maps of Orissa and Chittagong and for certain thanawari maps.

29. *Stamps.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1900-1901 amounts to Rs. 6,77,000, against Rs. 6,92,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. The decrease is chiefly under Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores, the estimate under which is Rs. 3,29,000 against Rs. 3,50,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. The Provincial share (three-fourths) is Rs. 5,08,000.

30. *Provincial Rates.*—The total grant for 1900-1901 is Rs. 1,52,000 against Rs. 1,31,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 43,752, the actuals of 1898-99. It has been decided that one-third of the actual cost of collecting both Road and Public Works Cesses, instead of a fixed sum as formerly, shall be paid from Provincial Revenues with effect from the 1st April, 1899, and this explains the increase in expenditure under this head.

31. *Forests.*—The budget grant for 1900-1901 is Rs. 5,89,000, against Rs. 5,60,000, the estimate for 1899-1900. The budget includes Rs. 11,000 for sleeper operations in the Buxa and Teesta Divisions: Rs. 19,000 for half the cost of a new steamer to replace S. S. *Cygnet* for the Sunderbuns Division, and Rs. 17,000 for a survey in the Singhbhum Division.

32. *Registration.*—The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 9,09,000 against Rs. 9,28,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900. The decrease is in proportion to the estimated decrease in receipts.

33. *General Administration.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1899-1900 was originally estimated at Rs. 16,95,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 17,25,000. The increase is distributed among several heads as shown in Appendix B. The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 17,05,000, to provide for larger expenditure under Civil Offices of Account and Audit.

34. *Law and Justice.—Courts of Law.*—The budget estimate under this head for 1899-1900 was Rs. 90,74,000, but the revised estimate has been reduced to Rs. 89,75,000, for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 above. The estimate

for 1900-1901 has been passed for Rs. 91,70,000, which includes provision for the increased rates of pay sanctioned for the Judges of the High Court. Larger provision has also been made for the salaries of additional Assistant Magistrates and for the creation of an eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors comprising 74 appointments. It should be explained that one-half of these charges are shown under "Land Revenue," and the remaining half under this head.

35. *Jails.*—The estimate under this head for 1899-1900 was Rs. 24,41,000, but the actuals of the first nine months indicate that the grant for the purchase of raw materials will not be fully utilised. The revised estimate has accordingly been placed at Rs. 23,20,000. The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 23,60,000.

36. *Police.*—The following table compares the estimates of expenditure under this head:—

	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-1901.
		Budget.	Revised.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police	7,75,384	8,19,000	7,65,000	8,26,600
Municipal Police	45,274	49,000	47,000	50,000
Superintendence	1,68,420	1,58,000	1,54,000	1,58,000
District Executive Force ...	47,23,637	48,12,000	46,90,000	48,48,600
Village Police	19,179	39,000	19,000	46,000
Special Police	1,50,502	1,44,500	1,43,000	1,46,000
Railway Police	1,36,078	1,37,000	1,37,000	1,54,500
Cattle-pounds	3,084	4,000	4,000	3,300
Refunds	1,072	2,500	1,000	1,000
Total ...	60,22,630	61,65,000	59,60,000	62,34,000

The actuals for the first nine months of 1899-1900 indicate that there wil be savings under Presidency Police owing to the sanction of the Secretary of State to the re-organisation of the Police Force having been received late in the year; and also under salary charges of District Executive Force which were over-estimated in the budget. The revised estimate of total expenditure has been passed for Rs. 59,60,000 against Rs. 61,65,000, the budget grant for 1899-1900. The estimate for 1900-1901 amounts to Rs. 62,34,000. Under Presidency Police provision has been made for the re-organisation of the police, as recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, at a cost of Rs. 75,402.1 Under District Executive Force provision has been made for the substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as investigating officers in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission. Under Railway Police the increased charges are due to additional police force sanctioned for new railways.

37. *Marine.*—The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 9,61,000 against Rs. 9,66,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1899-1900. The decrease is under Repairs.

38. *Education.*—The total expenditure for 1900-1901 has been estimated at Rs. 29,80,000 against Rs. 29,47,000, the sanctioned grant for 1899-1900. Provision has been made for a new training college for teachers in connection with the Kurseong Boarding School and for a cooking class in the Kurseong Girls' School; for larger grants for the training of teachers and stipends to pupil-teachers; and for Engineering and Survey Schools; while the allotment for grants-in-aid has been raised from Rs. 6,10,000 to Rs. 6,40,000. On the other hand there is a reduction in salaries, and supplies and services, in Arts Colleges.

39. *Medical.*—The original budget grant for 1899-1900 was Rs. 19,65,000, but as explained in paragraph 39 of the last Financial Statement the budget was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 7,60,000 for preventive measures against plague and grants-in-aid of local fund expenditure on

plague measures, including the refund of the contributions paid by District Boards and Municipalities during the previous year. The grants-in-aid and refunds of contribution on account of the year 1898-99 aggregated Rs. 5,39,639 as shown below:—

	Rs.
(1) Grant to Calcutta Municipality for direct charges under Plague Regulations	2,50,000
(2) Grant to Howrah Municipality for local expenditure on plague	30,000
(3) Grant to District Funds for ditto ...	94,808
(4) Refund of contributions made by District Boards, &c., towards costs of plague camps	59,836
(5) Refund of contributions made by the Calcutta Municipality	82,641
(6) Refund of contributions made by Mufassal Municipalities	22,354
Total ...	5,39,639

Of these (1) and (2) aggregating Rs. 2,80,000 and all direct expenditure incurred by Government during 1899-1900 are adjustable under this head; while (3) and (4) amounting to Rs. 1,54,644 will be taken under "Contributions to Incorporated Local Funds"; and (5) and (6) under "Miscellaneous." The revised estimate for the year amounts to Rs. 23,24,000. The grant for 1900-1901, including a provision of Rs. 2,85,000 for plague measures, is Rs. 22,26,000.

40. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—There is an increase of Rs. 4,000 only as compared with the budget estimate for 1899-1900, which is due to larger grants for the Birch Hill Park and the Victoria Pleasance in Darjeeling. The details under Minor heads are shown in Appendix B.

41. *Superannuation.*—The charges under this head show a progressive increase year after year owing to the increase in the claims to pensions. The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 23,00,000 against Rs. 22,30,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 21,44,088, the actuals of 1898-99.

42. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 12,45,000 against Rs. 11,46,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 12,14,129, the actuals of 1898-99. A provision of Rs. 6,25,000 has been made for stationery supplied from central stores, against Rs. 5,60,000 provided in 1899-1900; and larger grants have been provided for the establishment of the Superintendent of Stationery and for supplies and services and contingencies of the Government Presses.

43. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate under this head for 1900-1901 is Rs. 2,61,000 against Rs. 2,55,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900, showing an increase of Rs. 6,000. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made to meet the charges of indigent pilgrims conveyed to their homes at Government expense.

44. *Famine Relief.*—A provision of Rs. 4,40,000 has been made as detailed below against Rs. 87,000 estimated to be spent in 1899-1900.

	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-1901. Rs.
For relief works and gratuitous relief, in the Chota Nagpur Division	27,000	4,00,000
For relief works and gratuitous relief, in the Orissa Division		1,00,000
Advances to grain-dealer	60.000	......
Total ...	87,000	5,00,000
Deduct—Recoveries from grain-dealers of advances made in 1899-1900 ...	......	60,000
Balance ...	87,000	4,40,000

45. *Irrigation—Major Works.*—Under the category of Major Works are included the Orissa Canals, the Midnapore Canal, the Hijili Tidal Canal, and the Sone Canals, the outlay for the construction and extension of which has for the most part been advanced from the Imperial Treasury. The Provincial

Government, which gets all the receipts from these works, is responsible for the maintenance of them and for the payment of interest on the capital invested in them. The total grant for working expenses for 1900-1901 is Rs. 13,31,000 against Rs. 13,80,000, the budget grant for 1900-1901, Rs. 13,76,000, the revised estimate for the year, and Rs. 13,43,316, the actuals of 1898-99 as shown below :—

Name of Canal.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-1901.
		Budget.	Revised.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Orissa Canals	4,65,598	4,46,000	4,50,489	4,37,000
Midnapore Canal	2,69,703	2,69,000	2,89,374	2,38,000
Hijili Tidal Canal	48,535	53,000	41,490	50,000
Sone Canals	5,59,480	6,12,000	5,94,647	6,06,000
Total ...	13,43,316	13,80,000	13,76,000	13,31,000

46. *Irrigation—Minor Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 15,03,000 against Rs. 14,84,000, the budget estimate for 1899-1900, and Rs. 13,89,470, the actuals of 1898-99. The grant for expenditure on Capital Account has been raised from Rs. 78,390 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 2,67,650 in 1900-1901, to provide for an outlay of Rs. 1,86,750 on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, for the *bhil* route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers; while the provision for agricultural works has been reduced from Rs. 8,61,510 in the estimate for 1899-1900 to Rs. 7,35,300 in 1900-1901.

47. *Civil Works.*—The expenditure in charge of the Public Works Department for 1900-1901 has been placed at Rs. 37,50,000 which is distributed thus:—

	Rs.
Original Works	11,68,751
Repairs	16,20,870
Establishment	9,30,379
Tools and plant	30,000
Total ...	37,50,000

The allotment includes the following grants for original works:—

	Rs.
Cuttack Commissioner's office	30,000
Double Munsifi at Narainganj	13,500
Triple do. at Madaripur	27,300
Double do. at Bogra	12,200
Subdivisional Court at Thakurgaon	13,500
Ditto at Gumla	33,000
Subdivisional Residence at do.	11,800
Residences for Munsifs	15,000
Circuit-house at Motihari	20,000
Re-construction of distillery building at Monghyr... ...	20,000
New subsidiary jail at Gumla	10,000
Presidency General Hospital	2,00,000
Construction of feeder roads	1,46,800
Re-construction of roads damaged by cyclone in Darjeeling ...	2,71,200
Ditto of Municipal works damaged by cyclone in Darjeeling	1,30,000

48. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.*—The estimate for 1899-1900 included a special lump grant of 14 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, which was distributed by the Local Government to several departments as explained in paragraph 5 of the last Financial Statement. Excluding

this, the grant for 1899-1900 was 1 lakh, which has been raised to Rs. 1,65,00 in the revised estimate which includes the following special grants:—

	Rs.
To Darjeeling Municipality for repairs of damages caused by landslips	25,000
For improvements of the Victoria Pleasance at Darjeeling ...	5,000
To Rangpur Municipality for re-excavating canal ...	5,000
„ Bhagalpur ditto for sinking wells	10,000
„ Khulna ditto for a dispensary	4,000
Total ...	49,000

The estimate for 1900-1901 is Rs. 1,46,000, which includes special provision for grants to municipalities for the construction of public works.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

(In Rupees omitting 000's excepting in the Actuals.)

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate 1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance ...	9,22,000	34,37	31,16	35,06
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,03,52,479	1,05,26	1,05,74	1,05,73
I.—Land Revenue { Adjustments ...	—67,401	—17,42	—17,90	—18,05
IV.—Stamps	1,30,35,810	1,33,13	1,36,50	1,36,50
V.—Excise	67,13,528	67,50	70,00	70,00
VI.—Provincial Rates	47,09,861	47,97	47,65	48,00
VII.—Customs	1,02 920	2,18	2,16	2,20
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	25,45,458	25,75	26,00	26,43
IX.—Forests	4,86,167	4,80	5,57	5,24
X.—Registration	7,37,604	7,75	7,20	7,40
Total ...	3,86,16,316	3,76,92	3,82,92	3,83,45
XII.—Interest	4,06,130	4,02	4,20	3,96
Receipts by Civil Departments—				
XVI.—Law and Justice—				
Courts of Law	8,26,777	8,09	8,00	8,30
Jails	9,92,684	11,00	11,60	10,23
XVII.—Police	2,43,006	2,68	2,19	2,11
XVIII.—Marine	11,21,808	11,00	11,10	11,32
XIX.—Education	6,65,622	6,64	6,90	7,00
XX.—Medical	1,61,733	2,10	2,02	2,01
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,00,990	1,92	1,96	2,04
Total ...	42,12,620	43,43	43,77	43,01
Miscellaneous—				
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	63,106	62	62	63
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,60,617	1,57	1,76	1,66
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,15,319	6,87	6,87	7,04
Total ...	11,39,042	9,06	9,25	9,33
Irrigation—				
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	18,53,877	17,01	18,00	17,18
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	6,25,243	6,63	6,54	6,39
By Civil Department ...	1,27,849	1,38	1,26	1,26
Total ...	26,06,[illegible]69	25,02	25,80	24,83
Buildings and Roads—				
XXXII.—Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	2,08,436	1,93	1,98	1,73
By Civil Department ...	2,86,189	2,83	2,65	2,88
Total ...	4,94,625	4,76	4,58	4,61
Contributions	1,65,821	87	55	55
Total ...	4,76,41,528	4,64,08	4,71,07	4,69,74
Grand Total ...	4,85,63,528	4,98,45	5,02,23	5,04,80

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Direct Demand on the Revenue—				
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,87,937	1,78	1,78	1,83
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,22,788	1,74	1,57	2,00
3. Land Revenue	41,04,343	39,28	40,56	40,06
6. Stamps	4,78,669	5,19	4,95	5,08
7. Excise	3,39,778	3,50	3,45	3,51
8. Provincial Rates	43,762	70	1,31	1,52
9. Customs	7,85,745	9,28	8,97	9,32
10. Assessed Taxes	95,998	97	95	98
11. Forests	2,43,160	2,80	2,75	2,94
12. Registration	4,49,769	4,64	4,40	4,54
Total ...	68,51,949	69,88	70,69	71,78
Interest—				
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,44,773	2,51	2,38	2,37
14. Interest on other obligations ...	64	.....	......	......
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—				
15. Post Office	2,648	3	3	3
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—				
18. General Administration	17,62,287	16,95	17,25	17,05
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law ...	89,33,506	90,74	89,75	91,70
19. Law and Justice { Jails	23,59,320	24,41	23,20	23,69
20. Police	60,22,630	61,65	59,60	62,34
21. Marine	9,24,317	9,66	9,21	9,61
22. Education	27,95,600	29,47	28,50	29,80
24. Medical	19,58,897	19,65	23,24	22,26
25. Political	39,941	21	21	20
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,11,374	4,67	4,50	4,71
Total ...	2,52,07,872	2,57,41	2,55,46	2,61,36
Miscellaneous—				
29. Superannuation, &c.	21,44,088	22,30	22,08	23,00
30. Stationery and Printing	12,14,129	11,46	11,86	12,45
32. Miscellaneous	1,92,116	2,55	2,30	2,61
Total ...	35,50,333	36,31	36,24	38,06
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
33. Famine Relief { Civil	22,927	......	75	4,40
33. Famine Relief { Public Works Department	......	......	12	
Total ...	22,927	......	87	4,40
Irrigation—				
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	13,43,316	13,80	13,76	13,31
Interest on Debt	24,56,969	24,55	24,55	24,55
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	13,89,470	14,84	12,80	15,03
By Civil Department	5,421	6	6	6
Total ...	51,95,176	53,25	51,17	52,95
Buildings and Roads—				
45. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	32,88,790	33,59	38,40	37,50
By Civil Department	90,444	15,00	1,65	1,46
Total ...	33,79,234	48,59	40,05	38,96
Contributions	9,92,694	11,10	10,28	9,91
Total ...	4,54,47,660	4,79,08	4,67,17	4,79,82
Closing Balance ...	31,15,863	19,37	35,06	24,98
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,85,63,523	4,98,45	5,02,23	5,04,80
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—) ...	+21,98,863	—15,00	+3,90	—10,08

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial receipts, in detail, of minor heads.

The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.

The remarks in column 6, except when otherwise specially explained, refer to differences between columns 3 and 5

I.—Land Revenue.

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross Land Revenue	4,04,47,854	4,07,85,000	4,09,00,000	4,09,00,000	
Deduct 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates (Provincial)	5,62,034	5,90,000	5,90,000	5,89,000	
Deduct recoveries of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	7,24,042	4,50,000	3,75,000	3,75,000	
Total deduction ...	12,86,076	10,40,000	9,65,000	9,64,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds	3,91,61,778	3,97,45,000	3,99,35,000	3,99,36,000	
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	97,90,445	99,36,000	99,84,000	99,84,000	
Deduct on account of adjustments as shown below ...	—67,401	—17,42,000	—17,90,000	—18,05,000	
Net .	97,23,044	81,94,000	81,94,000	81,79,000	
Add 12 per cent. on collections from Government Estates	5,62,034	5,90,000	5,90,000	5,89,000	
Total Provincial share ...	1,02,85,078	87,84,000	87,84,000	87,68,000	

Adjustments—

Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenue under the Provincial Settlement	14,19,000	14,19,000	14,19,000	14,19,000	
Add payable to Imperial—					
For transfer of the South Lushai Administration to Assam	3,75,000	3,31,000	3,75,000	3,75,000	
Contribution for Dr. Stain's deputation on Archæological researches	......	......	......	5,000	
For duty on Shajehanpur rum issued to Bengal from the North-Western Provinces under bond	......	4,000	2,000	6,000	
Total ...	17,94,000	17,54,000	17,96,000	18,05,000	
Deduct to be recovered from Imperial—					
Special assignment for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies ...	24,421	6,000	6,000	......	
Special assignment for Barrackpore Park and gardens transferred to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	......	6,000	......	......	Retained by the Public Works Department, India.
Special assignment for Assam Jubilee scholarships	2,178	......	......	......	
Special contribution in aid of Provincial Revenues	15,00,000	......	......	......	
Special contribution for grants to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure...	2,00,000	......	......	......	
Total ...	17,26,599	12,000	6,000	......	
Net sum to be transferred ...	67,401	17,42,000	17,90,000	18,05,000	

IV.—Stamps—

Sale of general stamps	44,69,890	47,97,000	46,75,000	46,75,000	
,, of court-fee stamps	1,25,29,967	1,26,47,000	1,31,89,000	1,32,05,000	
,, of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps	2,57,641	2,60,000	2,60,000	2,60,000	
Duty on impressing documents	11,894	11,000	11,000	15,000	
Fines and penalties	22,076	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous	88,712	10,000	40,000	20,000	The actuals of 1898-99 included a special receipt of Rs. 66,000 on account of Probate duty.
Total	1,73,81,080	1,77,50,000	1,82,00,000	1,82,00,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	1,30,35,810	1,33,13,000	1,36,50,000	1,36,50,000	

V.—Excise—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
License and distillery fees and duties on the sale of liquors and drugs	1,02,24,300	1,02,35,000	1,08,22,000	1,08,22,000	Increase due to better settlements.
Duty on ganja	14,12,928	14,70,000	13,80,000	13,80,000	Decrease due to diminished consumption owing to the rise in the selling price and to smaller exports to other provinces.
Sale-proceeds of excise opium	17,73,741	17,80,000	17,80,000	17,80,000	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	16,086	15,000	18,000	18,000	
Total ...	1,34,27,055	1,35,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	67,13,528	67,50,000	70,00,000	70,00,000	

VI.— Provincial Rates—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Public Works Cess	45,07,157	46,00,000	45,85,000	46,50,000	Increase expected from revaluations.
General rate for management of private estates ...	2,02,704	1,97,000	1,80,000	1,50,000	Estimate based on the actual demand.
Total ...	47,09,861	47,97,000	47,65,000	48,00,000	

VII.—Customs—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous	92,472	2,05,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	
Warehouse and wharf-rent	9,844	12,000	10,000	9,000	
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for registration of cargo boats	194	} 1,000	1,000	{ 200	
Other items	410			800	
Total Miscellaneous ..	604	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	1,02,920	2,18,000	2,16,000	2,20,000	

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, &c.	4,98,891	5,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
Deductions from interest on Government securities	14,720	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Deductions from salaries, &c., by local authority or company	60,115	62,000	62,000	62,000	
Deductions from profits of Railway Companies ...	5,584	2,000	3,000	39,000	Includes Rs. 36,000 as receipts from the profits of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.
Income-tax on securities of local authority or companies	76,948	80,000	80,000	80,000	
Ordinary collections	43,97,789	44,00,000	45,00,000	45,50,000	There is a progressive increase in these receipts.
Penalties	22,836	28,000	25,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous	14,103	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Total ...	50,90,916	51,50,000	52,00,000	52,86,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	25,45,458	25,75,000	26,00,000	26,43,000	

IX.—Forests—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	29,109	22,000	51,100	66,600	The increase is due to the expected sale of sleepers from the Tista and Buxa Divisions.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	8,95,931	9,03,000	10,19,700	9,37,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	11,113	10,000	8,800	8,400	
IV.—Miscellaneous	36,160	25,000	35,400	37,000	
Total ...	9,72,313	9,60,000	11,15,000	10,49,000	
Provincial share (one-half)...	4,86,157	4,80,000	5,57,000	5,24,000	

X.—Registration—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Fees for registering documents	14,11,243	14,90,000	13,70,000	14,15,000	
Fees for copies of registered documents	23,167	20,000	30,000	23,000	
Miscellaneous	40,599	40,000	40,000	42,000	
Total ...	14,75,009	15,50,000	14,40,000	14,80,000	
Provincial share (one-half)...	7,37,504	7,75,000	7,20,000	7,40,000	

XII.—Interest—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators— On advances to cultivators under Land Improvement Loans Act ... On advances to cultivators under Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	78,864	68,000	74,000	56,000	
„ *II.*—Interest on advances under Special Laws— On Drainage and Embankment Advances ...	98,631	87,000	1,00,000	88,000	
„ *III.*—Interest on loans to landholders, &c. ...	9,821	13,000	28,000	18,000	
„ *IV.*—Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public bodies (excluding Presidency Corporations) ...	1,42,016	1,71,000	1,46,000	1,75,000	
Interest on Government Securities ...	25,478	16,000	18,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous—					
Interest on arrears of Public Works Cess	40,717	42,000	49,000	46,000	
Interest on the Capital cost of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c. ...	1,267	1,300	1,300	1,000	
Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, &c. ...	2,497	2,000	2,500	2,000	
Other items ...	839	1,700	1,200	1,000	
Total Miscellaneous ...	51,320	47,000	54,000	50,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,06,130	4,02,000	4,20,000	3,96,000	

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property	31,285	36,000	34,000	32,000	Estimate based on actuals.
Court-fees realised in cash ...	53,418	50,000	54,000	55,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	6,74,151	6,60,000	6,67,000	6,75,000	
Pleadership Examination Fees ...	53,317	45,000	30,000	53,000	
Miscellaneous ...	14,546	18,000	15,000	15,000	
Total ..	8,26,777	8,09,000	8,00,000	8,30,000	

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails ...	14,207	12,000	12,000	15,000	Estimate based on the actuals of past three years.
Jail Manufactures ...	9,78,477	10,88,000	11,48,000	10,08,000	Estimate based on actuals.
Total ...	9,92,684	11,00,000	11,60,000	10,23,000	

XVII.—Police—

Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	8,001	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons ...	80,588	65,000	65,000	50,000	The receipts in 1898-99 were exceptionally high from Railway Companies.
Presidency Police ...	1,02,078	90,000	98,000	95,000	Estimate based on actuals.
Recoveries on account of Village Police ...	1,326	2,000	1,000	2,000	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	38,116	36,000	37,000	38,000	
Superannuation Receipts ...	....	4,000	......	4,000	Actuals included under Presidency Police.
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	111	......	......	......	
Miscellaneous ...	12,186	61,000	8,000	12,000	The estimate for 1899-1900 included estimated recoveries from Municipalities of the cost of Police force sanctioned for employment on plague duty, which have been credited to XXV, Miscellaneous.
Total ..	2,48,006	2,68,000	2,19,000	2,11,000	

XVIII.—Marine—

Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores ...	891	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Registration and other fees ...	48,756	48,000	52,000	55,000	The receipts continue to increase yearly.
Pilotage Receipts { Calcutta ...	10,03,330	9,74,000		10,00,000	Estimates based on past actuals. These receipts are of fluctuating character.
Pilotage Receipts { Chittagong ...	13,565	16,000	10,01,000	16,000	
Lead money of Volunteers ...	3,616	4,000		4,000	
Total ...	10,70,158	10,45,000	10,55,000	10,77,000	
Miscellaneous.					
Deductions for mess-money ...	11,479	12,000	11,500	12,000	
Contribution to life-boat establishment, Goalundo	160	200	200	200	
Marine survey ...	31,637	34,000	35,000	34,000	
Other items ...	8,374	8,800	8,300	8,800	
Total Miscellaneous ...	51,650	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Total ...	11,21,808	11,00,000	11,10,000	11,32,000	

XIX.—*Education*—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fees, Government Colleges ... General	1,88,653	2,13,000	2,61,000	2,13,000	
Fees, Government Colleges ... Professional ...	23,599	48,000		50,000	
Fees, Schools, General	3,77,584	3,40,000	3,90,000	3,72,000	Estimates based on past actuals.
,, Schools, Special	13,45	18,000		16,000	
Contributions from Native States, private persons and municipalities	8,115	11,000	12,000	9,500	
Income from endowments	3,688	4,000	2,000	4,500	
Miscellaneous	50,638	35,000	25,000	35,000	
Total ...	6,65,622	6,64,000	6 90,000	7,00,000	

XX.—*Medical*—

Medical College Fees	47,411	50,000	54,000	49,000	
Hospital receipts	91,512	90,000	97,000	95,000	Increase due to higher rates sanctioned for paying patients.
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	10,404	27,000	10,000	12,000	Estimate based on actuals.
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	298	500	...	...	
Contributions	8,817	37,000	37,000	40,000	
Miscellaneous	3,291	5,500	4,000	5,000	
Total ...	1,61,733	2,10,000	2,02,000	2,01,000	

XXI.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—

Botanic and other Public Garden receipts	4,900	5,100	11,000	11,500	Increased receipts are expected from the sale of stones in the Birch Hill Park.
Veterinary and stallion receipts	11,807	9,900	10,000	11,000	
Cinchona plantation	1,58,300	1,50,000	1,45,000	1,50,000	Compared with the actuals the decrease is due to the restriction of the sale of quinine to Bengal, Punjab and Assam only.
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ..	192	2,000	.....	1,500	
Emigration fees	19,959	20,000	25,000	25,000	
Examination fees	4,813	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous	1,019	....	......	......	
Total ...	2,00,990	1,92,000	1,96,000	2,04,000	

XXII.—*Superannuations*—

Family subscriptions of Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service ..	1,620	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities—					
Of officers lent to Municipalities or Corporations	10,399	5,000		13,000	
Of officers lent to Foreign Service	35,886	41,000	52,000	34,000	Estimates based on actuals.
Of persons employed by the Court of Wards ...	6,095	6,000		5,000	
Deductions for Marine Pension Fund	8,773	8,000	8,000	9,000	
Refunds of Gratuities	338	......	.. ...	......	
Total ...	63,106	62,000	62,000	63,000	

XXIII.—*Stationery and Printing*—

Stationery receipts	9,387	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	95,874	95,000	1,06,000	1,01,000	Estimates based on actuals.
Other press receipts	55,356	52,000	60,000	55,000	
Total ...	1,60,617	1,57,000	1.76,000	1,06,000	

XXV.—*Miscellaneous*—

Unclaimed deposits	5,26,743	4,10,000	4,15,000	4,20,000	Estimate based on actuals of past three years
Treasure-trove	51	......	......	......	
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents	31,573	11,000	11,000	12,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	56,675	45,600	49,000	45,000	
Sale of land and houses	4,864	8,000	3,000	5,000	
Fees for Government audits	58,096	68,000	56,000	58,000	Estimate based on the actuals of 1897-98 and 1898-99.
Contributions	1,30,530	24,000	44,000	52,000	The actuals of 1898-99 included recoveries of plague charges from municipalities.
Rents	21,402	23,000	20,000	22,000	Estimate based on the actuals of past two years.
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures	7,415	18,000	7,000	10,000	
Miscellaneous	77,950	80,000	62,000	80,000	
Total ...	9,15,319	6,87,000	6,87,000	7,04,000	

XXIX.—Irrigation.—Major Works—(Direct Receipts).

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa Canals	4,69,554	4,70,000	4,50,000	4,00,000	
Midnapore Canal	2,33,772	2,36,000	2,60,000	2,02,000	
Hijili Tidal Canal	75,286	70,000	60,000	62,000	
Sone Canals	10,75,265	9,25,000	10,30,000	10,54,000	
Total ...	18,53,877	17,01,000	18,00,000	17,18,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Irrigation and Navigation Works.					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—					
Saran Canal	4,992	2,000	3,000	900	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,09,774	4,43,600	4,46,500	4,32,100	
Orissa Coast Canal	75,036	60,000	50,000	52,000	
Total ...	4,89,802	5,05,600	4,99,500	4,85,000	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—					
Nadia rivers	89,426	1,12,700	1,10,100	1,10,100	
Guighatta and Buxi Khals	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,100	
Total ...	93,926	1,17,300	1,14,700	1,14,200	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Eden Canal	28,925	30,500	28,500	30,500	
Teur Canal	120	100	100	100	
Total ...	29,045	30,600	28,600	30,600	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	6,12,773	6,53,500	6,42,800	6,29,800	
Agricultural Works.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Government embankments	7,966	5,500	7,000	6,000	
Takavi embankments under contract ...	4,504	4,000	4,200	3,200	
Total Agricultural Works ...	12,470	9,500	11,200	9,200	
Grand Total ...	6,25,243	6,63,000	6,54,000	6,39,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Civil Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments	1,09,904	1,06,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	The fixed annual demand is Rs. 1,03,000.
Recoveries on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Rajapur drainage	13,514	24,000	17,000	17,000	Estimate based on annual average demand.
Miscellaneous receipts— Dankuni Canal ... ... Howrah drainage .. .. Rajapur drainage	4,431	8,000	6,000	6,000	Estimate based on actuals.
Total ...	1,27,849	1,38,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Total gross receipts	2,08,436	1,93,000	1,93,000	1,73,000	Less profits expected from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway owing to the heavy cyclone damages to the line and consequent falling off in the traffic receipts.

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Tolls on ferries	2,70,797	2,70,000	2,52,000	2,75,000	The increased estimate is framed by the local officers with reference to settlements made with farmers.
Cemetery receipts	2,256	1,900	2,000	2,000	
Staging bungalows	12,876	11,000	11,000	10,700	
Encamping ground	43	100	......	300	
Miscellaneous	217	......	......	......	
Total ...	2,86,189	2,83,000	2,65,000	2,88,000	

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

The remarks in column 6, except when otherwise specially explained, refer to differences between columns 3 and 5.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (one-fourth)	13,133	15,000	16,000	15,000	
Stamps (three-fourths)	1,17,224	1,27,000	1,16,000	1,20,000	
Excise (one-half)	5,569	5,000	3,000	6,000	
Assessed Taxes (one-half)	11,562	12,000	11,000	13,000	
Forest (one-half)	488	1,000	1,000	7,000	Provision has been made in the estimate for 1900-1901 for payment of mesne profits to Rani Amriteswari Dubi on account of drift timber.
Registration (one-half)	3,018	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Provincial Rates	34,549	14,000	27,000	18,000	There was a special payment of Rs. 14,000 made in 1898-99 to the Norhain Estate in Darbhanga in respect of the revenue-free lands belonging to it.
Customs (other than Export and Import duty) ...	2,391	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total ...	1,87,937	1,78,000	1,78,000	1,83,000	

2.—Assignments and Compensations —

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
Malikana	1,22,788	1,74,000	1,57,000	2,00,000	The full amount of claims was not paid in 1898-99. Larger arrears expected to be paid in 1900-1901.

3. —Land Revenue—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
Charges of District Administration	39,49,213	30,27,000	31,00,000	31,68,000	The increase in 1900-1901 is for larger provision under salaries and establishment for the creation of the 8th grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, for a considerable increase in the higher grades of the Provincial Service, and for a provision of Rs. 25,000 for the reproduction of village maps of Orissa and Chittagong and also for certain thanawari maps.
Management of Government Estates	4,70,918	5,04,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
Survey and Settlement	5,04,326	3,07,000	3,73,000	2,45,000	
Land Records and Agriculture	79,886	90,000	83,000	93,000	There were savings under salaries in 1898-99.
Total ...	41,04,343	39,28,000	40,56,000	40,06,000	

6.—Stamps—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
Superintendence	78,338	78,000	83,000	86,000	The increase is partly for increments in salary of the Superintendent, but mainly for provision made for rent of godowns for the storage of stamp boxes.
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1,02,942	1,15,000	1,05,000	1,06,000	There has been a shrinkage in the sale of general stamps, which accounts for the smaller charge.
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	1,31,903	1,33,000	1,38,000	1,40,000	The charges under this head follow the receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps, which continue to develop.
Discount on plain paper	16,090	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	3,09,852	3,50,000	3,18,000	3,20,000	
Total ...	6,38,225	6,92,000	6,60,000	6,77,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	4,78,669	5,19,000	4,95,000	5,08,000	

7.—*Excise*—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence	75,959	73,000	79,000	80,000	The increase is nominal being due to the adjustment under this head of the personal allowance of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt.
Presidency establishment	82,4[illegible]3	93,000	91,000	93,000	Decrease under Supplies and Services and Contingencies.
District Executive establishment	3,81,[illegible]	3,93,[illegible]	3,83,000	3,88,000	
Distilleries	1,39,197	1,42,000	1,37,000	1,40,000	
Total ...	6,79,5[illegible]7	7,00,000	6,90,000	7,01,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	3,39,778	3,50,000	3,45,000	3,51,000	

8.—*Provincial Rates*—

Collection of rates and cesses	25,752	36,500	1,08,000	1,04,000	Provision has been made for one-third of the actual cost of collecting both Public Works and Road cesses.
Valuation and revaluation	18,010	3[illegible],500	23,000	48,000	
Total ...	43,762	70,000	1,31,000	1,52,000	

9.—*Customs*—

Calcutta.					
Salaries	63,520	61,137	61,000	62,000	
Collector's Establishment	1,6[illegible],612	1,81,043	1,70,000	1,80,000	
Appraising Establishment	83,643	87,02[illegible]	86,00[illegible]	86,000	
Preventive Establishment	3,52,[illegible]	3,60,804	3,59,000	3,65,360	
Allowances	82,[illegible]7	1,34,400	1,35,0[illegible]0	1,34,040	
Supplies and Services	21,[illegible]01	34,[illegible]00	21,000	3[illegible],700	
Contingencies	21,311	22 393	19,000	22,6[illegible]0	
Total Calcutta ...	7,44,[illegible]	8,81,700	8,51,[illegible]00	8,86,700	
Balasore	6,557	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Chittagong	25,986	29,200	29,000	28,000	
Cuttack	7,514	7,800	8,0[illegible]0	8,000	
Dacca	7[illegible]6	700	1,000	700	
Puri	1,481	1,600	1,000	1,600	
Total ...	7,85,7[illegible]	9,28,000	8,97,000	9,32,000	

10.—*Assessed Taxes*—

Calcutta establishment	6[illegible],631	67,838	69,000	68,827	
District ditto	1,2[illegible],3[illegible]5	1,26,162	1,21,000	1,27,173	
Total collection of Income-Tax	1,91,9[illegible]	1,94,000	1,90,000	1,96,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	95,998	97,000	95,000	98,000	

11.—*Forests*—

A.—Conservancy and Works.					
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	15,275	14,900	34,100	31,000	Provision made for cutting and delivering sal sleepers.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers	56,000	62,800	59,200	63,900	
III.—Confiscated, drift and waif wood	1,914	3,000	2,200	2,300	
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant	14,372	26,8[illegible]0	21,000	29,500	
VII.—Communications and buildings	60,175	78,900	67,200	57,600	
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests	33,8[illegible]7	41,100	50,400	63,000	Provision made for survey in the Singhbhum Division.
IX.—Miscellaneous	5,679	3,500	15,900	5,700	
Total A—Conservancy and Works ...	1,87,331	2,31,000	2,50,000	2,53,000	
B.—Establishments.					
I.—Salaries	2,42,088	2,75,200	2,43,000	2,80,100	
II.—Travelling allowances	42,064	40,000	42,000	41,800	
III.—Contingencies	14,836	13,800	15,000	14,100	
Total B—Establishments ...	2,98,988	3,29,000	3,00,000	3,36,000	
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	4,86,319	5,60,000	5,50,000	5,89,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	2,43,100	2,80,000	2,75,000	2,94,000	

12.—Registration—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
		Budget.	Revised.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence	54,008	52,900	53,000	53,000	
District charges	8,45,529	8,75,100	8,27,000	8,56,000	The estimate of charges for commission is based on the estimate of receipts.
Total ...	8,99,537	9,28,000	8,80,000	9,09,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	4,49,769	4,64,000	4,40,000	4,54,000	

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial advance and loan account ...	2,44,773	2,51,000	2,38,000	2,37,000	The estimate is based on the estimated mean outstanding balance of loans carrying interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

15.—Post Office—

Dák establishment	2,648	3,000	3,000	3,000	

18.—General Administration—

Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	97,280	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Staff and household of Lieutenant-Governor	39,835	34,500	48,000	36,800	The estimate includes larger grant for supplies and services and contingencies.
Tour expenses	45,533	34,000	36,000	34,000	
Legislative Council	29,935	28,000	36,000	34,400	For increase in the pay of the Secretary.
Civil Secretariats	6,11,434	5,75,000	5,75,000	5,78,200	For increase in the grant for contingencies.
Board of Revenue	2,79,284	2,84,000	2,84,000	2,78,000	
Commissioners	6,02,430	5,88,500	5,90,000	5,83,600	The decrease is due partly to smaller provision under exchange compensation allowance, for smaller grant for the purchase of tents and for smaller grant for supplies and services of Commissioners' steamers.
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	56,606	55,000	60,000	64,000	The increase in 1900-1901 is due to a deduction of Rs. 27,470 against Rs. 39,000 for recoveries on account of audit fees.
Total ...	17,62,287	16,96,000	17,25,000	17,05,000	

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

High Court	11,08,363	11,65,000	11,30,000	11,80,000	For increase of pay to the High Court Judges.
Law Officers	3,35,195	3,33,000	3,20,000	3,35,000	
Coroner's Court	7,672	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Presidency Magistrates, &c.	65,472	68,000	68,000	68,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts...	46,98,034	47,75,000	46,96,000	47,62,000	Decrease due to smaller grant for exchange compensation allowance and for temporary establishment.
Courts of Small Causes	1,63,517	1,72,000	1,67,000	1,70,000	
Criminal Courts	24,69,525	24,53,000	24,95,000	25,56,000	For increase in the number of Assistant Magistrates and the creation of the eighth grade of Deputy Collectors and increase in establishment and in the grant for travelling allowance.
Pleadership Examination Charges	16,011	20,000	18,000	16,000	} Estimates based on actuals.
Refunds	74,697	80,000	73,000	75,000	}
Total ...	89,33,506	90,74,000	89,75,000	91,70,000	

19B.—Jails—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jails—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence	54,580	50,000	49,000	53,000	
Establishments	4,96,926	5,27,000	5,00,000	5,17,000	Reduction due to a modified proposal for improvement of warder service.
Dietary Charges	6,47,605	5,34,000	5,58,000	5,75,000	
Hospital Charges	69,478	80,000	72,000	73,000	
Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners	1,07,853	88,000	,98,000	1,00,000	
Sanitation Charges	32,174	35,000	31,000	33,000	
Charges for moving Prisoners	47,494	54,000	48,000	50,000	
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	1,15,194	1,15,000	1,19,000	1,17,000	
Allowances	9,565	8,000	8,000	9,000	
Contingent Charges	36,933	41,000	40,000	42,000	
Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant	25,590	21,000	24,000	24,000	
Charges for Police Custody	13,364	9,000	13,000	10,000	
Total Jails ...	16,56,756	15,62,000	15,60,000	16,03,000	
Jail Manufactures	7,01,418	8,78,000	7,60,000	7,65,000	
Refunds	1,146	1,000	......	1,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,59,320	24,41,000	23,20,000	23,69,000	

20.—Police—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Presidency Police	7,75,384	8,19,000	7,65,000	8,20,600	Full provision made for the additional police force recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.
Municipal Police	45,274	49,000	47,000	50,000	
Superintendence	1,68,420	1,58,000	1,54,000	1,58,000	
District Executive Force	47,23,637	48,12,000	46,90,000	48,46,600	Provision made for the gradual substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission.
Village Police	19,179	39,000	19,000	46,000	
Special Police	1,50,502	1,44,500	1,43,000	1,46,000	
Railway Police	1,36,078	1,37,000	1,37,000	1,54,500	Increased provision made with reference to opening of extensions of railways and for additional forces sanctioned.
Cattle-pounds	3,084	4,000	4,000	3,300	
Refunds	1,072	2,500	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	60,22,630	61,65,000	59,60,000	62,34,000	

21.—Marine—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat ...	63,567	69,000	66,000	69,000	
Victualling of officers and men afloat	20,955	19,000	19,000	20,000	
Purchase of marine stores &c.	68,010	90,000	70,000	80,000	Estimate reduced on actuals.
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels	7,117	10,000	10,000	15,000	
Pilotage, pilot establishments and vessels	6,16,311	6,18,000	6,16,000	6,18,000	
Marine establishments	82,369	83,500	81,000	84,000	
Subsidies to steam-boat companies	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	26,405	49,500	31,000	46,000	
State Yacht establishment	4,547	5,700	5,000	5,700	
Light-house and light-ships	12,000	......	......	......	
Refunds	1,036	1,300	3,000	1,300	
Total ...	9,24,317	9,66,000	9,21,000	9,61,000	

22.—Education—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Budget.	Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Direction	67,073	62,000	62,000	63,000	
Inspection	3,72,131	3,75,000	3,71,000	3,78,000	
Government Colleges, General	4,94,733	5,28,000	4,75,000	5,30,200	Charges under Eden Hindu and Elliott Madrassa Hostels are shown here instead of under Miscellaneous as in 1899-1900. There is a reduction of Rs. 28,000 under Salaries and Supplies, &c., of Arts Colleges.
Ditto Professional	1,82,507	2,15,000	1,90,000	2,12,200	
Government Schools, General	6,06,630	6,48,000	6,35,000	6,69,000	The increase is due mainly to the increased provision made for the new Training College for teachers in connection with the Kurseong Boarding School and to meet the increased charges of the Kurseong Victoria school.
Ditto, Special	1,76,619	1,89,000	1,78,000	2,08,000	Increased provision made on account of stipends to pupil teachers and for training of teachers.
Grants-in-aid	6,19,972	6,10,000	6,32,000	6,40,000	Larger provision made on account of grants for primary schools for increased rewards to female native pupils of certain Calcutta nursing schools for passing examinations and for increased grant for Sonthal Education.
Scholarships	1,93,916	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	
Miscellaneous	89,996	1,25,000	1,06,000	78,600	The decrease is due to provision for charges of the Eden Hindu Hostel and the Elliott Madrassa Hostel being made under Arts Colleges.
Refunds	1,020	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	27,95,600	29,47,000	28,50,000	29,80,000	

24.—Medical—

Heads.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Medical Establishment	6,39,047	6,77,700	6,73,000	7,12,000	The increase is partly due to the amalgamation of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in consequence of which the provision for the former has been included here and partly for the increase under District Medical Officers.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,50,776	5,38,800	4,62,000	5,36,700	Increased provision for charges for medical stores for the Medical College, for beds, bedding and instruments for the General and Campbell Hospitals, and for diet of patients.
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,85,013	1,96,500	1,78,000	1,80,600	Decrease due to the amalgamation of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with that of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
Grants for medical purposes	2,34,832	62,000	5,55,000	3,00,000	Larger grant for the charges in connection with the prevention of plague
Medical Schools and Colleges	2,92,189	3,17,000	2,98,000	3,14,000	
Lunatic Asylums	1,17,668	1,30,000	1,16,000	1,33,000	Increased provision under contingencies.
Special Hospital	13,106	15,000	13,000	14,700	
Chemical Examiner	25,051	31,000	27,000	33,000	Increase due to larger provision for Chemical Examiner's pay due to increments drawn under the revised scale of salary sanctioned by the Government of India.
Refunds	1,215	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total ...	19,58,897	19,65,000	23,24,000	22,26,000	

25.—Political—

Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	1,419	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Durbar presents and allowances to Vakils, &c. ...	33,189	17,000	17,000	16,000	The charges were exceptionally high in 1898-99.
Miscellaneous	5,333	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total ...	39,941	21,000	21,000	20,000	

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Provincial Museums	16,630	23,000	19,000	18,600	Decrease due to no provision being made for regrant of savings.
Imperial Institute	246	500	......	500	
Donations to Scientific Societies	10,000	14,000	8,000	8,000	Rs. 6,000 for grant to Agri-Horticultural Society provided for under Public Gardens.
Experimental cultivation	9,668	9,500	8,000	13,500	Includes a provision of Rs. 5,000 for grant to the Indian Tea Association.
Cinchona Plantation	1,24,698	1,69,290	1,60,000	1,67,000	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,292	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	37,750	39,090	39,000	40,000	
Botanical and other Public Gardens	1,20,169	1,18,900	1,26,000	1,30,600	Increased grant to Birch Hill Park as there is corresponding increase in receipts and for the provision of Rs. 6,000 for grant to Agri-Horticultural Society.
Emigration	22,996	25,600	26,000	26,000	
Inspector of Factories	26,415	24,400	20,000	25,000	
Census	1,216	1,500	2,000	1,500	
Registration of Railway Traffic	7,593	7,500	8,000	8,500	
Registration of River-borne Traffic	4,869	5,000	5,000	5,500	
Provincial Statistics	16,317	17,400	17,000	17,000	
Examinations	6,426	5,500	6,000	5,500	
Inspectors of Explosives	2,562	2,300	2,000	......	The posts have been abolished with effect from 1st January 1900.
Miscellaneous	1,028	2,000	2,000	1,500	
Refunds	569	600	1,000	500	
Total ...	4,11,874	4,67,000	4,50,000	4,71,000	

29.—Superannuations—

Heads.	Actuals 1898-99.	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
		Budget.	Revised.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superannuation and retired allowances	20,84,384	21,52,000	21,52,000	22,29,000	Increased provision made in view of the gradual annual increase in the past years.
Compassionate allowances	13,674	22,000	14,000	15,000	
Gratuities	35,653	49,000	36,000	49,000	
Marine Department Pensions	5,668	7,000	6,000	7,000	
Refunds	4,709	......	......	......	
Total ...	21,44,058	22,30,000	22,08,000	23,00,000	

30.—Stationery and Printing—

Heads.	Actuals 1898-99.	Budget 1899-1900.	Revised 1899-1900.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Stationery Office at the Presidency	1,54,444	1,58,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	Provision has been made for the reorganization of the Superintendent's office.
Ditto purchased in the country	62,603	62 000	62,000	62,000	
Government Presses	3,70,148	3,59,000	3,59,000	3,86,000	Larger provision made for Supplies and Services and Contingencies.
Printing at private Presses	5,390	6,000	1,000	6,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	6,20,759	5,60,000	5,98,000	6,25,000	The increase is based on the actuals of 1898-99.
Refunds	785	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	12,14,129	11,46,000	11,86,000	12,45,000	

32.—Miscellaneous—

Heads.	Actuals 1898-99.	Budget 1899-1900.	Revised 1899-1900.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	2,194	3,000	2,000	3,000	
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee...	2,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	
Cost of books and publications	618	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Donations for charitable purposes	88,408	1,09,500	1,00,000	1,17,000	Includes a provision of Rs. 14,000 for grant to the zanana hospital promised in 1898 to meet land acquisition and other charges in connection with the new hospital buildings.
Charges on account of European vagrants	6,216	7,000	6,000	7,000	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	13,072	16,000	12,000	15,000	
Petty establishments	33,869	39,500	38,000	36,000	
Special Commissions of Enquiry	4,740	5,000	4,000	5,000	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	1,838	3,000	......	3,000	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	32,594	28,000	32,000	32,600	
Contributions	1,344	15,000	15,000	18,400	Provision made for the maintenance of telegraph lines from Cuttack to Angul through Dhenkanal and from Baroon to Daltonganj.
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,343	6,000	3,000	6,000	
Miscellaneous refunds	3,879	16,000	12,000	12,000	
Total ...	1,92,116	2,55,000	2,30,000	2,61,000	

42.—Irrigation—Major Works—(Working Expenses)—

Heads.	Actuals 1898-99.	Budget 1899-1900.	Revised 1899-1900.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Orissa Canals	4,65,508	4,46,000	4,50,489	4,37,000	
Midnapore Canal	2,69,703	2,69,000	2,89,374	2,38,000	
Hijili Tidal Canal	48,535	53,000	41,490	50,000	
Sone Canals	5,59,480	6,12,000	5,94,647	6,06,000	
Total ...	13,43,316	13,80,000	13,76,000	13,31,000	

42.—Irrigation—Major Works—(Interest on Debt)—

Heads.	Actuals 1898-99.	Budget 1899-1900.	Revised 1899-1900.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	Remarks.
Orissa Projects	10,23,292	10,22,500	10,23,000	10,23,000	
Midnapore Canal	3,29,593	3,29,500	3,29,500	3,29,500	
Hijili Tidal Canal	71,820	72,000	72,000	72,000	
Sone Projects	10,32,264	10,31,000	10,30,500	10,30,500	
Total ...	24,56,969	24,55,000	24,55,000	24,55,000	

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900.		Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
		Budget.	Revised.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.					
CAPITAL.					
Works in Progress.					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,093	......	8,600	1,86,750	
Orissa Coast Canal	14,888	......	(—) 53,032	..	
Orissa Canals	90,031	59,740	43,750	62,250	
Damodar Canals	—1,200	......	......		
Sone Canals	15,514	18,650	19,742	18,650	
Bagmati Canals	—14	......	......	......	
Midnapore Canal	......	......	8,000	......	
Total Capital ...	1,84,162	78,390	27,060	2,67,650	
REVENUE.					
Orissa Coast Canal	80,706	1,23,000	1,21,130	95,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,67,366	2,48,200	2,63,200	2,47,500	
Saran Canals	1,233	600	1,100	1,025	
Total Revenue ...	3,49,365	3,71,800	3,85,430	3,43,525	
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	5,33,527	4,50,190	4,12,490	6,11,175	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Nadia rivers	93,570	1,35,000	1,17,023	1,12,150	
Gaighatta and Buxi khals	417	1,300	387	625	
Total Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept	93,987	1,36,300	1,17,410	1,12,775	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Survey of Brahmaputra River	532	......	......	......	
Eden Canal ... ... (value bracketed for Eden and Teur Canals)	39,580	36,000	37,169	43,750	
Teur Canal					
Madhuban Canal	9,538	......	......	...	
Triveni Canal	17,756	......	......	...	
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ..	67,403	36,000	37,169	43,750	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	6,94,917	6,22,400	5,67,069	7,67,700	
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Government embankments and works for the improvement of Government and escheated estates					
Midnapore takavi embankments under contract ... (value bracketed for all five items)	6,04,553	8,61,510	7,12,931	7,35,300	
Gandak Takavi embankments under contract ...					
Works in charge of Civil Officers					
Total Agricultural ..	6,94,553	8,61,510	7,12,931	7,35,300	
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,89,470	14,84,000	12,80,000	15,03,000	

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Department—

Embankments under the contract system—					
Establishments	1,472	1,452		1,452	
Contingencies	48	48		48	
Maintenance charges of the Howrah and Rajapore drainages	3,639	3,852		3,852	
Compensation for dearness of provisions	9	......		......	
Travelling allowance	251	......		......	
Refund	2	......		......	
Add or *Deduct* for rounding ...		648		648	
Total ...	5,421	6,000	6,000	6,000	

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Original Works	15,26,347	13,70,000	15,80,000	11,68,751	
Repairs	8,82,992	11,90,000	14,73,000	16,20,870	Increased provision for repairs to damages done by cyclone in Darjeeling.
Establishment	8,38,068	8,73,616	7,68,500	9,30,379	
Tools and Plant	29,061	25,384	28,500	30,000	
Suspense	17,397	......	......	......	
Total ...	32,88,790	33,59,000	38,40,000	37,50,000	

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Estimate, 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ferry charges	4,086	7,520	89,000	8,956	Larger grant for supplies and services.
Refunds of ferry tolls	47,067	31,000		35,000	Increase based on actuals.
Contributions to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities, &c.	28,528	60,000	1,15,000	90,000	Provision made for larger grants to municipalities for the construction of hospital buildings.
South Lushai Hills establishment	45	......	......	......	
Staging bungalows	9,824	10,100	10,000	11,125	
Encamping grounds	894	694	1,000	1,113	
Add or deduct for rounding	......	686	......	194	
Total	90,414	1,00,000	1,65,000	1,46,000	
Special grant		14,00,000			
		15,00,000			

BILL TO AMEND BENGAL ACT I OF 1869 (CRUELTY TO ANIMALS).

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*) be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"When introducing the Bill, I fully explained the necessity for legislation, and the very limited object for which it was resorted to. Since the publication of the Bill there has not been, so far as I am aware, any sign of opposition or hostile criticism to its provisions, which shows that, in the opinion of the public, it satisfies a long-felt want. The Report of the Select Committee, by whom the recommendations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were most carefully considered, has been for some time in the hands of Hon'ble Members, and to the changes and additions therein proposed, which will, I think, make the amending Act of much greater benefit than it would have been in the form it was introduced, the sanction of the Government of India has been received. The reasons for these alterations and additions are fully set forth in the Report, and as I cannot add to them, it would be needlessly taking up the time of the Council for me to repeat them. I would now move that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 1, for the proposed definition of the word "animal," the following be substituted, namely:—

'In this Act, the word "animal" means any organised or living being other than man, either domestic or captured, and endowed with sensation and power of voluntary motion.'

He said:—"The definition which it is proposed to repeal runs as follows:—

'The word "animal" shall be taken to mean any domestic or tamed quadruped, or any domestic or tamed bird.'

"That is a definition in the proper sense of the term, that is to say, it tends to explain what is meant by the word 'animal' in the Act. This is intended to be supplanted by what is called a definition taken from Act XI of 1890. That definition stands thus—'In this Act the word *animal* means any domestic or captured animal.' This definition, if it can at all be called a definition, has this particular quality, that it does not at all define what an animal is. It purports to define it, but simply says that the term 'animal' means an animal, domestic or captured. It is pointed out in the Report of the Select Committee that there was a discussion on this definition in the well-known case of Tulsi Bewa or Soshi Bewa, where the question was raised whether a crab came within the definition of 'animal.' There the discussion arose, not on the Bengal Act which the Council is now amending, but on the Act of the Government of India from which we propose to draw our definition.

In that case the question was raised whether a crab was an animal at all. It was argued elaborately that a crab was not an animal at all, because it was not proved to possess mind or intelligence. One of the learned Judges who heard the case gave a definition which I have adopted. I am bound to mention that it has been pointed out to me by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the definition given by the High Court was liable to objection on the ground that it was too wide, that, in fact, it might be made applicable to dead animals, and therefore I am quite prepared to omit the words 'organised or' from the proposed definition. But, even to the definition so modified, my hon'ble friend may, perhaps, object that it is too wide, and would include trifling cases of which I shall give one illustration. A man wants to fish; he takes a worm, hooks it and goes to fish; he may be brought up under the Act, but the answer is that even without this definition he would be liable. If a worm is an animal, a captured worm would be an animal within the meaning of the Act. If the words 'organised or' are omitted, my definition will not be wider than that contained in the Bill. On the other hand this definition has the merit of being a real definition. Therefore I move with your permission that the words 'organised or' be omitted, and that the motion as thus amended be put."

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack said :—" I am unable to accept this definition. It must either be taken as a whole, or not at all. It is put forward with the authority of a definition laid down by the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, but it seems to me inadvisable, even with the omission of the words 'organised or,' to introduce a definition so wide as this, as it would enable cases to be brought which possibly would place the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in an undesirable position. The definition in the Bill may not be so good as it might be, but I am unable to give one that is more perfect."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :—" This is more or less a matter for lawyers, but still more or less it is one on which a person may have an opinion of his own. We have before us practically three definitions: first there is the definition of the Government of India Act which is embodied in the Bill; then there is the definition of the learned Judges of the High Court which my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has followed; then there is my friend's own definition, because he now modifies the definition of the High Court. We have therefore the definition of the Government of India Act which my friend objects is too wide, and we have the definition of the High Court which my friend wants us to accept, but which he modifies now. The question is whether we shall accept the definition of the High Court or the definition in the Government of India Act. With reference to the former I have this objection to offer. The High Court Judges say that the word 'animal' is not defined in the definition of the Government of India Act; in the definition given by the High Court, however, the word 'animal' is defined. My hon'ble friend, who is so thoroughly conversant with law and logic, must be acquainted with this fact, that there are things sometimes so absolutely simple as to defy the shrewdest efforts of definers. The word 'animal' is one of these. Then my friend says that the word 'animal,' according to the definition of the Government of India Act, does not include a crab, because the High Court Judges assumed that a crab had no mind. How could any body say that a crab has no mind? Some body may hold that a crab does possess a mind, although it may not give any outward manifestation of it. It certainly understands, it moves and acts under certain instincts. It is able to feel, and that is an outward manifestation of a sentient mind. The ground therefore upon which the definition of the High Court is based does not commend itself to my mind; and, even if we accept that definition, the ground is cut away from under our feet, because my hon'ble friend does not accept it in its entirety. Then are we to accept the definition of the Government of India? I am not always a follower of the Government of India, but in a matter like this, where no contentious principle is involved, and in which the Government of India must have consulted its expert advisers, I think we should be wise to accept the definition of the Government of India in preference to the very wide definition of my hon'ble friend. These are the grounds upon which I shall vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said:—"I think the amendment is one which ought not to receive the acceptance of the Council It is I think desirable that the definition contained in the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the Government of India should be retained. It would, I fear, give rise to serious difficulty if we had a definition in our Act different from that in the Act of the Government of India, an Act which may at any moment be extended in all or some of its parts to these Provinces."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA in reply said:—"There seems to be some misconception in this matter. We legislate and the High Court interprets. The Government of India has given a definition of 'animal' in Act XI of 1890 and the High Court has interpreted it; therefore it cannot be said that the High Court have given a new definition. As long as that interpretation has not been set aside it must be accepted as good law. On the other hand if the interpretation of the High Court goes too far, then we are entitled to modify it. I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to say that it does go too far; therefore, I have asked permission to modify my amendment, and the definition proposed by me in its restricted form ought to prove acceptable to him."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN suggested the amending of the definition in the Bill by the substitution of the word "includes" for the word "means"; so that it will run:—the word "animal" *includes* any domestic or captured animal.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER remarked that that would include other animals besides those that are domestic or captured. The object of the Act is to confine it to these two classes of animals only.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion was then put without the words "organised or," and was lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 2, after section 5B, the following section be inserted, namely:—

"5C. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both:

Penalty for killing animals with unnecessary cruelty anywhere.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious rites and usages of any race, sect, tribe or class."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 2, after section 5C, the following section be inserted, namely:—

"5D. (*1*) If a Magistrate of the first class, Subdivisional Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, upon information in writing and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence against section 5, section 5A or section 5C is being or is about to be or has been committed in any place, he may either himself enter and search or by his warrant authorize any police officer above the rank of a constable (named in such warrant) to enter and search the place.

Search-warrant.

(*2*) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as those provisions can be made applicable, apply to a search under sub-section (*1*)."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 2, after section 5D, the following section be inserted, namely:—

"5E. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence."

Limitation of prosecutions.

He said:—

"This is taken from section 9 of Act XI of 1890 and the corresponding English Act, where the period of limitation is one month. I do not think such complaints ought to be brought into Court. Such things ought not to be allowed to hang over a man's head for months."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—

"I trust that under its provisions, which will now be made substantive law, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be able to greatly ameliorate the sufferings of dumb animals."

The Motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL, 1900.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved for leave to introduce a Bill to continue and validate the appointments of certain functionaries of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee took a preliminary objection under Rule 32 of the Rules of the Council for the Conduct of Business which provided that no such motion shall be made until after a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons has been furnished to each Member. Any Member may object to the motion unless copies have been furnished to him at least seven days previously, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his discretion, allow the motion to be made. He had only that morning seen a copy of this Bill, and he had not had time to consider it, and having regard to the very important nature of the Act of which this Bill is an amendment, it appeared to him that it should not be brought before the Council in this hurried way.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said that under Rule 55 of the Rules the President for sufficient reasons, and whether upon the application of a Member or otherwise, may suspend any of the foregoing rules for a particular purpose.

The Hon'ble the President asked whether after reading the Bill the Hon'ble Member thought there was any reasonable objection against proceeding with it?

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said that it was a strain upon the constitution to proceed with the Bill now. He would like to have His Honour's ruling upon the objection which he had taken.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I am sorry that the Council has had to be troubled with the Bill which is unexpectedly before it. I was myself under the innocent belief—a belief which was shared by the Member in charge of the Bill which afterwards became the Calcutta Municipal Act—that matters of this kind were covered by the General Clauses Act which we passed last year. I was under the impression that one of the express reasons for which we passed the General Clauses Act was exactly to cover cases of this kind. In that belief we were supported by certain legal advisers at the time, and there is still a legal dispute whether the present Bill is or is not necessary. The final and decisive opinion in a legal matter of this kind is that which is furnished to us by our hon'ble colleague, the Advocate-General. By his opinion we must now be guided. But the Hon'ble Member who has made this protest is unable to say that the proposals made in this Bill are in any sense unreasonable. The Hon'ble Member is also aware that on no occasion at any time during the time I have had the honour of presiding in the Council have I hurried any measure of any kind whatever. The Bill we passed this morning is an instance that we have never hurried a measure. But this is legislation which is necessary to correct in the Calcutta Municipal Act—a mere technical

mistake, which took place innocently and is a mere legal informality. Under these circumstances, as it is necessary to give validity to the proceedings of the officers of the Calcutta Corporation, and in the absence of any reasonable objections on the part of the Hon'ble Member, I avail myself of the discretion given to me by the Rules, and declare that further notice is not necessary in this matter.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Bill was circulated last night and is in the hands of Members. It is extremely brief, containing only two operative clauses, and is of a purely formal and technical character. It makes no change whatever in any substantive provision of the law, and its sole object is to overcome two technical legal difficulties which have within the last two or three days been brought to our notice.

"I will explain each of these separately. The first of them relates to the continuance of the appointments of the whole municipal establishment, from the Vice-Chairman downwards, who have been appointed under the old Act.

"In section 2 of the old Act of 1888, there is a clause which declares that among other things all appointments made under former Acts shall be deemed to have been made under the new Act. In section 2 of the Act passed last year there is a corresponding clause: but in that clause the words 'appointments made' are omitted. The reason for making this change was that by section 8 (*c*) of the Bengal General Clauses Act, passed last year, it was provided generally and once for all that the repeal of any enactment, unless a different intention appears, shall not 'affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed.' The Secretary of the Council, who is an expert draftsman, considered that this provision in the General Clauses Act saved all appointments made under the former Act, and that it was unnecessary (and therefore inexpedient) to refer to them in the special saving clause inserted in the new Municipal Act. He informs me that this view is consistently taken in the Acts of the Government of India, and that the practice is taken from the corresponding practice in England. This is manifestly a purely legal question, as to which non-lawyers are not qualified to express any opinion. The view was not challenged by any Member of the Select Committee or of the Council itself. It may be that the point was not noticed; but whatever the reason may be, the fact remains that no reference was made to the matter by any of the learned lawyers or unlearned laymen who took part in the discussions on the Bill.

"A few days ago, however,—last Monday in fact—my attention was called to an article in the *Reis and Rayyet*, in which, among other things, it was pointed out that the appointments of the municipal staff were not saved by the saving clause, and it was argued that their appointments would cease on the commencement of the new Act. It did not seem to me that there was much force in the arguments used, and the Secretary whom I consulted adhered to his former view that these appointments were saved by the General Clauses Act. To be on the safe side, however, I caused a reference to be made to the Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe gave it as his opinion that these appointments were not saved, that Government could appoint the Chairman and Deputy Chairman in advance of the new Act coming into force, but that as regards the Vice-Chairman and the rest of the Municipal officers and servants, the only way out of the difficulty was to pass a short Act to continue their appointments. I have the text of the opinion here, and will read it if desired; but that is the substance.

"As this was a very serious matter, Government thought it prudent to obtain a second legal opinion, and accordingly a reference was made to Sir Griffith Evans. That eminent lawyer concurred with the Advocate-General both as to the appointments not being saved and as to the remedy to be applied.

"In these circumstances, there was no course open to Government but to accept these opinions and to act on the advice given. The first operative section, section 2 of the Bill now before the Council, is designed to give effect to this view. It has been framed in consultation with the Advocate-General, and is in his opinion effective for the purpose.

"It is true that an Act of the Local Council has no validity until it is published with the consent of the Governor General, but the draft has been so framed that when the publication is made, it will take effect from the 1st April, *i.e.*, from the commencement of the new Act. And steps are being taken to apply for the Viceroy's assent as quickly as possible, so that the transition period may be of the shortest duration.

"I need hardly dwell on the necessity of the measure It is out of the question that the whole municipal machinery should be stopped, even for a day. It is impossible to stop the conservancy, the water-supply, the street lighting, and the watering and cleaning of the streets. The work must in any event go on as before, the establishments must remain at their posts and continue to work; and the present measure is intended to give them legal authority to do so.

"I now pass to the second of the two points with which the Bill deals. This relates to the appointments of Commissioners made by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Trust. And in respect of this matter I must regretfully admit my personal responsibility; for the difficulty could have been got over without legislation if I had discovered it earlier. I only discovered it a few days ago, when I came to prepare the draft Notification gazetting these appointments of Commissioners, and it was then too late to remedy the omission, except by legislation I am ready to accept whatever measure of blame attaches to this omission.

"The difficulty is this: Section 8 (*3*) of the new Act provides that the Local Government shall make rules to regulate the appointment of Commissioners by these three bodies, section 58 (*1*) limits the operation of these rules merely to the manner of convening the meetings at which they are to be chosen, and section 25 of the General Clauses Act saves all rules made under the former Act.

"Now, as the Council are aware, it was our intention to make no change in respect of these Commissioners, and in fact we did make no change beyond designating them 'appointed' instead of 'elected.' And I took it for granted that the appointments would be made under the old rules which, as I have explained, are saved by the General Clauses Act.

"But when I came to draft the Gazette Notification, I found that no rules had ever been framed under the Act of 1888. When that Act was passed, the Government decided that it was not necessary to frame rules, and they contented themselves with issuing certain instructions to the three commercial bodies for the conduct of their elections; and the elections have been conducted under those instructions ever since. I may mention that these instructions correspond very closely to the provisions of section 58 (*1*) of the new Act, to which I have already referred.

"The effect of the absence of any existing rules was that no valid appointments could be made by the three commercial bodies, until fresh rules had been made under section 8 (*3*) of the new Act.

"Had I discovered this defect sooner, it would have been open to Government, by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, to frame such rules at once, and in that case it would not have been necessary to legislate. But the defect only came to my knowledge a few days ago, when it was too late to follow this course. I very greatly regret that this should have been the case.

"We cannot delay the validating of these appointments, because until the commercial representatives are appointed, it would be certainly inexpedient and probably illegal to proceed to constitute the General Committee, and as that is the executive authority of the Municipality, it must be brought into existence with the least possible delay.

"On this point also the Advocate-General has been consulted, and he concurs both in the necessity for legislation and in the form of the measure.

"These are the objects of the Bill and the reasons why I regard it as of pressing urgency."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"After the remarks, which I have heard from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I am bound to say that the tenour of those remarks disarms criticism and puts a complexion of a different character upon the matter, because the Hon'ble Member throws

himself into the breach and takes all the blame upon himself. But apart from the personal aspect of the question I think the introduction of such an amending measure, even before the Calcutta Municipal Bill has become the law of the land, is a striking instance of the hurry with which that Bill has been rushed through at the final stages of its consideration. I am well aware of the consideration which Your Honour extended to the suggestions we were allowed to make from our places here. But when a flaw has been now found in a Bill of such magnitude and importance as the Calcutta Municipal Bill which has been considered from day to day for over a fortnight and from 11 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, I am bound to say that under such circumstances this legislation cannot be of a satisfactory character, and other flaws are bound to have crept in. I do not know how many more mistakes will appear when that Bill is put into the crucible of actual operation. I hope it will not fall to pieces like a house of cards, but all the same the fact that you are compelled at this early stage, before the Bill has become law, to introduce an amending measure shows that there were grave defects in the Bill, much graver than was anticipated, which will only be disclosed when the Bill comes into force. We are not prophets, but not even the most sagacious amongst us had the remotest idea that the anticipations we indulged in were likely to arise so soon. This is the first amending measure, and I am certain that other amending measures will be brought forward, and that they will increase in number and volume, until the Calcutta Municipal Bill of the last session of this Council is succeeded by a law which will bring back the municipal constitution of Calcutta to its old form. I have no objection to offer to this particular Bill, because I find that it is necessary to correct a flaw in the Bill which was recently passed by this Council; but the fact that this amending measure has been found necessary affords evidence of the hurry with which the Calcutta Municipal Bill has been passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I for one cannot concur in the propriety or justice of the remarks which have been made so far as this instance is concerned. The Hon'ble Member spoke of it as an instance of the way in which the Calcutta Municipal Bill was hurried through the Council in its final stage. I remember perfectly well that this particular clause came before us in Select Committee so far back as in December, 1898. It was then explained to us by the Secretary, who was our expert adviser in legal matters, that having regard to the General Clauses Act, which had then been recently passed, the safeguard which was now sought to be provided could be dispensed with. If a period of fourteen months was not long enough to discover and rectify errors of this sort, I do not know what time my hon'ble friend would consider sufficient. I do not think the deduction he draws from this instance will apply."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I do not know whether we are in order in speaking at the present stage of the Bill now before the Council. I understand that the motion is for leave to introduce a Bill and subsequently to move that the Bill be passed through all its stages at this meeting of the Council. If I am in order I desire to say a few words I had intended to speak in the second motion on the agenda in connection with this Bill, namely, on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. On a previous occasion my hon'ble friend to my right (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) was called sharply to order when he desired to discuss the Calcutta Municipal Bill when it was being introduced in Council. I think the Government is not in an enviable position in having to pass an amending Act before the original Act has come into force. But if the matter were not brought up now, and the flaw which is found to exist were not remedied at the present stage, the confusion which would ensue would be more chaotic than my imagination can picture. All the officers who might venture to go on the premises of the Municipal Office after to-day would be trespassers, and as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said, the affairs of the Municipality would be brought to a deadlock. I confess that when my attention was drawn to the article in the periodical mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, it was the first intimation I had of this omission in the law. I then gave my attention to it, and the conclusion to which I have come

is, that the officers now in the employ of the Municipality would certainly cease to exist, as such municipal officers, with the expiry of the Act which comes to its end to-day. I thought that possibly this was the one change in the whole constitution which the Government had given to the Corporation with which I was in agreement. I thought that possibly the Government intended to make a clean sweep of all the executive officers of the Municipality and to give to the new Corporation a free hand to eradicate those whom they might think to be weak spots in the administration. I was buoyed up with that hope until this morning, and it is one more matter of regret to me to find that the new Corporation would not be starting under such happy auspices as I should like to see. But as the Government have no such intention I am glad we are saved the terrible confusion which would have arisen, because the confusion would not be counterbalanced by the advantage the new Corporation would have had if they were allowed to make free choice of their officers.

"My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has made one reference which forces me to reply on what he has said. He has referred to this matter not having been touched upon by any of the lawyers in this Council who took part in the discussions on the Calcutta Municipal Bill. With regard to this I would remind the Hon'ble Member that we, the ordinary Members of the Council, are not here as the legal advisers of the Government, and I would remind the Council how I, on more than one occasion, ventured respectfully to suggest how undesirable it was that there was no Crown lawyer, no legal adviser of the Crown, in this Council. I feared then, by instinct as it were, the Council not being, as I thought, rightly constituted, in the absence of the law officer of the Crown, and I expressed my fear, that there would be necessity for fresh legislation before this Bill came into force. This was not a prophecy after the event, for His Honour will remember that I expressed this fear to him when the original Bill was before the Council, and my fear has been realised in an extraordinary way. And I may be permitted to say that I think we have been deprived of the services of a law officer of the Crown for too long a period, and I trust that in the interests of the public we will not suffer from the same disadvantage again. I think that it will be a great disadvantage if at any future time we have not that assistance which we expect from the learned Advocate-General as the law officer of the Crown.

"With reference to the point as to the assistance which the legal members in this Council may be expected to give, I would ask Your Honour and the Hon'ble Members to remember that I ventured respectfully to beg for some little time, since I had only very lately joined the Council, in order that I might be able to give such help as lay in my power by an examination of the changes which were proposed in the law, but I was not permitted to have the time which I desired. My offer was most cordially made with the desire to do what I could to assist the Council, but it was not accepted, and I was unable to give the assistance I would have been glad to give. Therefore, on my part, I would disclaim any responsibility, if any is supposed to be on Members of this Council who are not members of this Government. I came to the conclusion, after having my attention drawn to this particular matter, that it must have been in some measure intentional on the part of the Government, because in the original Bill which the Hon'ble Member in charge has since altered, this particular proviso was inserted. It dropped out, I am not aware how, for I do not find any explanation of it in the Select Committee's report. The matter as far as I was concerned was hurried on, and I was unable to make any suggestions independent of the general principles of the Bill; and in examining the subject it must be seen that the new law makes this vast difference in the constitution of the Corporation that the Chairman is exalted to the position of supreme power in the Corporation. He has united in himself the triune functions of three co ordinate bodies, and the Vice-Chairman is placed in a position now in which he cannot be of the great service he has been in the past, and in every single particular, the constitution has been changed, and changed to such a degree, that it will be indeed a straining of the law to say that under the General Clauses Act the old officers can be continued under the new Act. I quite agree that the changes made are of a kind that should make us cautious in accepting that 'a contrary intention,' such as is contemplated

in the General Clauses Act, does not appear, and I must say I agree with Sir Griffith Evans in his opinion that, if the Corporation continued working with the same officers as they had before the passing of the Act, without proper action being taken for their continuance, they would be in a very awkward position in the event of an application in a Court of Law. In spite of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I must endorse what was said by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee with regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill having been rushed through the Council in its final stages. We were kept here, day after day, in the worst period of the year, without regard to our humble protests and of the disadvantages under which we were placed, but Your Honour, with a most self-sacrificing disposition, was willing to undergo every discomfort in the most trying season of the year, in order that the Bill might be passed into law on the earliest opportunity. I failed, at the time, to see the necessity for the great urgency on account of which the Bill was pressed on, and events have only shown that there was really no real urgency. As for the necessity for the new law, one reason given was that the Corporation were incapable of meeting an emergency. But if we look at what was done at the outbreak of the plague, and the time before the Corporation was deprived of the help of some of its most active and efficient members by the resignation of twenty-eight Commissioners in a body, they will see good reason to think otherwise. Those Commissioners did good work and I missed them more than I can say in that body, and the work of the Corporation, as much as lay in the power of Commissioners to do, was well done. The places vacated by those who have resigned have been filled almost entirely by the nominees of the Government and from the class they have said they most desire. If the work before done was inefficient and unsatisfactory, in the present crisis of the plague I would have expected to see increased activity and a marked improvement, but as a matter of fact no steps are being taken to cope with the emergency. As far as the work of the Corporation is concerned, I cannot see what there was to induce the Government to hurry the Council to get this new Act passed.

"For my part I have always been most willing to give such help as I could before the event. In legislation, as I have said before, there are no rewards or punishments; there are consequences, and I do not think it wise not to readily accept any help in this Council that may be offered. I would much rather be of help before a Bill is passed than be in the position of a critic after a Bill is passed. With these observations I support the Bill."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker applied to the President to suspend the Rules of business to admit of the Bill being passed at the present sitting.

The Hon'ble the President having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council.

The Hon'ble the President said:—"As the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said nothing in regard to one matter to which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar referred, I desire on the part of the Government to explain to the Hon'ble Member that I am quite certain the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had no intention whatever of deprecating offers of assistance from legal members of the Council in the discussion of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. On the contrary he, as well as I myself, appreciate to the full the very cordial assistance and the very valuable assistance we received from those Hon'ble Members. The only object the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, as well as I myself, had in referring to the absence of the detection of this flaw was to show that it furnishes some justification to the Government that even acute, intelligent legal gentlemen who gave their cordial assistance in this matter had failed to detect the flaw which has now been remedied."

The Motion was put and agreed to and the Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr Baker also moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODROFFE said :—I desire to say a very few words on this motion, and it occurs to me that this is the proper time to make them. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill seems to me to take too much blame to himself. The matter is one which might well have escaped attention, and I am consequently unable to appreciate the observation of the Hon'ble Member who spoke of the unenviable position of the Government. The Government of Bengal like any other Government in the world, is not infallible. I am glad to hear that the opinion which I ventured to give has been corroborated by a member of my profession whose valuable advice no man rates higher than I do, and I will only venture to observe, with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in respect of the advice given by the Secretary, that the opinion I gave does not involve any criticism on the General Clauses Act. In considering the General Clauses Act, it is always necessary to remember that every one of the definitions given in that Act are subject to the qualification 'unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,' and here there is that repugnancy in the subject and context. It appears to me that the Corporation which is now constituted is different from that which existed before. If it was the intention of the Government that matters should not be brought to a deadlock, that there was to be continuity of administration under the new constitution, then certainly in the case of the majority of officers, the only manner in which that result is attainable, is by the introduction and passing of this Bill. Furthermore it is to be observed that clause 25 of the General Clauses Act only speaks of Notifications issued under a repealed enactment, and I venture to think that by that is meant not Notifications that the appointments have been made by the Municipality, but Notifications operative *per se*. If they are operative by virtue of the Notification then they are well within the meaning of the General Clauses Act. It would I think be a very great misfortune if, owing to any mistaken view of the law, there should be brought about such a state of chaos as to some Members seem a matter of but little moment, and I can only express my satisfaction that the Government has seen fit to prevent its occurrence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER also moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—

"After what has been said, especially by the learned Advocate-General, it is unnecessary for me to take up the time of the Council with any further remarks."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I shall take up only three minutes in reminding the Council of an instance very pertinent to the present matter, of how a legal flaw may remain undetected until the last moment. In the first Calcutta Municipal Act, and in the Act which superseded it, it was provided that the affairs of the town should be managed by a body called the Town Council and now called the General Committee. But it was only in September last that it was discovered that no provision existed enabling the Commissioners to fill up vacancies in that body as they occurred. By the recent resignation of 28 Commissioners the General Committee lost more than half its members and became almost paralyzed from the difficulty of obtaining a quorum. For that reason alone there was urgent necessity for amending the Municipal Act. I think this is an instance in point."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR observed that what the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham had just mentioned as a flaw in the old Calcutta Municipal Act was discovered many years ago. The resignations of the members who left the General Committee were sent in some time after the decision was arrived at to proceed with the Bill so urgently.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 7th April, 1900.

CALCUTTA ;
The 29th May, 1900.

C. E. GREY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 7th April, 1900.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, C.S.I..
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY, BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MR. H. ELWORTHY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked :—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, which have been published in the newspapers in connection with the enquiry into certain cases of bad livelihood under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?

"Is it the case that the Deputy Commissioner made over to Mr. Foster, Joint-Magistrate, several cases of bad livelihood, although the latter was not legally empowered by the Government to try these cases, and although there were two Deputy Magistrates at Jalpaiguri, who were empowered to try such cases ?

"Is it the case that, having made over these cases to the Joint-Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner applied to the Government to vest the Joint-Magistrate with power to try such cases, and although the Government refused to vest the officer with this power, the cases were kept on the file of the Joint-Magistrate, who passed orders thereon, some of the prisoners being sent to jail on failing to find security; and that subsequently, when appeals were preferred against the order of the Joint-Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner rejected the appeals, although he must have known that the orders of the Joint-Magistrate were illegal and passed without jurisdiction ?

"Is it the case that, as regards one of the prisoners who was too ill to appear in Court and was detained in *hajat*, the evidence was taken by the Joint-Magistrate, in his absence, and the order was passed against him in jail, that he appealed to the Deputy Commissioner against this order, that the appeal was rejected and the man died in jail ?

"Is it the case that the Judge called for the records in these cases, and that, subsequent thereto, the Deputy Commissioner drew up proceedings under section 124, Criminal Procedure Code, regarding the prisoners as no longer dangerous to the community, and that he released them, although only a short time ago he had rejected the appeals preferred by these prisoners.

"If these proceedings have been brought to the notice of the Government, will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, the Government has passed to mark its disapproval of such proceedings ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied :—

"The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn to this matter, and the Commissioner has been asked for a report. When this has been received and considered by the Lieutenant-Governor the questions of the Hon'ble Member will be answered."

Filling up of vacancy in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said :—

"A vacancy having occurred in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes by the elevation of Mr. Handley to the High Court, will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the recognised claims of the Provincial Judicial Service, for filling up the vacancy; and will the Government consider it proper and necessary to consult the High Court, before making the appointment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that members of the Subordinate Judicial Service are eligible for a seat in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and that they have been appointed to that Court from time to time. Their claims have not been forgotten on the present occasion, but the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to appoint a member of the Calcutta Bar who has already officiated several times in the Court."

Burning of Plague-infected clothing.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—

"Is it a fact that the clothes of persons who die of plague or other infectious diseases in Calcutta are burnt in or near the street by kerosine oil, which becomes a nuisance to passers-by and creates panic in the minds of the public, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to order to stop the practice and to make other arrangements for burning the clothes in a secluded place?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—

"The effects of persons who have died of, or been infected by, plague are burnt when of no value, and the burning is ordinarily done on the spot, or as near it as a suitable place can be found. But if the articles are to be carried away to a distance to be burnt, there is a two-fold risk: that they may spread infection on the way, and also that, as has happened in more than one instance, they may be stolen and become the centres of new outbreaks.

"The Health Officer has been instructed to make every possible effort to have such articles burnt in the least public manner possible; but if the public are to be protected from very real dangers, it is most inexpedient that such articles should be taken to any considerable distance."

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1900-1901.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved for the discussion of the Bengal Financial Statement for 1900-1901.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, said:—"Only a few words I have got to say and that is in connection with the increment which has been made in the provision for primary education. Considering the resources now available to the Government for encouraging primary education, the increased provision made in the Financial Statement is not an unfair one, and although we are thankful for it, I think the need of the country in this direction requires a far larger outlay to produce any tangible effect upon the vast illiterate agricultural population.

"Belonging as I do to a class the first and foremost duty of which consists in providing their tenants with elementary education, I feel myself a little embarrassed when I ask the Government to discharge a duty which is incumbent upon them to do. But Sir, when the physicians' case is worse than their patients, they cannot but look to a higher party for remedy. In this matter of spreading primary education as the Government is always fully alive and more interested than any of us could pretend to be, it is not at all necessary for me here to say much in its support. What I beg to lay before Your Honor is that any attempt made by the Government in the matter of affording cheap and practical education suited to the requirements of the great agricultural population will always be gratefully acknowledged not only by the poor and helpless ryots themselves, but also by the large body of zemindars who are fully aware that their prosperity is closely blended with that of their ryots.

"The means to achieve this end, it is true, it is very difficult to suggest, as neither the expense on higher education could be curtailed nor the creation of any new source of income by the imposition of any fresh direct taxes upon the people is possible under the present state of circumstances. But I think, Sir, it is possible to make perceptable progress not only in the matter of primary education of the people, but also in the matter of village sanitation by securing the active co-operation and help of the zemindars and the village people, and this could be done, in my humble opinion, by reviving in some modified form the old village panchayet system of this country."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, said:—"Your Honour,—Last year at the time of discussion of the Financial Statement I expressed a hope that the year would end favourably, and I am glad to

find that my expectation has been realised to a certain extent, though not in full. We all know how the famine is causing havoc in other parts of the Empire, so we are fortunate in that respect, though there may be scarcity in some parts of Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. Plague, Sir, I am sorry to say, has not left us as yet; so in face of its existence and of the scarcity in some parts of the Province, the budget as prepared by my hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary cannot but be considered satisfactory, and he is to be congratulated for the same. No doubt there has been an encroachment on our opening balance to meet the deficit of Rs. 1,00,800, but it is not disappointing when we find that it was done, not to meet any recurrent expenditure, but to meet extraordinary expenses on account of plague, famine and cyclone. I should take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks to Your Honour for the Circular published in the last week's Gazette regarding bifurcation of studies in high schools, which aims at commercial, industrial and practical education in Bengal, and which opens new fields for our countrymen to earn their livelihood.

"Sir, there are technical schools scattered hither and thither in some parts of Bengal, but for want of sufficient funds and encouragement, they are lying useless. The indigenous arts and industries of our country are gradually becoming extinct, and they cannot flourish, specially in this country, without State encouragement. I am fully alive to the fact that Your Honour takes a special interest in technical education, and so I beg that some grants in-aid be sanctioned for such technical schools which, after necessary enquiries, are considered to be deserving of such aid from Your Honour's Government.

"Turning towards the head Police, I am glad to notice that provision has been made to give effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission by substituting Sub-Inspectors for head constables in investigating crimes. Sir, may I be permitted to suggest one improvement in the matter of conducting prosecutions of police cases in subordinate criminal courts? At present the Sub-Inspectors are employed to conduct such prosecutions, and get special extra allowances in addition to their pay for the same. As far as my experience goes, I think these men seldom possess sufficient knowledge in criminal law, and specially in the Evidence Act, and the result is that many guilty persons escape punishment. If the local pleaders or mukhtears be appointed for the purpose, the cases will be better conducted, and at the same time there will be no additional expenditure on that account, as in that case no extra allowance need be paid to Court Sub-Inspectors.

"Then, Sir, I find the income of our Law Courts is steadily increasing. If the actual collections in 1898-99 be compared with the figure put down in the revised estimate for 1899-1900, it will be found that there was an increase of Rs. 6,59,033 in the sale of court-fees alone; so in my humble opinion some improvement in the working machinery of our Civil Courts should be made. There is one universal complaint against the present system of process-serving in the Civil Court. The parties are put to much harassment and unnecessary expense by having the summonses served through the peons, who generally do not bear a very good reputation. It would be more convenient and at the same time less expensive if summonses could be served through the Post Office, and if this system be given a trial in some districts, I am sure it will prove successful.

"Then, Sir, the question of proper adjustment of the collection charges for Public Works and Road Cesses between the Government and the local bodies was a matter of criticism long since; and though, as a matter of equity, one-half of the charges should have been borne by Provincial revenues; we are, however, thankful to Your Honour for deciding to pay one-third of the actual cost of collecting both the cesses instead of the fixed sum hitherto paid. May I be permitted to suggest that the District Boards should be instructed to set apart the savings thus effected exclusively for the purpose of water-supply in addition to their annual grant for the same? It has already been brought to Your Honour's notice how intense becomes the sufferings of the people, specially those living in the interior, on account of the scarcity of water during the hot season. We are grateful to Your Honour for the kind assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on your behalf, in reply to my question of 20th December last, that Your Honour has entire sympathy with

our desire that a pure supply of drinking water should be provided throughout the country, and we find that Rs. 10,000 was granted last year to the Bhagalpur Municipality for sinking wells, and so I am sure that the day is not very far distant when our cherished hopes will be realised and the long-felt want of the people removed.

"Then, Sir, turning towards the head 'Public Works,' I find Rs. 15,000 has been provided for building Munsifs' quarters, and if something be done every year in that direction, I am sure in the course of a few years the grievances of Munsifs in that respect will be completely removed. Sir, with Your Honour's permission I should like to bring one matter to Your Honour's notice for favourable consideration. The Honorary Magistrates are doing useful service, but very little attention is paid to their legitimate comforts. Generally, where a Bench is situated at a subdivision or any outlying place, the worst part in the whole building is set apart for the Bench Court, and even then no proper accommodation is made. Sir, formerly no Honorary Magistrate used to be vested with a higher power than a Magistrate of the third class, and none was ever allowed to sit singly, and so they used to sit together as a Bench to try petty cases only, and had not to attend more than once a month, but now-a-days the case is different. There are very few Benches where some of the members are not authorised to sit singly or vested with first class or second class powers, and so they have to attend oftener and work like Stipendiary Magistrates, and so they feel much inconvenience for want of proper accommodation. I appeal to Your Honour on their behalf in this matter.

"The question of giving increments to the ministerial officers of the Government has been a matter of discussion long since. The two Financial Secretaries to the Government admitted the necessity of increasing their pay by 12½ per cent., but unfortunately nothing can be done as yet in that direction. To-day with Your Honour's permission I should add another class of Government servants to that list—I mean the ungraded officers of the Education Department. These men have to work for years together, and sometimes even for their whole life, on the same pay, without any prospect of promotion or increment; so after a few years' service they become disheartened and disappointed, and I am afraid the education of the beginners suffers at their hands. They are generally left unnoticed whenever there occurs any vacancy in any graded appointment; men from outside are generally recruited to it, and their claims are very seldom considered; so I hope this matter will receive favourable consideration at Your Honour's hands."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"Sir, I have no desire to detain the Council with a minute or exhaustive criticism of the Financial Statement which has been laid before us. It may be conceded that the resources of the Financial Secretary are taxed to the utmost when he is called upon to find ways and means in a year of exceptional difficulty, in which we have to face the effects of the appalling catastrophe which befell Darjeeling in September last, the effect of the terrible pestilence which has now unfortunately spread through various districts of the Province and perhaps also the effects of a famine which may prove an unwelcome visitor in spite of all that human prudence and human foresight can do. That under circumstances like these, the Hon'ble Member has found it possible to present so satisfactory a statement, is a matter for congratulation; and I shall content myself with offering a few remarks upon one or two heads of the Budget which deal with subjects in which I take a special interest, I mean the heads of *Education* and *Law* and *Justice*.

"First, as regards Education, I take the liberty to invite the attention of Your Honour's Government to the fact that in recent years, there has been a steady and marked decrease in the amount annually devoted to the maintenance of Government Arts Colleges. Neglecting fractions of a thousand, the amount spent in the official year 1896-97 upon Government Arts Colleges was five lacs twenty-four thousand rupees. In 1897-98 the amount was five lacs twelve thousand, in the year following it was four lacs ninety-four thousand, and in the year which has just closed it came down to four lacs seventy-five thousand. It is instructive to examine in detail the figures for the year which

has just closed and the year which is just beginning. For the year 1899-1900 the Budget estimate was five lacs twenty-eight thousand, being six thousand in excess of the Budget estimate and forty-eight thousand in excess of the revised estimate for the preceding year. It was explained last year that this increase was intended to provide for the purchase of instruments for the astronomical observatory at the Presidency College. A reference to the present Financial Statement, however, shows that the revised estimate for the year which has just closed is less than the Budget estimate by fifty-three thousand rupees and is less than the revised estimate for the preceding year by five thousand rupees. It is manifest, therefore, that the increase in expenditure, which was contemplated last year as rendered necessary by the astronomical Observatory at the Presidency College, has not been incurred. If the Observatory has not yet been fitted up, it would be important to know why no provision has been made for it in the present Budget. If it has already been equipped, this could only have been done by substantial reduction elsewhere, and I have grave doubts if this could have been possible without a corresponding reduction in efficiency. Again if we take the estimate for the official year which has just begun, we find that the amount set apart for the maintenance of Government Arts Colleges, is five lacs thirty thousand, which exceeds by two thousand, the estimated amount for the preceding year; but as the figure for the present year includes a sum of forty-six thousand rupees for the maintenance of the Eden Hindu, and the Elliott Madrassa Hostels which in previous years was included under a separate heading called 'Miscellaneous,' it is clear that the estimated amount for the present year is less than the estimated amount for the preceding year by fully Rs. 44,000. It is explained that a reduction of Rs. 28,000 will be made under the heading of 'Salaries and Supplies' of Arts Colleges. It is not explained, however, in what manner the further reduction of Rs. 16,000 will operate. But if this steady decrease in the amount annually spent for the maintenance of Government Arts Colleges is somewhat startling, it is a matter for surprise that the income derivable from fees in those Colleges, has, during these very years, steadily increased. In 1896-97 the increase from fees was Rs. 1,67,000, in 1897-98 the amount was Rs. 1,78,000, in the year following, it was Rs. 1,88,000, while the year which has just closed shows an income of Rs. 2,13,000, and if the estimate for the year which has just begun can be relied upon, it is expected that the figure will be fully maintained.

"I hope I have made it abundantly clear to you by an examination of the figures for the last five years that the income derivable from fees in Government Arts Colleges has steadily increased, while the amount spent for their maintenance has been steadily diminished. I should grievously fail in my duty if I had any desire to conceal the fact that this circumstance has been the source of the deepest regret to me as also to every educated Indian who has learnt to value and appreciate the advantages of high education. I am no prophet, but I can almost anticipate the answer of my hon'ble friend the Education Secretary. It will be pointed out that the Government has been steadily encouraging primary and secondary education and that the people have in a great measure, taken the cause of high education, as they ought to do, in their own hands. As to the first point, I may say at once that I yield to none in my appreciation of the duty of the Government to educate the masses, but I cannot overlook that it is equally the duty of the Government to offer all possible facilities for the high education of such portions of the community as may be qualified to receive its advantages. The position which I venture to take up is, I need hardly point out, amply sustained by the great Education Despatch of 1854. As regards the second point, I have heard a great deal in recent years about the establishment of Colleges throughout the country, by private munificence and under private management. I rejoice to think that those institutions have unquestionably popularised high education throughout these provinces, and I yield to none in my admiration for the wealthy and educated gentlemen who have taken part in this great movement. Their enterprise and self-sacrifice have been justly extolled both by Government and by the public, but no amount of rhetoric will blind me to the fact that their resources are necessarily limited. The foremost amongst the aristocracy of these provinces have held aloof from this movement, and I am not aware of a single

private institution whose permanence is assured or which can boast of an endowment in any way comparable to what the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge can show. It would be idle, indeed it would be unfair, to compare our private institutions, either from the point of view of their efficiency or of their stability, with an institution which the Government, if it chooses, may easily maintain. Indeed in order that these institutions might be supplied with a thoroughly efficient staff, we must have at least one model College, where education is imparted at the highest possible standard by the best available men. I cannot admit that the time has come when the Government can safely weaken the cause of high education, and I have, therefore, noticed with the deepest concern this policy of retrenchment; retrenchment necessarily implies the employment of inferior agency or of competent persons upon inadequate salary; in either event, the result must be unsatisfactory. I speak so strongly upon the subject because I feel strongly upon it. In education if nowhere else, we must avail ourselves of the services of the very best men. My views may be called unpatriotic, they may even be condemned as heretical, but I make no secret whatever that if I had to appoint a Professor in any of our Colleges, I would without hesitation take the ablest man, be he Native or European, and give him an adequate remuneration. But if you make your other departments more attractive than the Education Department, if you hold out better prospects in the Judicial and Executive branches of your service, you cannot expect to have the best talent in the Education Department. I trust, therefore, that the time has come when this policy of retrenchment will be carried no further—I am not asking for a reversal of the policy and that there will be at least one College in the province which will be maintained at the highest attainable standard without any attempt made to cripple it by reductions under the head of 'Salaries and Supplies.'

"But, Sir, if I have ventured to criticise without reserve this policy of retrenchment in the matter of high education, I must discharge another duty of a more pleasing character; it would be ingratitude on my part not to thank Your Honour for the establishment of post-graduate scholarships for the encouragement of original research by the graduates of my University. It is a source of gratification to me that the University had, at my instance, taken steps in a similar direction when it made the Studentship founded by the munificence of Mr. Premchand Raychand of Bombay, tenable only upon condition of continued devotion to original research. The success of the scheme then adopted by the Senate has been now assured by the establishment of the scholarships to which I have just referred, and I trust the time is not far distant when, with an increasing number of workers in the field of original research, similar scholarships will be endowed by my wealthy countrymen in the manner so clearly indicated by the Government of Bengal.

"I have detained you too long with a discussion of matters educational and my intended observations upon the head of 'Law and Justice' must be necessarily brief. Indeed I shall confine myself to one point, reserving for another occasion the question of the salary of Judicial Officers and their house accommodation. The only point I wish to deal with relates to what is described as the Pleadership Examination. I find that the receipts for this examination are very much in excess of the charges incurred. If you take the Budget estimate for the present year you find that the receipts expected are Rs. 53,000 and the charges only Rs. 16,000, If you take the actuals for the three preceding years you will find that the net profit to Government from this item alone has been Rs. 82,000. I confess that I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that it is dignified for the Government of Bengal to make a profit out of these examinations. The candidates who appear at these examinations come mostly from the middle classes of the community, and many of them are poor; the fees charged are, as appears from the figures I have just quoted, needlessly and perhaps often oppressively high; a reduction seems to be possible, and I trust the matter will receive the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"A Financial Statement which has been prepared by able and experienced experts is one which ought and does command our respect. The Budget estimate for 1900-1901 which starts

with an opening balance of 35 lakhs and which shows receipts to the amount of Rs. 4,70,00,000, and an expenditure of 'Rs. 4,80,00,000, leaving a closing balance of about 25 lakhs, no doubt is a very satisfactory statement. It shows a statement which is both satisfactory and popular. The Government has not to struggle to find funds to meet the cost of the administration; there is no necessity for the imposition of any new tax; no attempt has been made to curtail any expenses which are considered necessary for the good administration of the province; and in this respect the Government has to be congratulated on its financial position. On an occasion like this when there is an invitation to discuss the Budget estimate, I would fail in my duty if I did not take advantage of the opportunity to make suggestions which I think it necessary to make and which ought to be considered by the Government and which might eventually lead the Government to prepare revised estimates.

"First, then, with regard to Stamps, I find the revenue from this source estimated to amount to Rs. 46,75,000, three-fourths of which goes to the Provincial Revenues as receipts from non-judicial stamps. The new Stamp Act of 1899 has come into operation from July last. Under this Act stamps on leases are ten times higher than what they were under the Act previously in force. The stamp for a lease by which a rent of Rs. 100 is reserved used to be Re. 1, but now stamp-fee of Rs. 10 has to be paid, an increase of tenfold; therefore I venture to think that the revenue under the head of 'Stamps' has been under-estimated.

"With regard to the revenue derivable from Excise I find that 140 lakhs have been estimated from the sale of liquor, of which one-half is the Provincial share. An increase in the revenue is anticipated, and from an explanatory note I find that the increase is said to be due 'to better settlement.' If the principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption is to be considered the correct principle to be followed in raising revenue from the sale of intoxicating drugs and alcohol, I respectfully submit that that principle has not been followed. In the last Resolution of the Government in respect of the Excise Administration for 1898 exact figures have been given, and from them you will find a consumption of 530,000 gallons in 1898-99 as compared with 442,000 gallons in 1897-98, and showing an increase of about 20 per cent. in the consumption. This is certainly to be deprecated. The Government does not desire a larger consumption of liquor, not only from a moral point of view, but for other considerations as well; therefore you should make as much revenue as is practicable by as little consumption of alcohol as is possible. The explanatory remark that the increase is due to better settlement is an inducement to the officers who have to administer the law in the mufassal districts, to increase the revenue. I therefore cannot approve of that remark, nor do I think any increase of revenue ought to be taken into account under this head.

"Then under the head of 'Provincial Rates,' up to this time a certain sum was paid from Provincial Revenues towards the cost of collection of both the Road and Public Works Cesses. We feel thankful to the Government for having now decided to pay in future one-third of the actual cost of collection; we feel thankful, but we are not satisfied, for there is no reason why it should not be one-half instead of one-third. The matter was taken into consideration by the Members of the Board of Revenue, but they did not go far enough. Half and half would have given satisfaction; still we are thankful to the Government for what has been done. With regard to this also I think the statement in the Budget that an increase in Cess is expected in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur on the completion of re-valutions in those districts is objectionable, for it will operate as an inducement to the officers to increase the assessments. They will consider themselves bound to give effect to that expectation: they will look upon it as a sort of order.

"Then with regard to the Income-tax there is an explanatory note that there is a progressive increase in these receipts, and therefore an increased amount is taken into consideration, and the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in charge will consider themselves bound to show such progressive increase. I submit that the existing revenue ought to have been taken into account, and an increase ought not to be shown in the estimates.

"I have a few remarks to make with regard to Jails. The receipts from Jail manufactures are shown as amounting to Rs. 10,23,000 and the cost of raw materials as Rs. 7,55,000, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,58,000; or in other words the value of the prisoners' labour and skill amounts to Rs. 2,58,000. If this revenue is obtained from the labour of the prisoners I think a little more money may be given for their diet. Fish in Bengal is a sort of staple food; and as I have the honour of being a visitor of the Jail in my district, I take considerable interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and I think the food given to the prisoners is not sufficient. I do not complain of the quantity of rice and dâl being insufficient, but a little fish ought to be given, and this might conveniently be given out of the profits derived by the Government from the labour of the prisoners, which this year amounts to Rs 2,58,000.

"On the subject of Education my hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has made certain observations which we all value. Retrenchment in regard to high education we cannot agree to. For primary and secondary education as much money as can be allotted should certainly be given. I do not consider it necessary to repeat the observations which have already been made, and therefore I shall say no more on this point.

"Under the head of 'Law and Justice' sufficient details are not given with regard to the charges on account of the Civil and Sessions Courts, and we are therefore placed at a disadvantage. I think a little more money ought to be allotted for strengthening the ministerial establishment of the Munsifs, especially when they are attached to mufassal *chowkies*. In a mufassal *chowky* ordinarily there are not less than some 3,000 original suits and as many execution of decree, cases. It is not possible for the few officers now in the establishment to work off all these 6,000 cases in a year. These officers work in the morning until 9 o'clock; then they take a hasty meal and attend Court and return from Court in the evening, and they work again from evening until 9 or 10 at night. They are interdicted from carrying records to their homes, but I fear the rule is violated, and they are obliged to take papers home to assist them in writing out the processes. In some cases the muharrirs of pleaders are called upon to write out papers, and they do it to expedite business. But notwithstanding this the ministerial officers work very hard, and their case ought to be taken into consideration. The addition of one muharrir to each *chowky* would be sufficient for the present.

"Under the head of 'Civil Works' there is a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the residences of Munsifs. This matter has been referred to by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur, who thinks the allotment sufficient. But I am not satisfied with it. If for the improvement of the General Hospital and to make good the damages which occurred from what is known as the Darjeeling disaster four lakhs can be afforded, I think a little more money might be given for the residences of Munsifs, who have in many instances to live in common huts. Those who have been to the places inhabited by some Munsifs know what hardships they have to endure. In a few places habitable houses are procurable, but in most places no houses can be got. I submit that more money, say Rs. 50,000, should be allotted for building habitations for Munsifs wherever they are most needed.

"Lastly, with regard to Provincial Navigation Works—the works in connection with the Nadia rivers, which include three rivers, one of which is the Bhagirathi.

"The other day I had the honour of asking a question regarding the improvement of the entrance to the Bhagirathi: the answer given to me on that occasion was a hopeful one, and I expected that some provision would be made this year for the improvement of the entrance to this river and for making the channel navigable throughout the year. In the answer the deterioration of the Nadia rivers was admitted; also that the Government was fully aware of the deterioration of these rivers, and that it had been attracting the attention of the Government for years. I was also given to understand that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of keeping the Bhagirathi navigable throughout the year, and it was also recognised by the Government that on sanitary grounds it was desirable to have as large a discharge as possible in these rivers during the dry months. A statement was also laid on the table showing the revenue derived from the tolls on these rivers for the last ten years,

and the expenditure incurred upon them during the same period. The statement showed that during the last four years the expenditure exceeded the receipts, but taking the ten years' revenue and expenditure there was a surplus of about three lakhs. I expected, after having received that answer on behalf of the Government, that some provision would be made for improving the entrance to the Bhagirathi river and for improving its channel. Your Honour has seen this river from its entrance to the place where it is called the Hooghly, a distance of over a hundred miles. There are villages on both banks of the river the inhabitants of which use the water for drinking and domestic purposes. I do not wish to introduce sentimental considerations and the sacred aspect of the case in this discussion: that might be looked upon as the purely religious aspect of the matter. But purely on administrative grounds I lay the case before Your Honour. For over a length of four miles from the entrance there are only three inches of water. Large shoals have come into existence within the last four years. The very fact of a diminution of revenue shows that the channel has become less and less navigable. It might be said that the revenue has been affected by the railways; but I venture to submit that the traffic has not been taken away by the railways to such an extent as to materially decrease the revenue. But, apart from the merely commercial view of the matter, I appeal to Your Honour's Government from a purely administrative point of view. The Government has always shown considerable anxiety in securing good drinking-water for village populations and to improve the sanitation of villages. From the way in which the Bhagirathi is silting up, I think it will silt up to a very large extent within the next few years. There will be no continuous stream; no depth of water for a hundred miles together; already aquatic plants are springing up in the bed of the river; the soil will become marshy and become a nursery for malarial diseases and pestilences of some sort or other. The health of the people will become affected; they will not have any drinking water, and the port of Calcutta itself will be affected. If there be no proper discharge in the Bhagirathi in the dry season the port of Calcutta must become seriously affected: it cannot remain as it is. It was only the other day that the water-works of Berhampore were opened, but they will soon be of no utility. Owing to want of sufficient quantity of water brought about by the deterioration of the river, the suction-pipe had to be extended. There was a sufficient supply this year, but in a few years there will not be any supply at all if the present state of things goes on. There being a diminution in the volume as well as the velocity of the stream, the shoals become greater and greater, and in a short time a much larger amount of silt must accumulate, and when the pestilence appears the Government will have to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to deal with it. Is it not therefore desirable that this state of things, which is sure to occur very shortly, should be prevented? Is it not preventible? I submit it is. It is a practical problem. Your Honour's Government stated the other day by the mouth of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley that a large dredger was expected by the Port Commissioners, and that that dredger might be used to clear the silt which has accumulated, no doubt at a heavy cost. Suppose even a lakh has to be spent for working the dredger for three months—September, October and November—when the river commences to fall after the rainy season. Is not that desirable? Is it not necessary that the Government should spend that amount and take proper measures to prevent the occurrence of such a disaster. If the river becomes navigable throughout the year and the improvement be effected from a commercial point of view, the revenue will increase proportionately. But independently of that consideration I submit that, having regard to the sanitation of the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan and Hooghly, and the providing of a sufficient supply of good drinking water, there is absolute necessity to take effective measures, after such consultation with the expert advisers of the Government as may be necessary to prevent the silting up of the channel There has been a suggestion recently made by an Engineer to cut out a new channel. I am not an expert and do not pretend to form any opinion on such matters, but I would respectfully suggest the use of the dredger in the first instance. I fully appreciate the force of the observation which has been made that the changes which are taking place in the deltaic tracts will soon result in the silting up of the channel, if not in ten years, in twenty, thirty or fifty

years, or it may be in a century. Men must die some day, but is that any reason why medicine should not be taken when the necessity arises? I earnestly submit that the Government should take such measures as they might think proper in order to prevent as far as practicable the silting up of this channel."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sure the attention of Hon'ble Members has been called to a remarkable article which appeared in the *Pioneer* in the course of this week. The writer has evidently been impressed by the unique demonstrations of loyalty which the Boer War has elicited among all classes of the community in all parts of India, and impressed by these demonstrations, he formulates the policy, born of Imperialistic ideas, which ought to guide the Government of India in its relations with the people of this country. The writer says with great force and truth that the difficulties of Indian administration can only be minimized by conciliating the people and conciliating public opinion in regard to its various administrative measures. The invitation of the Government of this Province to discuss the Budget from a popular point of view is an open attempt to focus the expression of public opinion on the various items in the Budget, with a view to action in the future. No doubt the Budget which is laid before us has already been settled by the Government of India, and anything we might say is not likely to lead to any modification, for it was in that view I suggested on a former occasion that the Budget should be laid before this Council before it was submitted to the Government of India. But there were difficulties in the way, and the suggestion was not accepted. All the same, I am not prepared to admit that our discussions are purely of an academic character. Our suggestions might prove of use in framing future Budgets, and whatever we may say may fructify for good in regard to the future.

"We have before us in this Budget the accounts of three years. We have the actuals of 1898-99, the revised estimates of 1899-1900, and we have the budget estimates of 1900-1901. With regard to the first of these the cash balance is less by two lakhs, and this was due to shorter collections under the head of Land Revenue and larger expenditure on Public Works. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department will tell us what was the amount of short collections of Land Revenue, and that he will also give us some explanation as to the details of the expenditure on Public Works. With regard to the revised estimates for 1899-1900, the financial position shows a betterment by 19 lakhs of rupees. This is due partly to increase of revenue and partly to reduction of expenditure. The two most noticeable heads of increase are Excise and Stamps. My hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen has referred to these important questions. We have been furnished with an explanation under the head of Excise. While the Executive Government view with satisfaction any increase in the Excise Revenue, all public men in India view with suspicion any great expansion of Revenue from Excise. My hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary says that the growth of the Excise Revenue is due to the growing prosperity of the people; that has been the invariable answer which has been given by Chancellors of the Exchequer in all parts of the world to account for the expansion of the Excise Revenue. Well, Sir, we are told there is a growth of prosperity among the people. I am one of the people; I live among the people; I rejoice in their joys; I sympathise with their sorrows. The middle-class man is truly in a bad way with the prevalence of plague and malaria. What with his fixed income, the rise in the cost of provisions and labour, he is hardly far removed from bankruptcy, and if he has a number of daughters to get married, then only the intervention of the Divine Providence can save him from irretrievable ruin. I do not see any trace of prosperity. I do not wish to enter into the larger consideration whether under British rule there has been an accession or a diminution of prosperity among the people. That is not relevant to the issues before us. All the same, I say most distinctly—and I am sure my hon'ble friends of the middle classes who are here, as well as those of the nobility who are present, will agree with me—that there are no traces of prosperity among the middle classes who constitute the backbone of the community. If we are not prepared to accept the view of my hon'ble friend, his figures disclose a mournful situation. There has been an increase

in the consumption of liquor, but no increase in the prosperity of the people. I do not know what the answer of the Hon'ble Member will be to the disclosures which have been made by the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. Possibly he will say that there has been an increase in the population, but surely there cannot have been such an increase of population in one year as to justify an increased consumption to the extent of one-third? There has been a sensible increase in the revenue from distilleries and outstills. The figures in page 13 show an increase of 13 lakhs of rupees from the revenue under this head. I hope the Hon'ble Member will be able to give us the assurance that there has been no increase in the number of distilleries and outstills. And I venture to suggest whether it will not be desirable to open a new column to show the number of outstills licensed from year to year and the fees derived from them.

"The next point to which I desire to call attention is with reference to the receipt side of the revised estimates of 1899-1900, namely, the fees realised from the sale of Stamps. My hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen has already referred to this matter. There has been a large increase; what does that mean? It means an increase of litigation. Litigation may enrich the Government, but it impoverishes the people. I cannot think of any section or class of the people whom litigation can benefit, save that distinguished profession which is so largely represented in this Council,—all the same, litigation is morally and financially disastrous to the people of these Provinces. It is one of those things which we have learned from English influences. It is repugnant to our own instincts. Arbitration was the ancient mode of settling disputes. It is as old as the hills and is graven deep on the instincts of the people. I was surprised at the omission of my hon'ble friend, the Raja of Tahirpur, to refer to this important matter. I thought he was an enthusiast in this matter, and I wish he would bring to bear on this subject the zeal which he so conspicuously displays in connection with his pet scheme of the Rajkumar College. This matter was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee in the recent debates in the Imperial Legislative Council. He said it would be the duty of Government to foster a system of settlement of disputes, the effect of which would be to put an end to litigation and to create Arbitration Courts. My friend, Mr. N. K. Bose, when he was Magistrate of Noakhali, started Arbitration Courts with admirable results; they were the subjects of praise from the Government. There was a talk the other day of establishing a Sub-Divisional Court in Barrackpore, where I live. I discussed the matter with the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton and set my face strenuously against it. It would benefit no one but the pleaders; the people should be left to their own unaided instincts to settle their disputes with the help of the leading members of their community. It would be a good thing if, before laying down the reins of your great office, Your Honour did some thing to establish these Arbitration Courts which would enable the poorer sections of the community to avoid resorting to expensive and harassing litigation, and to settle their disputes among themselves.

"There is one other matter with regard to the revised estimates of 1899-1900 to which I wish to refer,—I mean Jail manufactures, which show a steady tendency to increase. I hope those manufactures do not stand in competition with private enterprise. And I join my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen in his appeal for a little fish to be given to the prisoners. My own conviction is—I hope I may be wrong—that the prisoners do not get all that is paid for; that they get only a percentage of it, and that being so, it would be well to give them a little fish in addition to the prescribed dietary which they do not fully receive. European prisoners get their meat; why should not Bengalis get their fish? It is a staple article of food in these Provinces, and the deprivation of it is much felt.

"Coming to the Budget estimates of 1900-1901, I desire to refer to the increase in the land revenue of 4½ lakhs mentioned in page 12. I want to ask whether the increase is due to the over-assessment of land? We in Bengal enjoy the inestimable blessing of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, and I hope that the Government of India in its wisdom may see its way to extend the benefits of the permanent settlement in a modified form to other Provinces. I ask whether the increase of land revenue to the extent of 4½

lakhs represents the result of re-assessments and over-assessments which have been made?

"Then under the head of Assessed Taxes my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen has already made certain suggestions. I desire to call attention to the item of penalties. The actuals for 1898-99 were Rs. 22,836; and in the revised estimates of 1899-1900 and the Budget estimates of 1900-1901 it is increased to Rs. 25,000. When the estimates for penalties are increased there is always a desire on the part of the departments concerned to work up to them by inflicting heavier fines. Too exorbitant penalties should not be inflicted in cases of this sort: there ought to be no incentive to do so. Then with regard to the collection of the Income-Tax, a considerable increase has been estimated for. Have you any data for raising the receipts so high notwithstanding the present state of the country?

"Then I come to interest on loans to municipal and other bodies. That shows an increase from Rs. 1,42,000 to Rs. 1,75,000. Have you provided for the grant of larger loans to Municipalities and District Boards? I hope the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary will be able to give me an answer in the affirmative. I ventured to suggest on a former occasion that steps should be taken to provide the riparian municipalities with effective drainage It will not be in the power of these Municipalities to take steps in that direction without considerable assistance from the Government, and if my hon'ble friend will give the assurance that larger loans are to be given to local bodies, and among others to the riparian municipalities as I have suggested, I shall be satisfied.

"Then I turn to the receipts from the Midnapore Canal, where there is a falling off in the estimate from Rs. 2,33,000, the actuals for 1898-99, to Rs. 2,02,000, the Budget estimate for this year, but there is no explanation given. In the case of the Orissa Coast Canal we have the same thing; there is a falling off from Rs. 75,000, the actuals of 1898-99, to Rs. 50,000, the Budget estimate for this year, a falling off of several thousands.

"Now I come to the expenditure side of the Budget. Land Revenue is the first item to which I shall refer. Under the head of 'Charges of District Administration' the explanation as to the increase is that it is for larger provision under 'Salaries and Establishments' which are specified. That will explain the increase in the year 1900-1901, namely, from Rs. 30,49,000, the actuals of 1898-99, and Rs. 30,27,000, the Budget estimate of 1899-1900, to Rs. 31,68,000 in 1900-1901; but it will not explain the increase from Rs. 31,00,000, the revised estimate for 1899-1900, to Rs. 31,68,000, the Budget estimate for 1900-1901, and I solicit an explanation. Then under the head of 'Management of Government Estates' we have an increase of expenditure from Rs. 4,70,000 to Rs. 5,00,000, but there is no explanation given. Under the head of 'Land Records and Agriculture' the revised estimate of 1899-1900 is Rs. 83,000 and the Budget estimate of 1900-1901 is Rs. 93,000. The explanation is that there were savings under salaries in 1898-99. That would explain the figure Rs. 83,000, but it will not explain the increase to Rs. 93,000.

"Then I come to Stamps. There is increase from Rs. 78,000, the actuals for 1898-99, to Rs. 83,000, the revised estimate of 1899-1900, and to Rs. 86,000, the Budget estimate for 1900-1901, and it is explained that the increase is partly for increments in the salary of the Superintendent. Under the head of 'Charges for the sale of general stamps,' it is stated that there has been a shrinkage in the sale of general stamps, but yet the charges have increased. This requires explanation.

"Under the head of Customs, the Collector's establishment has increased, the Appraising establishment has increased, the Preventive establishment has increased. In fact the whole of the Collector's establishments show an increase, and the same observation applies to salaries under the head of Forests. Whenever there is an increase in salaries, I submit careful explanations are necessary; but unfortunately in most cases explanations are not given.

"Then coming to General Administration, there is an increase under the head of Civil Secretariats, and the explanation is that it is an increase in the grant for Contingencies, but there is no further explanation given.

"Then I come to Law and Justice. I shall not take up the time of the Council with many remarks on this head, because a great deal has already been said with regard to this part of the Budget. As for the grant of Rs. 15,000 for

the residences of Munsifs, I should like to know whether any houses have been erected during the year which has just expired. On previous occasions Budget estimates were framed under this head, but they were not given effect to. Under the head of Jails, the charge for superintendence has increased. Then again no explanation is given with regard to the increased estimate for contingent charges under this head, which has risen from Rs. 36,000, the actuals for 1898-99, to Rs. 41,000, the revised estimate of 1899-1900, and to Rs. 42,000, the Budget estimate for 1900-1901. I desire to remark that contingencies cover a multitude of sins; it is therefore necessary to give details, and it is dangerous to budget a large sum under a vague and indefinite head like this. It used to be done in the Calcutta Corporation when I was a member of that body, but the Commissioners would insist upon details. I think it is a matter which calls for reform.

"Under Police you have under the head of District Executive Force this explanation—'Provision made for the gradual substitution of Sub-Inspectors for Head Constables in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission' I desire to ask a question or two in connection with this matter The Police Commission made their recommendations, and suggested the improvement of the status and emoluments of Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors. Sir Charles Elliott's Government did not accept the whole of these recommendations, although the Commission was an exceptionally strong one, and was presided over by a very experienced officer, Mr. Beames. After a most exhaustive enquiry they made certain recommendations the effect of which would have been to improve the status of Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors. Sir Charles Elliott modified those proposals very considerably; he would on no account consent to improve the status of the Inspectors which he thought sufficiently good. I ask, Sir, whether in the exercise of your discretion Your Honour's Government are prepared to accept the recommendations of the Police Commission so far as the pay and position of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are concerned. Public opinion would strongly support Your Honour's Government if you accepted the recommendations of the Police Commission. If you want to improve the efficiency of the police it is not necessary to improve the position of the constable. If you increase the pay of the constable by one rupee, he will make a proportionate addition to the fee which he formerly used to extort But the improvement of the pay and position of Inspectors is necessary. Unless honest and competent men are appointed Inspectors the status of the police will remain as it is. Look at the dakaities which so frequently occur in the 24-Parganas. Three dakaities recently took place in Barrackpore in the houses of the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Surgeon, and another medical man Dakaits seem to favour Doctors. None of these dakaits have been caught, but if there was a police worth the name things of this kind could not occur. You have no proper agency for the detection of crime, and unless you improve the position of your expert agency, viz., the Inspectors, there will be no improvement. I therefore make an earnest appeal to Your Honour to carry out the recommendations of the Police Commission in this matter.

"Now I come to the question of Education. My hon'ble friend Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has referred at some length to this subject, and I will not repeat what he has said. The allotment for grants-in-aid has been increased owing to a suggestion which was made on the last occasion. I quite agree with my hon'ble friend that the time has not yet come when the Government can withdraw with safety from the field of higher education. Private colleges are still in an infant state. I speak with a full sense of my responsibility as the proprietor of a great private college, and I do not think the Government can, consistently with the public interests, withdraw from its support to high education or impair the efficiency of the Presidency College. That College ought to be preserved as a model college, and it is so in many respects. It is strong in the department of science, and its efficiency ought to be maintained.

"Having made these observations on the general question of Education, I now desire to raise a note of dissent with regard to the proposed scheme of the bifurcation of studies which has been recommended in a recently published Resolution of the Government. I am in strong sympathy with the desire of the Government to solve the problem of all problems, viz., the bread-problem.

Here are our graduates who are glad to take up any work for the small pittance of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month. The object of this Resolution is to put bread into their mouths, and from that point of view I am strongly in sympathy with the proposal of the Government, but my fears lie in another direction, for the effect might be to impair the interest of high education. A scheme such as this was formulated some years ago and was laid before the Syndicate of the University, but after mature consideration it was abandoned. Your Honour has practically revived that scheme. The only apprehension I have, as I have said before, is that it may have the effect of injuring the interests of high education which I am certain Your Honour's Government is anxious to promote. The position of the Government and of the educated community in this country is this—we want high education, but we also want technical education: the one should not trench upon the other; each should minister to the wants of the other, and they should co-operate each to promote the interest of the other. That I take to be the attitude of the Government and of enlightened public opinion with regard to public education. It is because I am apprehensive that the proposed system of bifurcation of studies may have the effect of injuriously affecting the interests of high education that I now refer to the matter. I hope that my anticipations may not be realised. I have a suggestion to make in this connection, and I hope my hon'ble friend, the Secretary in the Educational Department, will accept it. I would strongly suggest that shorthand ought to be included in the B Course. We know how dreadfully we are reported in this Council; those who make speeches have to pay a penalty for making them. During the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill we sat for fifteen days; I should gladly have sat for another fifteen days, if the duty of correcting the proofs had been withdrawn from me. It is a matter of the first importance that we should be provided with an efficient body of shorthand writers. In Madras and in Bombay you have most efficient shorthand writers. But in Calcutta we suffer from this want. I appeal to my hon'ble friend to consider this suggestion. In this connection I cannot but deplore the curtailment of the prospects of employment for our countrymen in the higher branches of the Engineering Department. Roorkee is closed against us; the Sibpur Engineering College passes two Indian apprentice engineers in three years. It does not even supply a single recruit every year, and now a ruling has just been issued by the Secretary of State the effect of which is to limit the supply from Cooper's Hill to two Indians, no matter how many might qualify. The Government of Bengal may do its best; but when the avenues to distinction are closed, you will not be able to attract the best men in the country to the technical studies. When the Medical College was started, what was done? The Indian who first dissected a dead body was made a hero. His portrait adorns the theatre of the Medical College. You do not present to us these opportunities of distinction, and therefore you cannot expect our best men to join the technical schools. It is not in human nature to do so. I have made these remarks in the hope that you may do something in that direction—that the higher appointments in the Engineering Department may still be open to us.

"There are one or two other matters to which I shall call attention in a hurried manner. First as to Stationery and Printing. The expenditure on account of Government presses is steadily increasing, and then as to printing at private presses, are tenders called for before any work is given out? It is a matter of the first importance that tenders should be called for, and that the public should have an opportunity of competing and submitting tenders. Then as to 'Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges,' there is a sort of logical contradiction in providing for charges which are unforeseen. How can you provide for charges which you cannot and do not foresee? What is the basis on which this provision is made? One word more as to Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department. The establishment charges under this head have largely increased, but there is no explanation for the increase.

"These are all the remarks I have to make on the Budget, and in conclusion I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department on the prosperity budget which he has presented to the Council, and which embodies a policy of sympathy and friendliness towards the people of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon said:—"I have a few remarks to make in answer to the observations which have been made by Hon'ble Members in connection with the departments of the Secretariat which are under my control, and I shall give as far as in me lies the information which has been sought by the questions which have been asked. These departments fall under four heads of the Budget, namely, Registration, Law and Justice, Police, and Jails. I first propose to deal with the requisitions for information on particular points, especially with regard to some which do not explain themselves and with regard to which some more detailed information seems necessary. First, then as to Registration. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee observed that no explanation has been given of an increase of Rs. 40,000 in the revised estimate of 1899-1900 and in the budget estimate of the current year. The answer is a very simple one, and it is that the increase represents the probable ordinary development of registration which is gradually being better appreciated and more largely used year by year. The increase of Rs. 40,000 in an estimate of Rs. 14,40,000 represents only 2·7 per cent.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur has referred to the question of ministerial establishments, and both he and another Hon'ble Member expressed the hope that the estimate would be increased and the pay of ministerial officers be raised. This, as Your Honour is aware, and as many Hon'ble Members are aware, is a very old question, and it has been referred to from time to time in this Council. The Lieutenant-Governor has admitted that it is a serious question, and that nothing but a want of funds has prevented its being taken up hitherto; there is no doubt that before many years are passed it will have to be faced, and some concessions made, not only in the direction of increased establishments, but also in the direction of higher pay, regard being had to the increased cost of living and the general advance in the standard of comfort.

"The next suggestion which has been made is that Civil Court processes should be served through the post. This is not the first time that this suggestion has been made In the time of Sir Charles Elliott the High Court was approached on the question of the service of civil processes through the post office, but they were unable to accept that suggestion. The Court stated several weighty reasons why effect could not be given to the proposal, and amongst them they pointed out that in the case of the service of processes by post it would be most difficult for a dâk peon to discover the whereabouts of the addressee; whereas under the present system the parties or their agents give effectual assistance to the court peons in serving process, but that assistance would be wanting if the service is to be made by the ordinary dâk peon. For the present, therefore, this matter has been finally settled, and there is little prospect of its being brought forward again.

"More than one Hon'ble Member referred to the question of the accommodation provided for the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. It is universally admitted that gentlemen who give their time and labour to the service of the State deserve every reasonable consideration in the matter of accommodation. But either the experience of the Members who referred to the subject has been unfortunate, or mine has been exceptionally fortunate. I have not found that Benches of Honorary Magistrates have been thrust away into the worst rooms of an office building. On the contrary, I have found, in that part of the Province with which I have been chiefly connected, that the Magistrate of the district himself usually puts his Court at the disposal of the Bench. At any rate the Hon'ble Member who has made the complaint may rest assured that the matter will receive every consideration at the hands of the Government.

"On the subject of Arbitration Courts, it had been my intention to speak, but the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, who has taken considerable interest in the matter and is fully conversant with the subject, has undertaken to reply to the remarks which have been made about them.

"Attention has also been drawn to the question of Jail manufactures, and the hope was expressed that they do not enter into competition with private enterprise. The standing orders of the Government of India are very clear and decided in this matter, and as far as possible manufactures in Jails are in no way allowed to compete with private trade; three-fourths of articles manufactured in Jails are in fact made for the purposes of the Government and are intended to supply the wants of some of its spending departments. Tents,

blankets and articles of clothing for the military, chaukidars and police form a large proportion of Jail manufactures. And so far from the sum which has been set down as profits from Jail labour being net receipts, I am able to state that taking the value of each convict's labour in the year and the amount of expenditure incurred in feeding, housing and watching him, the Government steadily loses Rs. 12-5 upon every convict during the year. The costs of manufacture are also very large, and when you add to that all other charges and costs, the profits dwindle to a very small sum.

"The question of prisoners' diet has also been referred to with much pathos by one or two of the speakers. This question has long engaged the attention of the Jail authorities, and many years ago it was settled what should be the proper diet of prisoners, a rate and standard which have stood the test of long experience. Moreover, it is well known that as a rule prisoners, far from losing weight in Jail, actually increase in weight. No doubt during the first month or two incarceration has very often a bad effect, but in the case of long-term prisoners their weight usually goes up, and they go out of Jail in better health than when they entered it. It was at one time thought that there was perhaps some relation between the health of a Jail and the cost of diet in it, but it has now been found that this is not so, and orders were issued not long ago that the statement prepared annually to show the facts should be abandoned as useless and misleading. There is also no relation between the cost of diet and the profits of Jail manufactures. It is impossible to urge that because a Jail has worked with profit in one year the diet of the prisoners should be increased in the next. The argument is altogether fallacious, and cannot be pressed to a conclusion.

"Lastly, some remarks have been made with reference to the head of Law and Justice: questions were asked as to the disposal of the surplus receipts from fees for Pleadership examinations, and it was suggested that the Government should surrender some of the handsome receipts from this source. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that no department of the Government can be treated in this way; that receipts and expenditure cannot be ear-marked; and that the receipts from each separate department must be thrown into one general pool to meet the general expenditure. Moreover, I did not gather from any Hon'ble Member that he thought there are too few pleaders in Bengal and that the fees should be reduced to an extent which would enable the poorer classes to enter themselves for examination. If that were done, the number of persons who would compete would certainly be larger, and the result would be failure to pass and great disappointment to many of them, or if they did pass they would share the fate of those who are Pleaders in name alone and would swell the numbers of those who fail to make a living by their practice.

"The last question to which I need refer deals with the recommendations of the Police Commission. I was told before I entered the Council room this morning that I should be asked to state what had been done to carry out the recommendations of that Commission. I received that announcement with consternation, for to answer it in full would have taken up much time: it was with much relief that I found that the enquiry really was only whether something cannot be done to improve the status of Police Inspectors. The total extra cost of the measures adopted by the Government in carrying out such of the recommendations of the Police Commission as it determined to adopt amounts to Rs. 7,72,000, spread over a period of ten years, and the tenth year (1902-1903) will see all those measures carried out. When that has been done and we have the funds, I have no doubt that Your Honour will again take up the remaining suggestions, and give the question of improving the pay and position of Police Inspectors due consideration. Many of the existing Inspectors are men of high character and attainment, and it will be a great advantage to the country if anything can be done to raise their position and emoluments so as to attract an even better class of men to these responsible appointments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack said:—"The departments in my charge are those of Education, Land Revenue, and Forests, and I propose as far as it is in my power to supply the information which has been asked for and to discuss the suggestions which have been made in respect of those subjects. Every one will admit that the grant for primary education is not as much as we should like

it to be, but I understand that the Hon'ble the Raja of Tahirpur does not suggest that the Government is in a position to do all that is desirable in this direction. The Hon'ble Member, however, proposes a means for the attainment of that object, viz., that the old panchayet system should be revived. I am not in a position at present to discuss how that system can be revived, or how, if it can be done, it will assist the Hon'ble Raja in attaining his object. If he will be good enough to draw up a scheme embodying his ideas, it will, I have no doubt, be most carefully considered by Government.

"With regard to the subject of technical schools, to which the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur has alluded, the present policy is that the bulk of the necessary cost should be provided by the local body at whose instance a technical school is established, though in some instances small grants have been made by the Government to schools supported by allotments made by District Boards and other local bodies.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur has said a great deal with respect to the prospects of the ungraded officers of the Education Department, whom he describes as being in a very hopeless state. I find that yearly lists are supplied to the Director of Public Instruction by his subordinate officers showing which of these officers are entitled to promotion to the graded service, and the bulk of the lowest grade of that service is filled up from the officers in the ungraded list, so that to say that the state of these officers is hopeless is not according to the actual state of facts.

"Then we have had a very startling picture drawn by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, who condemns the steady retrenchment which he says has been going on from year to year with reference to education in Arts Colleges.

"What I understood him to say is that he considers the policy of retrenchment interferes with the efficiency of the Government Arts Colleges. That is a contention which I am sorry I cannot admit, because almost in the same breath he draws attention to the great increase in the fees received at these Colleges. If the policy of the retrenchment of which the Hon'ble Member complains is causing the Government Arts Colleges to become inefficient, it can hardly be expected that the parents of students would continue to send their children to the Government Colleges and not to one or other of the several excellent private colleges that now exist. Instead of there having been any real retrenchment, it will be seen that in the year 1900-1901 the number of Professors will be greater than in the year which has passed. The decrease in expenditure, to which the Hon'ble Member adverts, is not of a nature to affect the efficiency of the Government Colleges. It is caused partly by the substitution of officers of the Provincial for those of the Imperial service. Occasionally in some years there is another cause that influences expenditure, viz., the absence on leave or for other causes of officers on high pay, their places being temporarily filled by officers drawing much lower salaries. An instance in point is that of Mr. Rowe, whose absence on leave resulted in a monthly saving of Rs. 1,350.

"As to the proposed system of the bifurcation of studies the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee seemed to think that it will interfere with the progress of high education. If the Hon'ble Member meant that in the future the number of B.A's. and M.A's. will not be so great as it now is, owing to the existence of causes not merely literary, he is no doubt correct, but how this will adversely affect high education I am at a loss to understand. In spite, however, of his fear, the Hon'ble Member proposes that shorthand should be taught. That is a proposal which has already been discussed by Government, by whom it was not considered essential; but should it be considered advisable hereafter to introduce shorthand classes among the other practical subjects of study prescribed, I have no doubt it will be done. These are all the remarks which I think it necessary to refer to on the subject of education.

"Then the same Hon'ble Member asked why in 1898-99 the collection of land revenue fell below the estimate. The deficiency is due partly to remissions made on account of the damages done by the cyclone which visited the district of Chittagong, and partly, so I consider, to the probability that in certain Collectorates large amounts were not brought into account until after the

year had closed, and therefore did not appear in the accounts for that year. If future enquiries show that I am not correct in what I have stated, I will inform the Hon'ble Member later on.

"The Hon'ble Member also wanted to know how much was due to over-assessments and how much to revision of settlements. With regard to the former I can supply no information, as none is forthcoming. Concerning the latter I may mention that of the 4½ lakhs increase of revenue, Rs. 3,65,000 was due to revision of assessments in Orissa, and the rest to various Government estates which were revised.

"Concerning the small increase of Rs. 10,000 in salaries and land records, to which allusion has been made, I can only say that there is always a variation in this item which depends on the number of officers appointed to carry out land registration.

"The same Hon'ble Member drew attention to an increase of expenditure under the head of Forests. I may explain that last year several of the higher paid officers were either on deputation or on leave, and their places were filled by others on smaller pay, and it was decided by Government that the Budget under discussion should provide, not merely for the normal establishment, but also for the addition which lately has been asked for owing to the increase that has taken place in the work due to the expansion of the area under the Forest Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"Before replying to the various remarks that have been made on the Financial Statement, I desire to acknowledge the fair and courteous manner in which Hon'ble Members have dealt with it. The discussions have been as discursive as usual, and range over almost the whole field of Provincial administration. The suggestions and comments that have been made have been varied and numerous, and leave scarcely any department of the Government untouched. These suggestions are not all equally valuable or practical. That is only what might have been expected. But there is, I think, one characteristic which is common to them all. I mean the evident desire of every Hon'ble Member who has spoken to do his duty by the Government and the public, to offer to the Government the utmost assistance in his power by drawing attention to matters that may require further clearing up, by indicating points in which the Provincial revenues are in need of further development, or are developing along dangerous lines, and by suggesting directions in which a more liberal scale of expenditure is called for in the public interest. Among all the suggestions and comments that have been made to-day, there is not one which is marked by a desire to carp or cavil, to embarass the Government, or to criticise merely for the sake of finding fault. All without exception are helpful, friendly, and well intentioned. This characteristic is no new thing. It is in strict accordance with the past traditions of this Council; and it goes far to justify the foresight of those Statesmen who decided eight years ago that the Provincial Budget should be subjected to discussion in the Legislative Council.

"I will give one illustration of the advantages which may be expected from these discussions. It arises out of a suggestion made by an Hon'ble Member on the present occasion. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee intimated to me that he desired an explanation of the difference between the revised estimate and the budget estimate of the year which has just expired under the head of General Administration, and also with reference to some sub-heads under the head of Law and Justice, Civil and Sessions Courts, and, I think, Criminal Courts. When I came to prepare the explanations wanted, I found that the information in my office, although it gives in a general way the substance of what is required, does not give it in complete detail. The Accountant-General, upon whom the responsibility rests for preparing the revised estimate, furnishes us with the details of the minor heads, but does not give us the particulars which go lower down. It is therefore not always possible to give explanations of increases or decreases as between the revised estimate and the budget estimate of the year. I think that is not wholly satisfactory, and I am arranging to get from the Accountant-General in future the details of the revised estimates to enable us to answer enquiries of this kind on future occasions. Not only will this enable us to answer questions that may be put on

occasions like the present, but it will give us a clear knowledge of the exact position of Provincial affairs when we are preparing the Budget of the coming year.

"I shall now refer to some of the points which have been raised by Hon'ble Members, excluding those which have been dealt with by the Chief Secretary and the Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur has referred once more to the importance of improving the water-supply in the mufassal, and has urged Government to assist the District Boards for that purpose. This question is a hardy annual; it comes up every year in the course of the Budget debate. This may be partly due to the fact that the Budget is presented at the beginning of the hot weather, when the necessity for good water is most felt—just as complaints in the papers about the defects of the Calcutta supply are more common at that time than at any other, though the supply is as good then as at any other time. The Hon'ble Raja is aware that the Government fully sympathises with his desire to see every village provided with a proper supply of wells and tanks. Orders were issued in 1896 that every District Board should spend at least Rs. 5,000 a year on water-supply, and I have from time to time given figures to show what has been done. In 1898-99 District Boards excavated 83 tanks and 388 wells at a cost of Rs. 76,000, and improved 1,214 old ones at a cost of Rs. 55,000, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,31,000. This was exclusive of large sums expended annually by municipalities in the construction and maintenance of regular water-works and the sinking and excavation and improvement of wells and tanks. But the notion that the Government can by any action on its part provide the people with an adequate supply of good water is an absolute chimera. Nothing can be done except by the people themselves. Last year I pointed out that almost every village in Bengal possessed one or more suitable tanks or wells which, if properly looked after, would provide all that is required. In 1896 it was pointed out that in 1882 Government gave a grant of one lakh for water-supply in Nadia, yet it produced no material effect. What is wanted is that the zamindars and the villagers themselves should re-excavate and maintain existing tanks. A doctrine of self-help is usually distasteful; but in this vitally important matter there is no other possible remedy.

"Another point referred to by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur is as to the provision of residences for Munsifs, and I think the same point was taken by the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, who is dissatisfied with the provision of Rs. 15,000 which we have been able to make for this purpose. It was also referred to by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who wanted to know what had been done with a similar provision of Rs. 15,000 made in last year's Budget. This is an old question which is not free from difficulty. On a former occasion a good deal of hesitation was felt as to whether Munsifs would really like to live in houses built for them for which they would have to pay rent. They cannot be expected to pay more than Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month by way of rent, which would restrict the capital cost of building residences for them to some Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, and it is exceedingly difficult to provide a suitable house at so small a cost. Something has been done in this direction, but very little. Last year it was proposed to build five of these residences—one at Satkania, two at Patuakhali, one at Jamalpur, and one at Bhola. At the first of these places difficulties arose about a site which it took a whole year to settle, and nothing was done beyond collecting materials. I hope the difficulties which have arisen about these residences will be overcome and that they will be completed without further delay. At Jamalpur the District Judge suggested a project, but the matter is still under consideration. At Bhola the arrangement proposed was to construct a new double munsifi, and to make over the old one to the Munsifs as their residence. The Munsifs, however, are opposed to this, and nothing has been done except the collection of materials, and some of the money has been given to the District Board. We have Rs. 15,000 this year for the same purpose, and we propose to construct one residence at Gumla, a new sub-division in the Ranchi district. The remainder of the money, some Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000, will be spent in constructing other residences for Munsifs at places to be settled by the Judicial Department. I can hold out no hope that the grant for this purpose will be raised to Rs. 50,000, as the

Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee desires it should be. I admit that Rs. 15,000 is a small sum for such a purpose; but with our reduced grant for Public Works there is little chance of an increased allotment.

"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, referring to the proceeds from Stamps, suggested that the revenue from non-judicial stamps was under-estimated. This is a matter of opinion. I hope the Hon'ble Member may prove to be right, but all I can say is that the estimate has been based on the figures of the past. I will explain our reasons for the estimate. The actual figures for each year since 1894-95 were as follows:—

'In 1894-95, Rs. 44,92,000; in 1895-96, Rs. 45,43,000; in 1896-97, Rs. 51,03,000; in 1897-98, Rs. 50,13,000; and in 1898-99, Rs. 44,70,000. For 1899-1900 the revised estimate is Rs. 46,75,000, and for 1900-1901 the estimate is Rs. 46,75,000.'

"Now it will be seen that there was a large and sudden rise in 1896-97 and 1897-98. These were the famine years, when people had to sell and mortgage their property to an unhappily large extent, and that always leads to an increase of revenue from non-judicial stamps. When the effects of famine cease, the Stamp Revenue drops. These years were followed by two years of prosperity—1898-99 and 1899-1900; and in the first of these years the whole of the abnormal increase was swept away, and the general Stamp Receipts fell even below those of 1894-95. For next year we have taken the Budget at the same figure as the revised estimate for the past year. This may be too cautious, but it is a wise caution. Even allowing for the effect of the Stamp Law of last year, it will not be prudent to take a higher estimate; but if the Hon'ble Member proves right, I shall be the first to rejoice.

"The same Hon'ble Member referred to the subject of the Excise Revenue, and so also did the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Both these Hon'ble Members noticed the increase under the head of Excise of 2½ lakhs in the revised estimate of 1899-1900, and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee expressed a very strong doubt whether the increase was really due to the greater prosperity of the people,—in fact he denied that it was so. The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen referred to some figures of consumption and compared the figures for 1898-99 with the previous year, and said there was an increase in the total consumption of 19 per cent. I am not sure whether the Hon'ble Member referred to the figures for distilleries only, or to distilleries and outstills together. The figures of the latter are of no value, because we have no knowledge of the consumption at outstills; they are obtained from the *abkar's* accounts, which are utterly unreliable. [The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I did not refer to outstills. I referred to distilleries only."] In that case I may say that the figures in connection with distilleries alone are perfectly correct. In 1898-99 there was an increase of 19 per cent. as compared with the consumption of the previous year. He suggested in anticipation that I might attribute the increased consumption to increased population, and he doubted whether I could show an increase in the population to the extent of 19 per cent. I am not going to say anything of the kind. The sole reason for the increase in 1898-99 as compared with the previous year is that the year 1897-98 was the year of the great famine, when the Excise Revenue suffered more than any other branch of the revenue. If the Hon'ble Member will recollect, I said last year that, as compared with the previous year, there was a falling off of 6½ lakhs under Excise, wholly due to the famine. The Excise Commissioner in his last report said that the full effect of the famine resulted in a loss of 17¾ lakhs, spread over three years. According to Mr. Gupta's calculation the revenue in the ensuing year ought to have amounted to 149¾ lakhs, whereas according to the estimate now made it is only 140 lakhs. If the calculation of Mr. Gupta, who is a most experienced and capable Excise Officer, is correct, the revenue this year is 9¾ lakhs less than it would have been but for the famine. The Hon'ble Member also asked for information as to the number of distilleries and outstills, and he expressed the hope that there has been no increase in the numbers. The number of distilleries is 30, and it has been the same for some years past. But what I think he means is the number of distillery shops. The numbers for the years he has asked for were—in 1897-98, 1,193; in 1898-99, 1,186; in 1899-1900, 1,180; and in 1900-1901, 1,066, which shows that there has been a steady decrease in the number. One thousand and

sixty-six represents the number of shops settled for the current year; it does not represent the total number sanctioned for the current year. The number of outstills also shows no signs of increase. In 1897-98 the number was 2,018; in 1898-99, 2,076; in 1899-1900, 2,046; and in the current year it is to be 1,918. I may mention that the total number of outstills and distillery shops in Bengal taken together is about one-half of the corresponding number in the North-Western Provinces.

"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen referred to the estimates of receipts under the heads of Excise, Provincial Rates, and Assessed Taxes, and he expressed a doubt whether it is justifiable to show an increase under these heads, because it would afford an inducement to the officers engaged in those departments to work up to those figures. The same remark was made with regard to the estimate of penalties under Assessed Taxes. On these points I may say that we framed those estimates in a distinctly cautious manner. In the estimate of Excise Revenue we took exactly the figures of the revised estimate of 1899-1900. The revised estimate of the past year was 140 lakhs. We shall possibly get an increase, but we have not taken credit for it. Under the head of Provincial Rates the increase is only Rs. 6,500 under Public Works Cess. Under Assessed Taxes an increase of Rs. 86,000 is provided for, of which half a lakh represents the normal rate of increase, and Rs. 36,000 is a special item owing to the transfer to Calcutta of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. If it is admitted that these estimates have been cautiously framed and that we may really expect to receive the sums shown in our estimate, does the Hon'ble Member really suggest that we should enter lower figures in order to discourage officers from doing their best to realise the revenues? When the Hon'ble Member frames his own municipal budget, he estimates the amount he expects to realise irrespective of the effect his estimates may have on the municipal establishments.

"The same Hon'ble Member addressed a very impassioned appeal to Your Honour to make a larger grant on account of the Nadia rivers, and he contended that the Government ought to provide funds for making the channel navigable throughout the year. I am not an Engineer, and I find it rather difficult to reply to the Hon'ble Member, but I have obtained some information from Mr. Horn. He points out in the first place that a part of the reduction in the expenditure is due to reduction in the establishments. Rupees 23,000 less has been estimated on this account than last year. Mr. Horn considers that any greater expenditure will be a mere waste of money under present conditions, and he advises that we should wait until we see what the working power of the large dredger ordered out by the Port Commissioners proves to be. If it is found likely to be successful, it is possible that it might be transferred to the Bhagirathi, and the *chur* which extends to a distance of four miles from the mouth of the river may be cleared away. The Hon'ble Member says the clearing away of the *chur* is urgently wanted on sanitary grounds, and that the Government ought not to grudge the money; that it might affect the success of the Berhampore water-works, and might even ultimately affect the Port of Calcutta. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that if there is any danger of such disastrous results, the Government will not grudge any money that may be found necessary to prevent such a catastrophe, even if it extended to many lakhs of rupees; but for the present we must be guided by our expert advisers.

"There is one point with reference to the head of Excise to which I have omitted to refer. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked that a column might be inserted showing the number of outstills and the receipts from them, distinguishing outstill liquor from distillery liquor. I may inform the Hon'ble Member that they are shown under the first minor head 'License and Distillery fees and duties,' which includes both. They are lumped together in this statement. With reference to the request of the Hon'ble Member to have these shown separately, I may say that we are not at liberty to alter any minor heads in the Budget; these are settled by the Government of India, and it is contrary to rule to make any changes. But the information the Hon'ble Member wants may reasonably be furnished, and I will undertake to introduce a separate entry distinguishing distillery liquor from outstill liquor.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya referred to the fees and charges in connection with Pleadership examinations, and showed that the amount of fees received largely exceeded the expenditure. This point has been dealt with by my hon'ble friend the Chief Secretary. The course followed here is the same as that which is adopted in England. Fees to admit to examinations are, as a general rule, put high, so as to deter people from entering their names unless they have a real desire to pass the examination. If it were not so, the number of unsuccessful candidates would enormously increase, and useless work would be multiplied many times over. It is certainly desirable to keep out from the examination all those who have really no chance of passing.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the decrease under the head of 'Wharf rents.' This is a small matter. The total receipts this year are estimated at Rs. 9,000, while last year's estimate amounted to Rs. 12,000. I cannot say whether there will be a decrease. We framed this estimate on the basis of the average receipts of the previous three or four years.

"The Hon'ble Member also said that there was an increase in salaries in the Customs Department. There is no real increase. There is an increase under the head of 'Preventive Service' and also a large increase under the head of 'Allowances.' The increase in the Preventive establishment is due to Exchange Compensation, which was not formerly allowed to members of this establishment. Only last year final orders were passed by the Government of India admitting a certain number of these officers to the benefit of Exchange Compensation, which under the old rules the bulk of them did not get. This accounts for an increase of some Rs. 6,000. The increase under the head of 'Allowances' is due to our showing in the accounts the fees received for passing goods through the Custom House after office hours and on holidays. There has been no change in these; but until last year these receipts and the corresponding payments were not shown in the accounts at all.

"Then under the head of 'Interest' the Hon'ble Member wished to know whether we are making provision for larger loans to Municipalities. In the original draft of the Budget we did provide for a large increase on account of loans to Municipalities and District Boards. But we propose and the Government of India dispose. The demands on the Government of India were so great that they are obliged to reduce our estimates from 6 lakhs to Rs. 2,75,000. We give 1½ lakhs to Darjeeling, Rs. 50,000 to Patna, Rs. 50,000 to Monghyr, and Rs. 25,000 to Bhagalpur.

"Then the Hon'ble Member referred to the receipts from Canals. The explanation I have obtained from the Public Works Department is that the receipts from both the Orissa and Midnapore Canals have been affected by the opening of the East Coast Railway, and that some falling off may be expected to occur.

"Another point which has been referred to is the increase in salaries under the head of 'Stamps.' The explanation is that the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery receives an incremental salary, rising from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem. He will receive one increment next year.

"The whole increase of Rs. 3,000 in the Civil Secretariat is due to contingencies, mainly on account of telegrams. We are continually getting telegrams, and have to issue telegrams continually in connection with the plague.

"I think this covers all the points which have been raised by Hon'ble Members. But there is one matter which I am surprised to find no Hon'ble Member has referred to to-day and with regard to which I should like to say a few words. I refer to the provision which has been made on account of plague. Last year we were able to give to District Boards and Municipalities, who spent money on account of the plague, the sum of Rs. 5,60,000, being partly a refund of contributions made towards the maintenance of inspection camps, and partly in recoupment of expenditure they had incurred on local measures. Plague unfortunately is still with us, and not only have inspection camps which have been established to be maintained, but in consequence of the spread of plague throughout parts of the Patna district, and in the district of Monghyr, Municipalities and District Boards have had to incur larger expenditure than before. Last year in Your Honour's speech in this Council you explained why it was wise and expedient that local bodies should bear their share of the cost, and you pointed out that if this was not done those local

bodies would not make provision for the rainy day which must come, and that when it did come, they would spend their money with the magnificent disdain of economy which always characterises those who put their fingers in some body else's pockets. They have hitherto discharged their duties in this matter with fairness and discretion. Patna has spent a large sum of money. The number of deaths there is represented by the large total of 15,000; establishments have been multiplied on an extensive scale, and the charges of the District Board have been extremely heavy. And so also, but in a less degree, it has been in the district of Saran, and to some extent also in Monghyr. We hope that there are some signs now of the plague decreasing, and that in another year it may pass away. On the other hand, in the rains there may be a recrudescence of plague; therefore we must be prepared to assist local bodies who may have incurred expenditure to prevent their resources being crippled. A sum of Rs. 2,85,000 has been provided under the head of 'Medical' on account of plague, Rs. 70,000 of which must go to meet charges which the Government will bear in any case on account of the pilgrim camp, on special plague establishment, and on the protection of the Port of Calcutta. That will leave the sum of about two lakhs available, which may either be devoted to remitting charges on account of inspection camps, or may be given as grants-in-aid to those local bodies which have suffered most. We have come to the conclusion that it is best not to distribute the money available to the several local bodies in the form of a refund of their contributions towards the Camps; and that it will be best utilized in giving assistance at the end of the year to those District Boards and Municipalities which have suffered most. We last year gave a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Saran Municipality, and it is probable that we may have this year to give a grant to the District Board of Patna.

"In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgments to Hon'ble Members who have given me and my fellow-Secretaries some notice of the points about which they intended to speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"As mentioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary I undertook to reply about arbitration because of the way in which the question has been raised, and because I have had some special experience of the subject. It will be remembered that last year my hon'ble friend Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy read an extract from a report which, as Commissioner of Chittagong, I had written in 1893, describing the plan followed by Mr. N. K. Bose, who was then Magistrate of Noakhali, for utilising panchayats; and the Hon'ble Raja asked if the panchayati system of Bengal could not be restored in some such fashion. If he had continued the extract and read my criticisms on Mr. Bose's scheme some discussion might have been saved, for I pointed out that it had no intrinsic vitality, but altogether depended for its working on Mr. Bose himself. It was not a system of arbitration as that word is generally understood, but panchayats were used for sifting criminal complaints before they were formally entertained by the Courts, and thus the stipendiary Courts were saved a great deal of labour. But Mr. Bose thought that from this plan a fuller panchayati system might be developed and made use of throughout the Province. I knew that he might be safely left to work his scheme because he was my friend and trusted colleague, but when the very same year he was promoted from Noakhali, the truth of my anticipations regarding its character was proved sooner than I thought, for he was succeeded by another Statutory Civilian who, though just as full of interest and energy, took a different view about this matter, and Mr. Bose's plan speedily fell into complete disuse. Apart from this, the general answer given on the subject by Mr. Bolton last year still seems to be in every way effective. He acknowledged that the principle of arbitration was most attractive, as was the word itself, but he pointed to the practical difficulties in the way of any enforced general resort to it. There were mechanical difficulties connected with buildings and furniture and stationery— difficulties about establishments and the serving of processes; and about records, and the preservation of the principle of *res judicata* and the prevention of matters which had been decided being re-opened. I think he referred too to what may be called the invidious aspects of the case—the

difficulty of finding disinterested persons in the villages to act as arbitrators, and the still greater difficulty of finding persons who were qualified to laboriously enter into an intricate case instead of acting on impressions, and able to write a judgment. Though the Hon'ble Raja remembers these arguments and has not revived his proposals, my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who has reproached him for not doing so, appears to have forgotten them. The question has now been revived here, because of my hon'ble colleague Mr. Toynbee's reference to it in the Imperial Council. But Mr. Toynbee did not propose any detailed scheme or use the word panchayat. He drew attention to the great drain upon the resources of the people of which the large amounts yielded by Court-fees were evidence, and hoped, as we all hope, that some means might be found, by affording facilities for arbitration or otherwise, for saving the people from some part of this drain. But as regards the establishment of panchayats for arbitration, if Mr. Bolton's arguments seem too abstract and academic to my hon'ble friend who so often expresses his preference for concrete instances, let me give him two concrete instances. You will remember, Sir, that in the year 878 agrarian disturbances broke out in the Deccan which were so serious and protracted as to require the appointment of a Special Commission to enquire into their causes, and thereafter the enactment of special legislation for the protection and relief of the peasantry. Prominent among these measures were provisions for arbitration, and when in 1894, their working came to be reviewed, when Your Honour was in Council, it was found that they had been altogether inoperative, so much so that they have been allowed to drop out of the amended legislation on the subject. My second instance is much nearer home. In 1855 there was a bloody agrarian rebellion in Bengal, in the very heart and centre of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor. For months it convulsed the extensive region which is the subject of Sir William Hunter's well-known book, 'The Annals of Rural Bengal,' and it was only put down by the use of a very large military force and after a heavy loss of life. It was then that Lord Dalhousie laid his masterful hands upon the area of disturbance. He pronounced that the causes were in civilised measures having been applied far too fast, and his remedy was to resort to one of these exceedingly reactionary measures against which my hon'ble friend so constantly protests; and in order to carry it out he had passed a short law which saved the peasantry of this region from the operation of the ordinary laws, and left them otherwise to be governed by rules framed by Government. One of these rules was to exclude the intervention of all pleaders and lawyers and another was to provide for arbitration. In 1896, after over forty years working of them, the results of these arbitration provisions were enquired into, and they were found to have absolutely failed because the people would not resort to them, and they could only be called successful when the arbitrators sat within the shadow of the Courts, and under the control of the Courts. Is that the kind of arbitration which is desired? To any one who reflects, the reasons for these failures and disappointments are not far to seek. Why should the people who in any case have to pay, be left to the decisions of interested fellow-villagers when they can obtain the judgments of more or less expert professional Judges, who are paid for giving them justice?

"The other questions referring to matters under my administration have been answered by Mr. Baker, but I wish to amplify the reply given as regards Excise in one respect. The brief explanation we noted for estimating our increased Excise revenue was the greater prosperity of the people, and my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, referring to this said 'I am one of the people, and I deny that their prosperity is increasing. On the contrary.' My hon'ble friend will acquit me of any desire to be sarcastic at his expense, but I seize on his words as a vivid illustration of a theme which I have often harped upon in the debates in this Council, and as shewing how narrow, how partial, how absolutely exclusive and how intensely aristocratic is the section or circle which is represented by those who claim to be Indian representatives. Who are the people? We were speaking of the millions of Bengal, my friend was speaking only of his own people. We admit and we deplore the increasing poverty of the middle classes, but when we speak of the people we do not mean only the high and cultured Aryans whose ancestors came to

Bengal, whether as conquerors or missionaries, it is immaterial now to discuss, but also of the horny-handed sons of the soil who earn their living by the labour of their hands. These are not my hon'ble friend's people but they are the people of the country of his birth, and infinitely more in numbers. It is their prosperity which we count on as increasing, and it is increasing quite apart from the absence of famine. My hon'ble friend sought for corroboration from me in another point drawn from my experience of the Corporation, and I now am able to draw on the same source for evidence of what I say. He will remember that last year, before he and his 26 friends deserted us, we had in the Corporation to raise the pay of the carters and other menials, not because more pay was needed for their wants, but because they demanded it and were so well off that they would not serve unless they got it. This is a sample of the kind of increased prosperity on which our estimate is based, and also indicates who are the people whom we have in view."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have listened with interest to the very varied and many-sided discussion which has taken place to-day. As I listened, certain remarks which I made last year came back to my memory. In all this animated variety of suggestion, I have not once, except perhaps from my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, heard the still small voice of economy. That was a welcome voice for which I opened my ears last year. It was in vain, and I fear that it is not in Council that this voice will often be heard. Nevertheless, it has to be sought and found, and I know of no method so effective for the purpose as that of the decentralisation, upon which the Supreme Government has adjusted its relations with the Local Governments. To this I will presently refer; but meanwhile I have to acknowledge the manifold suggestions for higher expenditure, which have been presented to my Government in the debate of to-day. Sometimes the suggestions reiterate proposals that have been answered before. The memories of official answers are as short as the course of official researches is long. More often, perhaps, an Hon'ble Member hopes, like the importunate widow, to gain his end by much protesting. But for most of the recommendations I will frankly admit that there is much to be said, and if the Local Government had an indefinite balance, it would have the cheerful duty of an indefinite expenditure.

"Unfortunately, as Hon'ble Members know, that is just what the position of the Government is not. Its balances were swept away by famine. Famine had not been surmounted when there befell the worst earthquake of modern times. The earthquake reconstructions and repairs had not been finished, when there came plague. Plague has gravely increased and we have in addition to meet the heavy expenses entailed by the landslips of last autumn in the Darjeeling district. Not in my time will the Lieutenant-Governor have those ample balances which were the happy privilege of former times. The resources of the Province must be husbanded and expended with the greatest circumspection.

"As I said, many of the suggestions made by my hon'ble colleagues would be excellent suggestions if we had the money. We have not, and we must limit our expenditure to the most absolutely necessary items on our list. These, according to our judgment, have been stated to you in the Budget, and I have not observed that any suggestion has been made that one of the newer proposals is more important than and should have precedence of the Budget proposals.

"I said last year that I regarded feeder roads as of the first importance for the development of the Province, and as the complement of the railway lines which are rapidly spreading over it. To this policy we steadily adhere. Plague, threatenings of distress, and landslips have stopped the way, but if the provision which caution requires under these heads should prove to be in excess of requirements, the road schemes are ready to which the funds can be immediately diverted.

"In the construction of these I trust to receive effective help from some of the District Boards. Their finances have received substantial assistance by the aids to which the Financial Secretary has referred—the grant for plague expenditure and the adjustment of the expenses of cess collections. But I am ready to admit that the finances of some of them are straitened, and reconsideration of the Provincial Assignments is needed. To ensure a just reconsideration, you must know definitely what are the calls upon them, and how far

they have fulfilled the duty of faithfully raising the full income which the law gives them. These details take longer to ascertain than I was prepared to believe, but when they are ready, the reconsideration of which I have spoken will be carefully given.

"I spoke of the virtues of decentralisation as an aid to economy. This is quite clearly the direction in which we must move in Bengal. Whether it is a local board or the head of a department that propounds a project, it makes a singular difference whether the propounder is trying to get all he dares from a central authority, or is making the most of what he has already got. These are the directions in which we have begun to proceed. If it were possible to apply the principle to this Council, I am not sure that many of the suggestions we have heard might not vanish unexpressed, and we should lose the interest of many eloquent addresses. The Council, however, serves a different purpose. It gives the valuable opportunity of the public statement of the desires of communities, big or small, and if the Government have larger claims on them, for which these must stand aside, they may rest assured that these representations are not unnoticed or unappreciated. I have to express, as the Hon'ble Mr. Baker did, my pleasure at the extreme courtesy and consideration with which this Budget has been discussed. The Council is adjourned *sine die*."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

C. E. GREY,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th May, 1900.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 30th May 1900.

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No. 23 of 1900.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE AND THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE HELD IN APRIL 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 815A.—D.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 1st June 1900.

READ—

The Resolution of the 16th June 1899, reviewing the result of the examination held in that year, and appointing candidates to be probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

The Notification of the 19th December 1899, publishing rules for the examination of 1900 for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

The Reports of the Examiners at the examination held on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1900.

Of the three Probationary Deputy Collectors and four Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed on the result of the examination held in 1899, two Probationary Deputy Collectors and all the Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors have been absorbed into officiating or substantive *pro tempore* appointments.

2. In December last it was notified that at the examination to be held this year two candidates would be selected for Probationary Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 a month, and two for Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 a month. It

was announced that one of the Probationary Deputy Collectorships would be given to the first candidate on the list in order of merit, that for the second a candidate would be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor from those who had obtained not less than one-third of the total marks, and that a similar selection would be made for the Sub-Deputy Collectorships.

3. The examination was held on the 2nd April and the three days following. Sixty-three applicants obtained permission to compete, and 58 actually appeared and sent in papers, of whom 12 were Muhammadans and 6 Bihari Hindus. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks and above was 54.

4. The following candidate, who stood first in order of merit, is entitled to, and will receive, an appointment as a Probationary Deputy Collector:—

	Number of marks.
Babu Ramani Mohon Mitra, M.A., B.L.	610

The Lieutenant-Governor selects Babu Lalbihari Das, B.L., for the second appointment, and Mr. Samuel Chandra, B.A., for an extra appointment.

These probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and if the report from the districts in which they are stationed is favourable, they will, after such period of probation as may seem advisable, be appointed to be Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, as vacancies occur. They will not be vested with magisterial powers until they are so appointed. Separate orders will be passed posting these officers to districts.

5. The following are the two candidates selected by the Lieutenant-Governor to be Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors—

Maulvi Abdul Bari, B.A.
Babu Baij Nath Sahai, B.A.

These probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem at present, and, if they are satisfactorily reported on, will be gradually absorbed into the fourth grade of the Sub-Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. Separate orders will be passed posting them to districts.

6. The above appointments are subject to the condition that the candidate in each case must obtain the medical certificate of fitness required by paragraph 5 of the Notification No. 6055A., dated 19th December 1899.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 435B., dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1900.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.

I am directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of January, February, and March 1900.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 27,21,461 maunds, as compared with 25,52,009 maunds in the previous quarter and 25,63,412 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the nett amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 64,46,391, as against Rs. 59,82,021 in the previous quarter and Rs. 60,73,882 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter and the quantity which remained in store at its close are shown in table (I) below:—

Table I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,28,726
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	......
Total ...	4,28,726
Sold during the quarter	13,586
Wastage	......
Total ..	13 586
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,15,140

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 13,586 maunds, as compared with 14,048 maunds in the previous quarter and 15,616 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold. The Member in charge visited these golas in March. In view of the slowness of deliveries, the great accumulation still remaining, and the high cost of establishment and maintenance, it has become a question if this salt should not be given away (subject to duty) as has been done in Madras, to save the cost of destroying it or, if this course is not practicable, should not be destroyed. The sales of it are rapidly decreasing.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter,

as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

Whence imported.	1897-98. 4th quarter.		1898-99. 4th quarter.		1899-1900. 4th quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	20,44,400	15,33,584	18,88,651	14,05,628	10,44,298	10,66,829
II.—Hamburg	2,51,806	1,67,008	85,206	1,57,895	78,003	1,97,004
IV.— Marseilles	......	......	40	40	......	......
Port Said	......	......	......	......	6	6
Madagascar	29,944	25,064	14,972	17,250	......	......
Singapore	1	1	......	......	......	......
Muscat	......	36,582	......	8,846	......	5,818
Aden	6,06,656	1,85,654	3,53,307	2,16,712	6,58,472	5,81,071
Jedda	1	1	......	2,210	......	......
Linga	20,600	32,8..6	5,200	41,788	......	45,016
Ras Rawayah	......	1,35,970	......	1,80,638	......	1,80,068
Salief	8,67,799	75,412	1,96,000	1,23,229	1,63,350	2,92,772
Hanjam	1,63,555	79,608	......	60,615	......	47,360
Hong Kong	......	......	......	......	12	12
Ceylon	......	......	1	1	5	5
V.— Madras	20,084	16,372	......	......	800	......
Coconada	......	......	......	......	1,380	......
Vizagapatam	......	......	......	......	4,388	......
VI.—Bombay	1,10,168	1,29,697	50,168	1,26,163	6,966	1,32,276
Total ...	36,14,994	24,17,849	25,93,545	23,40,006	19,57,670	25,48,837

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

Where stored.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.	Second quarter of 1899-1900.	Third quarter of 1899-1900.	Fourth quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Salt Golas	18,62,926	17,26,129	24,17,037	24,85,005	18,76,801
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5,12,171	5,57,063	6,61,160	7,60,229	5,81,797
Chittagong Government Salt Golas	1,36,309	75,710	46,451	1,78,388	1,28,900
Ditto private ditto	96,567	55,957	23,115	14,512	3,928
Narayanganj (private bonded salt warehouses) ...	56,087	41,287	32,128	51,201	54,440
Khulna (ditto ditto) ...	2,232	1,605	1,596	2,416	3,244
Balasore (ditto ditto) ...	33	822	310	509	6,040
Chandbali (ditto ditto) ...	20,147	10,559	10,400	2,828	1,126
Bhairab Bazar (ditto ditto) ...	28,500	25,830	25,080	22,530	21,000
Jhalakati (ditto ditto) ...	45,000	18,100	19,641	31,198	25,378
Total ...	27,59,972	25,13,062	32,37,838	34,89,806	27,02,660

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

Period.	By water.					By rail.			By steamers and flats.	
	Viâ Bali khal.	Viâ Sankrail.	Viâ Gewan-khali.	Viâ Kidder-pore.	Viâ Ballia-ghatta.	Viâ Rathtala Ghat.	By the East Indian Rail-way.	By the Eastern Bengal, Bengal Central and South-Eastern Railways or viâ Chitpur.	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fourth quarter of 1897-98. .	1,01,177	1,23,737	90,368	35,566	4,01,207	497	11,27,092	1,68,903	2,12,483	48,480
Ditto of 1898-99 .	95,284	1,26,234	91,187*	47,131	4,01,177	20	8,00,285	5,64,902*	2,14,256	22,570
Ditto of 1899-1900	98,916	1,30,108	94,975	58,396	3,09,911	...	9,68,805	4,68,709	3,18,579	19,960

* Revised figures.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 7,869 maunds and 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 19,490 maunds and 30 seers in the previous quarter, and 2,613 maunds and 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

		Mds.	s.
January	1900 ...	2,248	20
February	" ..	2,248	20
March	" ...	3,372	30
Total	...	7,869	30

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 7,161 maunds, as compared with 1,587 maunds in the previous quarter and 6,850 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

		Tons.
January 1900	... ...	7,451
February "	... ...	13,599
March "	... ...	10,400
Total	...	31,450

It is reported that no sailing vessel was *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

Description of Salt.	Fortnight ending the 15th January 1900.	Fortnight ending the 31st January 1900.	Fortnight ending the 14th February 1900.	Fortnight ending the 28th February 1900.	Fortnight ending the 15th March 1900.	Fortnight ending the 31st March 1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panga	64 1 4	62 6 8	64 8 8	64 12 8	65 4 0	61 11 0
Hamburg karkach	56 4 0	54 4 0	54 5 4	..	.....	......
Muscat ditto	32 0 0	31 15 1	32 12 0	35 12 0	38 10 8	40 0 0
Jedda ditto	......	.....	.. .	..	......	......
Bombay ditto	43 0 0	44 11 2	45 5 4	49 5 4	52 14 4	52 13 8
Rock ditto	......	... ..	.. ...	.. ...	. ....	......

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

Port or Station.	Description of salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
		Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1899-1900.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	12,980 0 0	......	64,334 35 0	46,376 9 0
	Hamburg	.....	......	......	11,230 0 0
Narayanganj .	Liverpool	68,500 0 0	1,06,971 0 0	98,592 0 0	1,01,696 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	6,458 0 0	6,900 0 0	7,055 0 0	6,100 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	4,250 0 0	12,000 0 0	7,480 10 0	6,300 19 8
Chandbali	Ditto	42,075 0 0	9,000 0 0	31,128 16 0	10,396 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	41,500 0 0	37,000 0 0	34,500 0 0	38,000 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	40,000 0 0	58,578 0 0	31,131 0 0	62,654 0 0
	Total ...	2,15,763 0 0	2,30,449 0 0	2,74,221 21 0	2,82,812 28 8

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 438P.—D.

JAILS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd June 1900.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1899.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1897 and 1898, and the Resolutions of Government recorded thereon.

THE Department was under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Mair, I.M.S., throughout the year, Lieutenant-Colonel Comins, the permanent incumbent of the post of Inspector-General of Jails, being absent on furlough.

2. The report, which was due on the 15th April, was not received until the 3rd May. It is understood that this was due to delay on the part of the Superintendent of Government Printing in submission of figures regarding the outturn of work at the Presidency Jail Press. He should see that such delay does not recur.

3. Statement VI appended to the Report has been prepared in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in the Home Department Resolution of the 16th February 1899.

4. *Jail population.*—The following statement shows the total number of prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails in the Province during the year 1899 and the ten years preceding:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Number of prisoners of all classes on the last day of the previous year.	13,985	15,084	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907	18,750	19,447	18,743
2. Number of convicts on the last day of the preceding year.	12,821	13,876	14,039*	15,441†	16,648	16,394	15,693	15,743	17,348	17,733	17,187
3. Number of convicts admitted during the year (transfers excluded).	33,542	32,886	34,814	38,538	37,205	36,178	33,216	35,643	43,854	35,908	35,600
4. Number of convicts discharged during the year (transfers excluded).	32,310	32,172	32,708	36,443	36,601	35,767	32,8[illegible]6	33,755	4[illegible],299	36,355	34,732
5. Number of convicts on the last day of the year.	13,876	14,036	15,429	16,018	16,394	15,693	15,743	17,348	17,733	17,187	17,678
6. Number of prisoners of all kinds on the last day of the year.	15,048	15,207	16,530	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,750	19,447	18,743	19,653
7. Daily average number of prisoners of all kinds during the year.	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499	19,554	18,988	19,117
8. Daily average number of convicts during the year.	13,591	13,447	14,419	15,833	16,427	16,081	15,530	15,805	17,366	17,183	17,265

* Including 8 convicts of the Dum-Dum Subsidiary Jail and Rajmahal Magistrate's hajat converted into a Subsidiary Jail in 1891.
† Including 15 convicts of the Deoghur Magistrate's hajat converted into a Subsidiary Jail in 1892.

5. The total number of prisoners of all classes remaining on the 1st January 1899 was 18,743, showing a decrease of 704 as compared with the total (19,447) on the first day of the preceding year. By the end of the year, however, the population had grown to 19,653, this figure being higher than that for any of the 20 years preceding. The daily average population was 129 in excess of that for the previous year, but did not reach the high figure attained in 1897, the famine year.

6. *Admissions of convicts.*—The total number of convicts admitted direct from the courts during the year was 35,600, and this figure is lower than that for any of the three years preceding. The average of admissions per mille of the entire population of the Province was, however, practically the same as in the preceding year, being ·500 as against ·506 in 1898. The districts which show the highest ratio of convictions to population are Calcutta, Angul, Singhbhum, Darjeeling, and the 24-Parganas.

7. The following table shows the districts which furnished the highest ratio of convicts per mille of population.—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
Calcutta	681,560	1,846	2·70
Angul	170,058	228	1·34
Singhbhum	545,488	736	1·34
Darjeeling	223,314	219	0·98
24-Parganas	1,892,033	1,825	0·96
Hooghly, including Howrah ...	1,797,921	1,249	0·69
Puri	944,998	613	0·64
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,396	0·64
Mymensingh	3,472,186	2,214	0·63
Birbhum	798,254	499	0·62
Ranchi ...	1,128,885	660	0·58
Manbhum	1,193,328	695	0·58
Khulna	1,117,652	691	0·58
Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	999	0·57
Monghyr	2,036,021	1,155	0·56
Faridpur	1,823,543	1,025	0·56
Patna	1,772,352	966	0·54
Gaya	2,138,331	1,086	0·50
Grand Total for the whole Province for 1899 ...	71,069,617	35,600	0·500

8. *Discharges of convicts.*—The following table classifies the discharges under their appropriate heads and compares the figures with those for the four years preceding :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Released on expiry of the complete term of sentence.	25,907	26,867	31,832	29,045	26,732
2. Released on expiry of the term as reduced under the remission rules.	4,971	5,090	5,307	5,219	6,319
3. Released on appeal ...	1,911	1,733	2,064	1,993	1,660
4. Ditto on medical grounds ...	57	57	28	25	20
5. Ditto on other grounds ...	...	8	3,978	73	1
6. Transported	435	562	622	694	750
7. Transferred to Lunatic Asylums ...	9	10	14	8	15
8. Escaped	7	4	7	6	7
9. Died	*418	†461	591	395	402
10. Executed	11	21	15	36	55
11. Total discharged	33,726	34,813	44,458	37,494	35,961

* Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code.
† Including 4 ditto ditto 504 (a) ditto.

9. The number of prisoners released on appeal was smaller than in any of the other years included in the statement, the ratio of such releases to total admissions being 3·94 as compared with 4·54 in the previous year. The jail showing the largest percentage of releases on appeal in the preceding year was Noakhali, where the ratio was 14·6. This year the largest percentage is 12·22, this being the proportion of convicts released on appeal from the Bankipore District Jail. The number of transportations shows a considerable increase, and this is due to the orders of the Government of India directing that the deportation to the Andamans of prisoners sentenced to transportation for a term of years should be resumed. Under the orders of that Government the sentences of all male convicts who have an unexpired sentence of six years' transportation and are otherwise suitable will in future be served out at Port Blair; and the attention of the courts has been invited to section 59 of the Indian Penal Code, under which transportation may in certain cases be substituted for imprisonment.

10. *Classification of convicts.*—Of 35,600 convicts admitted direct from the Courts, 19,887 or 55 85 per cent. were Hindus, 13,502 or 37·94 per cent. were Muhammadans, 368 or 1·03 per cent. Christians, 80 or ·22 per cent. Buddhists.

Convicts of all other religions numbered 1,763 or 4·96 per cent. The ratio per mille of Hindu convicts to the total Hindu population was ·439 as compared with ·436 in the previous year: in the case of Muhammadans it was ·576 against ·602 in 1898. It is satisfactory to note a further decrease in the percentage of juveniles admitted to the jails of the Province, the percentage of convicts under 16 years of age falling from 1·04 in 1898 to ·86 in the year under review. A corresponding decrease is also found in the number of admissions to the Reformatories at Alipore and Hazaribagh, the number of inmates at the end of the year being 419 against 468 at the end of 1898. These results are no doubt due, in part at any rate, to the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, under which a Court, instead of sentencing a youthful offender to imprisonment or transportation, or detention in a Reformatory School, can order that the offender shall be either discharged after due admonition, or be given over to a parent or relative on an undertaking of responsibility for the juvenile's good behaviour for a period not exceeding twelve months. The number of women admitted was 1,303, which is slightly less than the figure (1,366) for the preceding year. The cultivating classes supplied 57·23 of the total admissions as against 60·25 in the preceding year. The percentage of illiterate convicts was 89·43 as compared with 88·98 in the preceding year.

11. *Nature of imprisonment and length of sentence.*—The following table gives the kind of imprisonment to which convicts admitted during the year were sentenced as compared with those admitted during the two previous years:—

Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.	Above one month and not exceeding three months.	Above three months and not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Sentenced to transportation. For life.	Sentenced to transportation. For a term.	Sentenced to death.	Total for 1899.	Total for 1898.	Total for 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	1,950	359	61	217	12	17	.....	...	..	.. ...	..	2,616	2,345	2,761
B	9,930	7,721	6,198	5,612	2,100	1,260	486	7	177	72	76	32,699	34,359	40,666
C	... ...	1	11	13	34	21	5	... .	......	......	......	85	79	124
D ...	4	22	35	42	77	20	.	......	......	......	... ..	200	213	283
Total admissions.	11,884	8,103	6,305	5,914	2,223	1,318	491	7	177	72	76	35,600	33,096	43,834
Total remaining on the 31st December 1899.	659	1,644	2,104	4,379	2,718	3,171	2,266	232	373	222	7	17,678	17,187	17,733

* (A) Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
(B) Ditto ditto to rigorous ditto.
(C) Ditto ditto to ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
(D) Ditto ditto to ditto ditto with whipping.

12. It is remarkable that while the total number of admissions has diminished, the number of those sentenced to simple imprisonment has increased from 2,345 to 2,616, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the courts are not always careful to impose a sentence of the latter kind only in cases where a term of imprisonment with hard labour would be unsuitable or illegal. The Inspector-General comments on the small number of cases in which the courts include a period of solitary confinement in the terms of imprisonment awarded. Solitary confinement was ordered only in 85 cases in 1899, and in 79 cases in the preceding year. He compares these figures with those in the North-Western Provinces, where solitary confinement formed part of the sentence in no less than 6,035 cases in 1897 and in 3,148 cases in 1898. The Government of India have from time to time expressed their approval of a system under which cellular confinement forms a part of the punishment undergone in jail, and it is to be regretted that the courts do not use their discretion in awarding this form of punishment more freely. It is possible that they have to some extent been deterred by the belief that the provision for giving effect to such sentences is inadequate in the existing jails, but, exclusive of subsidiary jails, there are 638 cells in the various district and central jails in the Province,

and it is clear, therefore, that the existing opportunities have not been utilised to the fullest extent possible. The Lower Provinces are far behind the rest of India in this matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that attention will be given to the above suggestions during the current year.

13. Special arrangements for the separation of juvenile female prisoners from adults have for some time been under consideration, and orders were issued at the end of the year for the establishment at the Bhagalpur Central Jail of a depôt for the reception of all girl criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment upwards of three months. Girls sent to the depôt will be re-transferred to the jails of the districts to which they belong about a week before their release, and suitable arrangements will be made for their escort.

14. *Identification of habitual offenders.*—The following statement shows the total admissions in each of the last five years of persons identified as having been previously convicted, and the proportion of such persons in each year to the total number of admissions :—

1895	...	...	...	3,843	11·55
1896	...	...	...	4,436	13·10
1897	...	...	...	5,247	11·97
1898	...	...	...	4,344	12 06
1899	...	...	...	4,579	12·86

In paragraph 21 of his report the Inspector-General of Jails has incorporated the statement required by the orders of the Government of India in paragraph 3 of the Home Department Resolution No. 4 Judicial—254-264, dated the 25th February 1885, regarding the identification of habitual offenders, and the figures given are for habitual offenders as defined by the Home Department Resolution No. 27—1804-1814, dated the 14th December 1886. The principal object of such identification is to ensure that suitable sentences shall be passed by the courts on reconviction, and it seems, therefore, to the Lieutenant-Governor that the prescribed statement should include neither all habitual criminals as defined in the abovementioned Resolution, nor all reconvicted prisoners, but only certain of the latter class who on reconviction have become liable to a special sentence. Provision for such special sentences has been made by the legislature in section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in the Whipping Act, and also in certain other Acts, *e.g.*, the Excise, Gambling, Salt, Metal Tokens and Fisheries Acts. The Police administration is little concerned with reconvictions under the special Acts mentioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the statement might with advantage be modified so as to indicate progress in the identification only of those prisoners who on reconviction have become liable to a special punishment either under the Penal Code or under the Whipping Act. A separate letter has been addressed to the Government of India advocating the adoption of this change in future reports.

15. *Under-trial Prisoners.*—The total number of under-trial prisoners on the first day of the year was 1,500 ; the corresponding figure for the last day of the year was 1,918; while the daily average for the year was 1,782 as compared with 1,744 in the preceding year. Of the total number of 35,552 under-trial prisoners confined during the year, 17,316, or 48·7 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentage for the preceding year was 50·4. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 49·93 days in sessions trials, and 14·82 in trials before the Magistrates. The former figure shows some small improvement as compared with the average period of detention during the preceding year, which was 53·35 days. The exceptionally high figure reached in 1898 led the Lieutenant-Governor to address the High Court on the subject, requesting the Hon'ble Judges to consider the causes of the continuous increase since 1894, and to favour him with their views as to any measures which might be taken to secure an improvement. The final reply of the High Court has not yet been received. The Lieutenant-Governor had hoped to find a similar decrease in the period of detention before Magistrates, and is disappointed to find instead that the average period has again increased.

16. The following table shows the districts in which the period of detention in the Magistrates' Courts exceeded 15 days:—

District.	Period of detention.	District.	Period of detention.
Mymensingh	33·60	Hazaribagh	18·12
Faridpur	25·56	Rangpur	17·88
Noakhali	20·84	Daltonganj	16·42
Chapra	20·24	Dacca	16·06
Burdwan	19·30	Dinajpur	16·05
Ranchi	18·94	Monghyr	15·85
Bhagalpur	18·40	Chittagong	15·69
Bogra	18·20	Jessore	15·26
Pabna	15·14		

An improvement has been made in the districts of Dacca and the 24-Parganas, which headed the list of 1898 with averages of 25·11 and 22·97 days respectively. The district of Mymensingh, however, has attained an even higher figure than that shown for Dacca in 1898, while Faridpur, which was third in last year's list, with an average detention of 21·63 days is second in the present year with a higher figure. An explanation will be called for in the case of those districts in which the average period of detention exceeded 20 days.

17. *Civil and State Prisoners.*—The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 48·97 in 1898 to 57·64 in the year under review. This figure closely approximates to that for 1896. The total number of such prisoners admitted during the year was 834, against 800 in the preceding year. The number of State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal at the beginning of the year was 11. During the year one Moplah prisoner was retransferred to Madras on account of ill-health, while one other was sent to Bengal from that Presidency. The number at the end of the year remained, therefore, the same.

18. *Jail Buildings.*—The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,98,177, of which Rs. 1,61,885 were expended by the Public Works Department and Rs. 36,292 by the Jail Department, the corresponding expenditure of each department in the previous year being Rs. 1,71,713 and Rs. 25,097 respectively. Further extensive repairs had to be carried out at Mymensingh, at Rangpur and at Bogra as the result of the earthquake of 1897. The other principal works undertaken during the year were the reconstruction of the hospital ward for males at Rampur Boalia, the construction of an experimental septic tank latrine at the Presidency Jail, the connection of the Mymensingh Jail with the filtered water-supply of the Nasirabad Municipality, and the addition of a verandah to the main barrack at Rangpur. Three new subsidiary jails were also constructed at a cost of a little under a quarter of a lakh of rupees. No new cells or cubicles were constructed during the year. The Inspector-General of Jails was, however, requested to submit proposals for the extension of the cubicle system throughout the Province in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. His suggestions have been received and are under consideration.

19. *Jail Guards.*—The state of the jail warder service has for some time past been highly unsatisfactory. It is recruited from the same races which supply the army and the police, and the better pay in those services has for some years rendered the jail service less attractive, and has created discontent among the men employed in it. The grant of compensation for the dearness of food during the famine of 1896-97 to some extent helped in obtaining suitable recruits and in retaining those already in the service, but it has been found that since the withdrawal of this concession, the number of resignations, desertions and dismissals has been detrimental to the efficiency of the Department and far in excess of that in the police force, and it has been clearly shown that it is necessary to improve the prospects of the service as a whole. The matter has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, and proposals are now about to be submitted to the Government of India. The scheme formulated provides for a redistribution of the numbers in the various grades of the service, certain concessions in the matter of clothing allowances, and the abolition of the present class of apprentice warders, those now so styled being treated as warders of the lowest grade from beginning of their service, and drawing pay accordingly. The estimated cost of the reorganization is Rs. 15,000. The present report shows that the number of resignations in the service during the year 1898 was no less than 111, while 10 more deserted and 47 were dismissed, making a total of 9·1 per cent. of the whole force

20. While the number of criminal offences committed by warders decreased from 47 in the previous year to 38 in that under review, the total number of offences of all kinds committed by them rose from 1,764 to 1,797. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that less frequent resort was had to fining as a means of punishment, and that extra drill was in some cases awarded instead. The number of fines, however, still remains large, and His Honour trusts that every Superintendent of a Jail will look to it that this form of punishment is used as little as possible.

21. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes was only half that for 1898, being 14 against 28 in the preceding year. Two were from Central Jails, 10 from District Jails, and 2 from Subsidiary Jails. Ten were from within the jail walls, while the remaining 4 were made from outside. The most notable escape was that of three Burmese life-convicts from the Berhampore Jail: it is not creditable to the police that none of those has been recaptured. Of the remaining escaped prisoners 7 were recaptured within the year.

22. *Prison Discipline.*—The following table classifies offences committed by convicts during the year according to the nature of the offence and the punishment awarded:—

1	2	3	4										5
Year.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendent.										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.		
			Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Grand Total.
1899	17,265	86	17,614	1,708	3,563	710	1,131	444	12,661	1,654	34,968	4,516	39,484
1898	17,183	52	17,335	1,243	4,021	598	633	298	12,935	1,376	34,924	3,515	38,439

23. The total number of offences punished exceeds that for the previous year by 1,045, and the increase is more than proportionate to the increase in the daily average of the population. The advance is mainly under the head of offences relating to work and to assaults, &c., by convicts, and the Inspector-General explains that the increase may be attributed to the introduction and extension of more irksome forms of labour, and the enforcement of a stricter discipline, in accordance with the orders of the Government on the subject. This explanation is doubtless correct, but care and tact are required, and will do much to avoid the necessity of resort to unusual punitive measures. The enforcement of proper tasks gave rise to special trouble in the Gaya Jail, and of the 86 offences punished by the Criminal Courts, no fewer than 33 were committed in that jail. A similar combination to do short work was found among the convicts in the Gaya Jail during the previous year also, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken will have the effect of preventing the recurrence of any further insubordination.

24. Out of 6,344 prisoners who were eligible to gain remission of sentence by earning good-conduct marks, 25 only failed to gain some remission. No appreciable increase in the number of marks earned is, however, yet apparent as the result of the pains which have been taken to inform the prisoners of the working of the system, and the benefit which they may derive from it. The majority of the Superintendents of Jails are nevertheless in favour of the system, being of opinion that it is of value in stimulating industry and good behaviour, and they consider that the forfeiture of marks is a suitable and effectual punishment for minor offences. Most prisoners, it is stated, are more or less indifferent about their marks during the earlier stage of their imprisonment, but attach more and more importance to the remission earned as the date of their release draws nearer; while the system is more valued by long-term than by short-term prisoners, and by prisoners convicted for the first time than by habitual offenders. These results are natural, and such as might have

25. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year as compared with 1898 is shown in the following statement:—

	1898.	1899.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,72,787	4,79,186
Dietary charges	6,17,309	5,06,217
Hospital „	93,483	91,382
Clothing and bedding	63,239	90,162
Sanitation charges	37,194	34,925
Moving prisoners	38,738	41,366
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	67,431	65,749
Travelling allowances	7,265	7,315
Contingencies	44,050	47,161
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant ...	23,151	19,994
Petty construction and repairs ..	25,097	36,292
General supervision	49,748	45,784
Total ...	15,39,492	14,65,533
Public Works Department ...	1,66,823	1,53,333
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Daily average expenditure per prisoner, exclusive of Public Works ...	81 2 0	76 11 3

26. The principal cause of the total decrease, and of the diminution in the average cost per prisoner, is to be found in the smaller expenditure on diet, which cost over a lakh less than in the preceding year, the average cost per head in central and district jails being Rs. 26-9·7 against Rs. 32-12 in 1898. This again is doubtless due to the greater cheapness of food. The average cash earnings per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 23-14 as compared with Rs. 19-15 in the year preceding, and the average net cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 48-8 as against Rs. 58-3 in 1898.

27. *Expenditure on Dieting.*—The following table compares the expenditure on diet in each central and district jail during the past two years:—

	1899.			1898.				1899.			1898.		
1	2			3			4	5			6		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.
Presidency—*European*	119	3	2	124	7	2	Bhagalpur ...	25	1	11	32	8	4
Purnea ...	32	15	4	29	1	6	Gaya ...	24	15	6	30	11	1
Darjeeling ...	32	1	8	46	11	6	Jessore ...	24	10	11	31	12	0
Dacca ...	31	15	11	40	8	11	Mymensingh ...	24	2	9	34	8	11
Angul ...	31	9	2	39	8	4	Noakhali ...	24	1	5	35	6	7
Presidency—*Native* ...	30	8	7	36	8	0	Bankura ...	24	0	10	29	6	5
Jalpaiguri ...	30	7	3	37	0	8	Arrah ...	23	14	11	27	13	0
Dinajpur ...	30	7	0	39	10	0	Cuttack ...	23	14	9	27	9	1
Puri ...	30	6	0	25	5	8	Darbhanga ..	23	10	5	22	7	9
Hooghly ...	29	14	8	38	9	9	Faridpur ...	23	10	3	33	3	6
Chittagong ...	29	13	1	30	0	5	Motihari ...	23	9	3	26	0	0
Muzaffarpur ...	29	1	7	28	9	9	Comilla ...	23	7	3	31	5	10
Alipore Central ..	29	1	2	32	7	11	Barisal ...	23	5	6	30	3	6
Buxar ...	28	7	9	33	1	11	Khulna ...	22	13	7	31	11	2
Krishnagar ...	27	6	9	33	2	6	Bogra ...	22	5	1	37	4	0
Midnapore ...	27	6	4	36	0	1	Barasat ...	21	3	6	30	10	9
Purulia ...	26	8	11	32	9	10	Ranchi ...	21	1	4	38	3	9
Chapra ...	26	6	4	33	12	5	Suri ...	20	0	5	27	12	7
Bankipore ...	26	0	11	29	9	6	Balasore ...	19	12	2	28	4	6
Hazaribagh ...	25	15	0	34	0	2	Malda ...	19	11	4	24	11	9
Pabna ...	25	13	8	32	12	0	Chaibassa ...	19	10	7	26	7	4
Burdwan ...	25	13	2	36	4	3	Rampur Boalia ...	18	14	4	25	5	7
Monghyr ...	25	11	8	27	12	2	Daltonganj ...	18	13	0	31	0	0
Rangpur ...	25	11	2	33	6	7	Dumka ...	18	10	5	23	7	8
Berhampore ...	25	2	0	29	10	9							
							General Average	26	9	7	32	12	0

28. The decrease in the average cost of diet per head is common to all the jails of the Province, with the exception of Purnea, Puri, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. It is not clear whether the large expenditure on the provision of animal food throughout the year in the first named district was justifiable.

29. *Hospital Charges*.—The total expenditure under this head showed a decrease from Rs. 92,868 in 1898 to Rs. 90,770 in 1899, while the expenditure per head of average strength decreased from Rs. 4-14-9 to Rs 4-12-6, and the expenditure per head of average sick from Rs. 145-2-8 to Rs. 139 7-9. In the last two reviews by the Government of India of the Provincial Jail Reports, remark has been made on the fact that hospital charges in Bengal exceed those in other Provinces. The average hospital expenses of a sick prisoner in Bengal during the last five years have been as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1894	94	4	7
1895	116	14	7
1896	139	14	2
1897	137	10	4
1898	145	2	8
1899	139	7	9

The steady increase up to the end of 1898 is very marked. The head "Hospital charges" includes four sub-heads, viz., (*a*) "Sick diet and extras for patients," (*b*) "Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital," (*c*) "Medicines, hospital bedding and clothing," and (*d*) "Proportion of dairy charges." Under each of these items expenditure is higher in Bengal than in other Provinces. Under the first two heads the Medical Officers of the Jails must to a great extent be allowed a free hand. Under head (*c*) the charge for prophylactics is exceptionally heavy in the malarious districts of Bengal, while the money spent under the last head is well laid out if a good milk-supply ensures comparative immunity from cholera epidemics. Although the expenditure on hospital charges has been large, the result has certainly been satisfactory, as evidenced by the remarkably low death-rate recorded during the last few years. The expenditure should nevertheless be carefully watched.

30. *Employment of prisoners*.—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 16,92?. Of these the average number employed on manufactures was 7,1?0 as compared with 6,968 in 1898, the ratio of convicts so employed being 42·25 as compared with 41·05 and 38·43 per cent., respectively, in 1898 and 1897. The ratio of convicts employed as prison officers was 6 as compared with 5·77 in 1898, and of those employed as prison servants 11·70 as against 11·96 in that year. The large number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and employed on such duties as involve little or no real toil was commented on in the Resolution on the report for 1898. It is explained that the adoption of special precautions necessitated by the plague in connection with the segregation of new admissions, led to the employment of a large number of convict officers, and it is understood that the same reason applies also in a great measure in the case of jail servants such as sweepers and others. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that during the current year every endeavour will be made to reduce to the lowest possible figure the proportion of convicts employed on such work. The number employed in gardening was reduced from 1,114 to 882, and this is satisfactory: it is possible, however, that a still further reduction may be made in this direction also.

31. *Profits of manufactures*.—The total cash profits of the year amounted to Rs. 4,55,933 as compared with Rs. 3,78,320 in the preceding year, the average earnings per convict sentenced to labour being Rs. 26-15 as compared with Rs. 22-5 in 1898. These figures are taken from the prescribed statement No. XII, and show the cash transactions of the year. In a separate statement headed XIIA, however, the Inspector-General has given figures, an examination of which shows that the past year has been an exceptionally favourable one from the point of view of cash transactions. During the year 1897 a large stock of manufactured articles had accumulated, but large demands by the Commissariat Department for the field forces in South Africa gave a special impetus to sales, and the stocks in hand at the end of the previous year were disposed of and paid for during 1899. Again, the stock of raw materials paid for and still in

hand at the end of 1898 was largely in excess of that at the end of the year under review. Both these circumstances have tended unduly to magnify the apparent success of the manufacturing department in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Judged indeed by the figures in Statement XIIA, the department appears to have had less success than in 1898, the average earnings per convict sentenced to labour amounting to Rs. 29-7 as compared with Rs. 32 in 1898. The following table compares the working of the manufacturing department of each of the Central Jails (1) according to cash profits as shown in Statement XII, and (2) according to profits shown in Statement XIIA :—

	Cash profits as shown in Statement XII.						Profits as shown in Statement XIIA.					
	1899.			1898.			1899.			1898.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Buxar ...	154	12	0	105	2	0	83	7	0	91	5	0
Alipore ...	98	13	0	89	9	0	57	11	0	81	7	0
Presidency ...	85	10	0	155	2	0	50	6	0	85	0	0
Bhagalpur ...	61	3	0	44	12	0	38	12	0	30	7	0
Midnapore ...	31	5	0	59	7	0	34	13	0	32	2	0
Dacca ...	85	0	0	25	10	0	30	9	0	21	14	0
Rampur Boalia ...	76	3	0	7	2	0	17	2	0	13	3	0
Hazaribagh ...	29	0	0	......			14	14	0	9	10	0

32. In the report under review the system adopted in previous years of calculating the profits of the Presidency Jail Press has been altered. The matter has recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. As already explained in a letter addressed to the Home Department, the practice hitherto observed has been that the Jail Department has taken credit, in respect of printing work executed for the various departments of the Government, at the rates at which those departments were debited for the printing done for them, the rates of charge being on a scale closely approximating to market rates. The final orders of the Government of India are contained in their Resolution of the 22nd September 1899, and therein the system adopted in this province, as above explained, was accepted as correct. It was added, however, that where, as at Allahabad and Madras, the Press is not managed by the Jail Department, but only the labour hired out to a separate Press management, credit should only be taken for the wages of the labour thus supplied. In the report under review, it is observed that the Presidency Jail Press has been treated as a Press of this kind, and the profits have been reduced accordingly. It is not clear, however, that the Presidency Jail Press is on the same footing as those at Madras and Allahabad, or that the orders contained in the third paragraph of the Resolution above cited are applicable to it, and the Inspector-General of Jails is requested to consider whether the system adopted by the Superintendent of Government Printing in the present report is correct.

33. *Subsidiary Jails.*—The subsidiary jails were 84 in number as in the preceding year. In the case of 11 of these the Superintendents failed to make the prescribed number of visits, and in the case of three of these similar failure occurred in the preceding year also. An explanation will be called for from the officers responsible for this neglect. The average population of convicts was 342 during the year, and of under-trial prisoners 657. The number of deaths among convicts was 10 and among under-trial prisoners 7. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 14·29 days as compared with 13·46 in the preceding year. This increase is unsatisfactory, and the Commissioners of the respective divisions are requested to enquire into the circumstances which led to the prolonged detention of under-trial prisoners at Sirajganj, Pirojpur, Diamond Harbour, Atia, Manikganj and Godda. Excluding the cost of Public Works, the average cost per head was Rs. 111-15-6 as compared with Rs. 114-7-5 in 1898. The average profit per head of convicts employed on manufactures was Rs. 23-13 as compared with Rs. 23-15 in the previous year.

34. *Accommodation in Jails.*—At the end of 1899, the jails of the Province provided accommodation for a total of 23,311 prisoners of all classes, as compared with 23,070 at the end of 1898. The average population in each year was 19,114 and 18,979 respectively. The jails at Mymensingh, Purulia,

and Chaibassa had an average population in excess of the number for which they contain accommodation. The Inspector-General should consider whether additional accommodation should be provided in these jails, or whether in future arrangements can be made by which any excess in the number of prisoners can be transferred to other jails. No fewer than 13 District or Central Jails had an average population of under-trial prisoners in excess of that for which accommodation is provided, and these also call for the Inspector-General's special attention.

35. *Medical and Sanitary arrangements.*—Improvements were effected in connection with the water-supply in the jails at Buxar, Mymensingh and in the Presidency Jail. Five Pasteur-Chamberland filters have been installed in various jails, and are on the whole well reported on: two more filters of this kind are about to be set up. No changes were made in the authorised diet scales during the year: animal food was freely given all the year round in certain jails, and in a larger number of jails at certain periods of year. The fortnightly weighments of prisoners were continued: of 39,242 prisoners discharged during the year, 60·79 gained weight, 15·67 lost weight, and 23·54 were of the same weight as on admission. At the instance of the Inspector-General the entertainment of a second Civil Hospital Assistant has been sanctioned in the Central Jails at Dacca and Buxar respectively: similar help had previously been given at Alipore and Bhagalpur.

36. *Sickness and mortality.*—The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes for the past five years and the preceding decade:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths.			Death-rate per mille of average strength.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1885 ...	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4
1886 ...	14,806	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0
1887 ...	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7
1888 ...	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7
1889 ...	15,026	695	46·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7
1890 ...	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2
1891 ...	15,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9
1892 ...	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7
1893 ...	17,721	642	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3
1894 ...	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1
Total ...	153,869	6,551	42·5	739	5,509	6,248	4·8	35·8	40·6
1895 ...	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3
1896 ...	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7
1897 ...	19,495	695	35·6	72	612	684	3·6	31·4	35·0
1898 ...	18,927	644	34·0	3	424	427	0·1	22·4	22·5
1899 ...	19,048	655	34·2	3	445	448	0·2	23·2	23·4
Total for last five years.	91,782	3,368	36·6	174	2,349	2,523	1·9	25·5	27·4

37. The death-rate for the year, though slightly higher than that for the year preceding, is lower than that for any other year in the past fifteen. The year was unhealthy, as is shown by the fact that the reported death-rate among the

free population of the Province rose from 26·52 per mille in 1898 to 31·21 in the year under review, and it is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the mortality in the jails of the Province increased in a considerably lower ratio than that among the free population. The jail population enjoyed extraordinary immunity from cholera both in 1898 and 1899, and it is satisfactory to find that the average annual mortality from this cause was 34·8 for the five years ending with 1899 against an annual mortality of 73·9 in the previous decade. The jails which showed the largest proportion of admissions to hospital in 1899, were those at Baraset, Khulna, Buxar, Bankura, Chaibassa, Darbhanga, Presidency and Jalpaiguri.

38. *Principal diseases causing sickness and death.*—The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past two years:—

		1899.		1898.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1.	Cholera	5	3	4	3
2.	Dysentery	3,832	103	3,444	90
3.	Malarial fevers	5,490	36	5,724	43
4.	Tubercle of the lungs, &c. ...	237	82	197	54
5.	Anæmia and debility	187	15	249	12
6.	Other general diseases	2,713	23	3,001	27
7.	Pneumonia	253	50	306	69
8.	Other respiratory diseases ...	682	17	694	10
9.	Diarrhœa	1,576	20	1,443	20
10.	Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	860	5	815	4
11.	All other diseases	2,283	44	2,060	60
	Total ...	18,118	398*	18,137	392

* Excluding deaths from suicide (3) and from valvular disease of the heart out of hospital (2).

39. As already observed, the small number of deaths from cholera in the last two years is a matter for congratulation. The number of deaths from dysentery, however, shows some increase, while deaths from tubercle of the lungs rose from 54 to 82. Pneumonia proved less fatal during the year under review, the number of deaths due to it being 50 against 69 in 1898. In 1898 the four jails of Dacca, Faridpur, Midnapore and Jessore returned no fewer than 28 deaths from this cause, and it is satisfactory that the number during the year under review was less by 8.

40. *Mortality in Central Jails.*—All the Central Jails show a very moderate death-rate, the lowest being that of 15·1 per mille at Hazaribagh and the highest that of 29·3 at Midnapore. Of the 27 deaths in the latter jail, no fewer than 16 occurred in the case of prisoners who had been transferred from the Chaibassa Jail. Attention having been drawn to the fact that the climate of the Midnapore Jail did not appear to suit natives of the Singhbhum district, arrangements were made during the latter part of the year for the transfer of such prisoners to Hazaribagh instead of Midnapore, and this plan was attended by the best results, no death occurring among the prisoners thus sent to Hazaribagh.

41. *Jails with the highest mortality.*—The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Barisal ...	62·0	45·8	62·3	43·5
Purnea ...	61·1	63 6	61·1	63·6
Faridpur ...	56·4	36·3	56·4	36·3
Suri ...	55 2	43·0	51·5	43 0
Hooghly ...	54·9	26·3	52·1	36·3
Daltonganj ...	48·6	49·2	48·6	49·2
Pabna ...	47·4	7·0	47·4	7·0
Chaibassa ...	45·1	55·2	45·1	55·2

42. Of the 27 deaths at Barisal, 11 were from dysentery: it is explained, however, that 22 out of the 27 who died were admitted in an indifferent state of health. It is proposed to improve the arrangements for the supply of drinking and bathing water, and it may be hoped that this will have a good effect on the

health of the inmates. This jail has suffered under the further disadvantage that there have been frequent changes of Superintendents in the last two years, with the result that none of them have been able to acquire any local experience. For many years the Chapra District Jail figured in each annual report among those showing an excessive rate of mortality. So recently as 1897 the death-rate for this prison stood at 84·6 per mille, and on the advice of two Committees, which were successively appointed to enquire into the causes of this mortality, it was decided to build a new jail on a more healthy site and on more sanitary principles. The comparatively low death-rate of the last two years (20·6 in 1898 and 19·4 in 1899) reflects the greatest credit on the jail authorities, and has led to the abandonment of the scheme, which was estimated to cost over four lakhs of rupees. The jails which show the lowest death-rate are those at Cuttack, Burdwan, Comilla, Arrah and Noakhali. All these have recorded death-rates of less than 10 per mille.

43. *Inspections.*—Seventeen jails were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Inspector-General of Jails visited all the Central Jails and all the District Jails of the Province, except five, viz., those of the Orissa Division, and that at Kishnaghar. He also visited seven subsidiary jails. The number of visits paid by Commissioners of Divisions and by District and Sessions Judges was fewer than in the preceding year, while on the other hand those paid by District Magistrates and by non-official visitors were more numerous than in 1898.

44. *Officers of the Department.*—The medical officers working under the Department who are specially mentioned by the Inspector-General of Jails are Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, Major Green, Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench-Mullen, Major Jordan, Major Maynard, Major Buchanan, Captain Deare, Captain Waters, Dr. Waller, Major Vaughan, Major Drury, Captain Anderson, Captain Maddox, Captain Blaker, Dr. Hedley Wood, and Assistant Surgeon Barada Kanta Ray. During the year the Jail Department lost the services of Mr. Donaldson, who had for long been Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and who obtained an appointment in another part of India. Mr. Leonard held the post of Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail and *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General of Jails. The Inspector-General makes special mention of his valuable assistance.

45. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Mair for his most careful administration of the Department, and for the close regard he ensured to the two matters in jail management to which his attention was specially directed—the system of marks and the character of convict employment.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and a copy of the Report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Kalna 3·00, Katwa 1·46, Raniganj 1·00. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of sugarcane nearly finished. Sowing of *aman* rice is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kalna	12⅘	
Katwa	13⅞	
Raniganj	12⅛	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Rampur Hât 1·38. Weather hot and cloudy. Fields being prepared for the season. Sugarcane planting continues. Rinderpest in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·28, Vishnupur 0·67. Weather generally cloudy with occasional showers. Sowing of paddy has commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14⅝ seers and at Vishnupur 15¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·58, Contai 1·07, Tamluk 1·56, Ghatal 0·95. Weather seasonable. Sowing and ploughing going on. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Tamluk	11	11	
Contai	15	0	
Ghatal	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall 3·64. *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease prevails in thanas Hooghly and Balagarh. Common rice sells at 13 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·99, Uluberia 1·56. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·38, Barasat 1·48, Basirhat 1·00, Diamond Harbour 2·80. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Weeding operations in places going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	14¼	
Diamond Harbour	$13\frac{5}{16}$	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 3·75, Meherpur 1·63, Chuadanga 0·96, Ranaghat 1·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kushtea	12	
Meherpur	12¼	
Chuadanga	13	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·32, Jangipur 1·91, Kandi 0·89. Weather hot. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *til* and mulberry good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	13¼	
Kandi	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·89, Jhenida 2·08, Magura 1·29, Narail 1·15, Bangaon 2·25. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy and jute going on. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·94, Bagerhat 0·51, Satkhira 0·35. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	15	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator 1·52, Naogaon 0·75. Prospects of crops fair. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·21. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·44. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·99, Kurseong 3·21, Siliguri 2·07, Kalimpong 0·52. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being sown. *Bhutta, bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* promising well. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·14, Kurigram 8·12, Nilphamari 3·8, Gaibanda 2·67. Weather cloudy. *Aus* and jute are being weeded. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 4·27. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88, Sirajganj 2·14. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Manikganj 2·24, Munshiganj ·79, Narainganj 1·86. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·19, Jamalpur 1·10, Kishoreganj 1·57, Netrokona 1·13, Tangail 1·01. Weather seasonable with storms. Standing crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers at Sadar Jamalpur, and Kishorganj, 15 seers 7 chitaks at Netrokona, 14¾ seers at Tangail.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·07, Goalundo 1·36, Madaripur 1·53. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 15½ seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·62. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·79, Brahmanbaria 4·31, Chandpur ·64. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14 1/4 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·12, Feni 4·12. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0·60. *Aus* cultivation continues. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Hilsa 0·60, Barh 0·87, Dinapore 0·05, Bikram 0·74. The rainfall will do some benefit to the *diara* land, where *cheena* and Indian-corn have been sown down. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·41. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 10½ seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·36, Sewan 0·19, Gopalganj 0·11. Weather seasonable with strong east wind. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. *Cheena* being cut. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. *Kodo* is being sown. Price of common rice 11 seers 3 chitaks, and of *makai* 12 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·38, Bettiah ·58. *Bhadoi* and *aghani* are being sown. Weeding going on. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11¼ and 14½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sitamarhi ·17. Sowing of *dhan* and *bhadoi* in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 14 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Somastipur 0·03, Madhubani 0·60. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Khajauli and Phulparas. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Samastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·94, Begusarai nil, Jamui nil. Weather formerly hot with high east wind, but rainy and cool subsequently. *Bhadoi* sowing going on. Sugarcane promising well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11½	per rupee.
Begusarai	11	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot. Sky cloudy at times. *Bhadoi* is being sown. Sugarcane is growing well. Cattle-disease only in Banka and Katoria thanas. Fodder and water ample. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·15, Kishanganj 6·30, Araria 6·56. Weather cloudy with easterly wind. Recent rain has facilitated work of ploughing for *aghani* and *bhadoi* crops. Sowings of *bhadoi* and *aghani* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Gajole 1·90. Weather hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy not yet completed. The recent rain has benefited the *bhadoi* paddy. Jute plants are thriving. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·73. Weather hot and sultry; cloudy with slight rain occasionally. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of paddy and Indian-corn commenced in places. Ploughing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 12 seers 14 chitaks and of maize 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. No report received from Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Banki 0·17. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jajpur	15½	
Kendrapara	18½	
Banki	12½	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15½, 12, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·72. Weather very hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing of autumn crops in progress. More rain is urgently needed. Cattle-disease has not abated. Scarcity of water continues throughout the district. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers in markets and 9 seers in Angul. Report from Khoudmals not received.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda 0·18. Weather occasionally cloudy. *Dalua* being harvested. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Sugarcane promising well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	13⅝	
Interior	...	...	...	14⅛	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Giridih ·10. Weather seasonable. Fields are being ploughed for paddy crop. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at Sadar 11 seers and at Giridih 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Report not received.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·23. Weather hot. *Tewa dhan* ripening. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 9 seers, barley 13¼ seers, gram 12 seers 6 chitaks, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 20¼ seers. Average daily attendance on relief-works —men 136, women 106, children 38; test works—men 131, women 154, children 24; convalescent gang—men 53, women 87, children 15.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·65, Gobindpur 0·33. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane plants thriving. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* winter crops. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Jhalda, Gobindpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 14 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·76. Weather hot. Sowing going on. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibasa. Average price of rice is 12 seers per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week—the heaviest fall being in North and East Bengal. The rainfall in Bihar, which was light, has facilitated the work of ploughing and benefited the *bhadoi* paddy. In Angul more rain is urgently needed. The sowing of paddy is still going on, and seedlings are out at places. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving and in some places they are being weeded. In Saran prospect of indigo is good, and *cheena* is being cut. Sugarcane is growing well. Fodder and water are generally sufficient except in the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia, and scarcity of water is still reported from the district of Angul. Cattle are generally in good condition, but cases of disease are reported from a few districts. The price of common rice has risen in 29 districts, fallen in 3 and is stationary elsewhere. Famine has been declared n thanas Chainpur, Khunti, and Sisai of the district of Ranchi. The average daily attendanc in Palamau on relief works—men 136, women 106, children 38 (total 280); convalescein gang—men 53, women 87, children 15 (total 155); test works—men 131, women 154 children 24 (total 309).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 6th June, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLAM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	16 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	..	12 0	13 8	18 0	...		...
	3	Bankura ...	11 4	11 4	16 0	..	...	...	14 6	15 0	18 12		-	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	17 8		.	...
	5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	.	
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...		...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 10	13 0	15 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4		...	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	13 5	13 5	17 5	20 0	20 0	26 10	11 13	12 6	15 4	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	13 4	13 0	Jamali 18 8; Gangajali. 17 8	21 0	20 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	...		...
	11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 8		.	
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	14 4	13 8	20 10	20 4	20 4	31 14	13 8	13 8	17 10	...	...	
	14	Dinajpur ...	10-10-3t	10-10-3t	16 0	13 0	13 5	..	15-9-3t	15-9-3t	18 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	..	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	.
	16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	.
	17	Rangpur ...	7 0	...	13 0	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	21 12	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ...	15 12	15 12	18 12	32 8	32 8	35 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	..
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	...	.	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	18 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	...	15 8	20 0	..	29 0	20 0	...	13 8	19 0	...	...	..
	23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	15 12	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga); Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10 seers 8 chitaks; Ghatal 11 seers 4 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 8 chitaks; Arambagh 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Chetla 10 seers 8 chitaks; Barasat 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers; Magra Hát 10 seers 10¾ chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10 seers 8 chitaks; Chuadanga 10 seers; Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers 8 chitaks (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 10 seers; Jangipur 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu: Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu: Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Marua or Ragi: Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi: Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8 10	8 10	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900.

...Thur, ...Pea. ...dicus.) Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale: Salt. Next preceding return.	Wholesale: Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
13 4	A 10 8	10 8	12 4 Crushed.	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
12 12	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
13 12	C 10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
12 0	D 10 8	11 0	11 4 Panga.	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
11 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0 Crushed.	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
11 8	F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
13 2	G 10 0	10 11	11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0 Panga.	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
12 7	H 11 13	11 13	11 14 Panga.	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Nadia.	9	
14 0	I 11 8	11 8	11 8 Karkatch.	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
11 0	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
20 10	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 8	3 14 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
12 0	M 9 8	10 0	10 0 Panga.	3 13 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
8 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0 Panga or rora.	...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
10 0	O 10 0	10 0	9 0 Panga.	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 8	10 8	10 8	8 1	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12 Panga.	3 11 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
10 8	R 9 8	9 8	10 0 Panga	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	10 0	10 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur *	22	
...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	

* Present return not received.

...il prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers 4 chitaks ; Magura 9 seers 12 ...; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

...l prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11 seers.

... prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.

... price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

... prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurseong 8 seers ; Siliguri 9 seers.

... prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.

...f salt is 11 seers per rupee.

... the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks ; ...adim 11 seers 6 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks ; Netrokona 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 5	13 11	16 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.													
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	29 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	35 0
28	Gaya	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	32 0	12 8	13 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	20
29	Shahabad	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0 & 26 0	11 0	13 0	13 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	12 0	11 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran*	...	12 8	16 0	...	20 0	28 8	...	12 0	12 8	...	..	...
32	Muzaffarpur	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga	14 4	14 3	17 0	17 9	19 12	20 0	13 3	13 3	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr	13 6	13 8	22 0	20 8	...	30 0	11 0	11 12	14 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur	12 10	12 10	19 0	17 12	19 0	29 0	13 4	13 14	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack	10 8	10 8	15 2	...	...	...	13 12	14 7	16 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore	11 0	13 0	16 0	10 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...
41	Puri	7 14	8 4	12 7	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.													
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...
43	Ranchi	6 12 to 9 4	6 12 to 9 8	8 0 to 17 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	..	...	...
44	Palamau	10 11	10 2	18 0	13 8	14 10	27 0	9 0	10 2	18 0	...	...	...
45	Manbhum	10 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	12 8	12 12	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0
46	Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

T. At Chandpur the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Bihar 9 seers 8 chitaks ; Barh 10 seers 8 chitaks.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Aurangabad 10 seers Nawadah 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Bhabhua 10 seers ; Buxar 10 seers 8 chitaks.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 1 chitak.
a In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Sitamarhi 11 seers ; Hajipur 10 seers 8 chitaks.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th June 1900.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

(…)JRA OR CUMBU. (…)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
...	...	...	...	20 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 0	20 14	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 12
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	32 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

(…)e Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900—(concluded).

(…)AR OR THUR, (…)DIAN PEA. (…)nus indicus.)		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.		
...	...	[T] 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	[U] 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
9 8	10 0	[V] 10 0	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
2 8	18 0	[W] 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
0 0	15 0	[X] 10 0	11 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
6 0	26 0	[Y] 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
2 0	18 0	[Z] 10 4	10 4	10 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 6	Saran.	30	
1 0	14 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
8	14 0	[a] 10 0	10 0	11 4	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 [illegible]	Muzaffarpur.	32	
1	19 0	[b] 11 0	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
0	13 0	[c] 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Monghyr	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
2	12 12	[d] 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0	11 0	[e] 9 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 4 3 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
0	12 0	[f] 10 0	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	22 0	[g] 10 0	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
12	22 5	[h] 12 0	12 0	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
0	10 8	[i] 11 4	11 4	11 12	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
12	18 6 dal 10 8	[j] 13 0	13 0	13 4	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
2	12 0 to 13 0	8 8	9 4	9 4	Panga. 4 11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Ranchi.	43	
0	27 0	8 7	9 4	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
0	14 0	[k] 10 0	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45	
0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

* Present return not received.

(…)il prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 10 seers; Madhubani 10 seers 1 chitak.

(…) subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

(…)il prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers 8 chitaks; Supaul

(…)n subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

(…)il price of salt (karkatch) is 10 seers per rupee.

(…)tail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed); Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).

h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers 8 chitaks; Kendrapara 9 seers.

i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

k. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 2
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 6	3 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 2 9	6 0 6	5 11 3	2 15 6	2 15 3	2 3 6	2 8 6	2 9 6	2 2 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 9 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 11 6	1 14 6	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	1 5
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 0 0	3 5 3	3 3 3	2 12 0	3 5 3	3 3 3	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 5 6	1 8
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 2 6	3 0 6	2 14 0	2 6 9	3 2 0	3 2 9	2 1 9	2 4 0	2 1 6	1 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 10 6	2 8 6	2 4 0	3 12 6	3 12 6	2 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	1 14 6 to 2 3 6	4 5 0 to 5 14 0	4 3 3 to 5 14 9	2 6 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 12

CALCUTTA,
The 5th June 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 4 0	..	...	...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 11 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 6	1 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 6	1 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	1 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6	2 10 0	1 8 0
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 8 6	2 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 7 6	2 3 6 to 2 6 0

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	3 12
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 4 0	3 12
...	..		...	...	...	6 8 0	5 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 0 6 0 0	Black mustard. 5 8 0 to 5 12 0 Rape seed. 5 4 0	4 0 3 2
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	6 1 0	5 1 0	3 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 8
...	...	1 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 6
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 2 0	3 10
...	...	0 12 6	3 11 0	3 1 3	2 3 0	4 14 0	1 11 0	3 4 0	5 14 0	4 6 0	3 8
2 9 3	2 8 0	1 13 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0	3 15 6	3 2 6	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 5 6	5 8 0	3 14
...	...	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14
...	...	...	5 6 6	5 14 0	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	6 15 3	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	3 10 to 4 5

10 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 4 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	1 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	1 8 0 to 5 0 0	1 8 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1 2 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	17 0 0	16 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
6 14 0	6 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 4 0	6 6 6	3 5 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
3 12 0	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	3 13 0 to 4 5 3	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
36 8 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 350 0 0	350 0 0	245 0 0	Per maund. 1 0 0	1 2 0	0 13
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 8 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	Madhakhali. 7 12 0 Pulta. 9 12 0	7 8 0 9 12 0 to 10 0 0	6 4 0 7 0 0	Uncleaned, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	46 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 4 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
40 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
42 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
31 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6
33 10 0	33 10 0	32 0 0	11 7 0	10 15 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 4 0	39 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 12 0	36 12 0	36 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 1
36 0 0 to 42 10 8	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 1 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4

he undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900.

Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P. Per maund.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
6 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
3 10	0 3 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	3 9 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 6	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 7 8	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 9	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	10. Bhagalpur.
7 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	6 10 6	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 11 0	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th May to 2nd June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. May	27th	149·3	9·1	29·709	85·4	96·5	17·3	79·2	78·4	0·879	75·8	72	SSW, S and variable.	175	0·81	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <, /.
,,	28th	148·6	7·3	·736	85·5	94·9	21·1	73·8	78·9	·900	76·0	74	E and calm ...	170	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	29th	146·1	10·4	·715	87·3	97·3	20·9	76·4	79·9	·922	76·8	71	SW and S ...	200	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	30th	142·6	8·8	·688	86·3	97·0	16·2	80·8	79·5	·917	76·6	73	SWS and variable	281	0·93	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <, /.
,,	31st	138·4	2·0	·625	85·7	93·4	21·7	71·7	78·4	·875	75·2	71	SW ..	278	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
June	1st	139·4	Nil	·573	87·1	92·5	9·5	83·0	80·2	·939	77·3	72	SW and variable	259	0·13	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, <.
,,	2nd	130·9	,,	·716	79·2	87·3	17·1	70·2	75·1	·818	73·2	82	SE and calm ...	174	1·32	Cloudy, t, <, /, o, g, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·680
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·585
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	37·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86·5
The extreme variation of temperature	27·1
The maximum temperature	97·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1900	2·69
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·51
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd June 1900	9·24
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	9·99

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, stormy wind; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Alipore (Calcutta), the 4th June 1900.

G. W. Kür

For *Meteorological Reporter to th and Director-Genera*

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of March 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,418	38·04	301	3·00	3	·02	2,472	21·24	77	·60	26	·12	795	6·84	3,734	32·16	4,560	38·76	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,463	37·08	6	·08	...	...	1,219	18·72	12	·12	12	·12	398	5·88	1,677	25·20	2,372	35·64	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,830	42·96	201	2·16	10	·10	1,649	18·48	42	·36	10	·10	654	7·32	2,566	25·68	2,672	29·88	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,488	38·64	739	3·36	109	·48	4,110	18·72	146	·60	27	·12	1,081	4·92	6,213	28·32	7,140	32·52	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,879	33·36	202	2·28	16	·12	2,011	23·28	130	1·44	24	·24	451	5·16	2,534	32·88	3,689	42·72	
	Howrah	763,625	2,390	37·44	405	6·36	32	·48	1,173	18·36	293	4·56	27	·36	568	8·88	2,498	39·24	2,457	38·52	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	6,662	42·24	1,336	8·40	17	·09	3,469	21·96	134	·84	65	·36	620	3·84	5,641	35·76	5,152	32·64	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,035	18·12	393	6·84	138	2·40	641	11·28	434	7·56	33	·48	4,427	77·88	6,066	106·80	2,778	48·84	
	Nadia	1,644,108	6,329	46·08	870	6·24	1	·007	3,524	25·68	6	·03	39	·24	573	4·20	5,018	36·60	5,039	36·72	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,657	44·64	386	3·60	1	·008	3,032	28·92	7	·06	6	·04	506	4·80	3,928	37·68	3,448	33·00	
	Jessore	1,888,827	7,253	45·96	1,174	7·44	5	·02	4,411	27·96	3	·01	44	·24	517	3·24	6,154	39·00	6,397	40·56	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,761	48·48	1,189	12·00	...	...	2,078	21·12	24	·24	37	·36	791	8·04	4,119	41·88	3,707	37·68	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,488	45·72	360	3·00	...	...	3,527	29·40	2	·01	33	·24	289	2·40	4,231	35·16	4,306	35·88	
	Dinajpur	1,492,570	8,167	66·00	725	5·76	1	·007	4,699	37·92	8	·06	13	·09	324	2·52	5,770	46·68	5,097	41·16	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,163	38·40	108	1·80	15	·24	1,844	32·40	32	·48	5	·08	48	·84	2,052	36·12	2,110	37·08	
	Darjeeling	223,314	739	39·60	61	3·36	9	·48	620	33·24	64	3·36	4	·12	94	5·04	835	45·84	795	42·12	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	9,936	57·72	253	1·44	...	...	5,188	30·12	46	·24	16	·08	364	2·04	5,872	34·08	6,204	36·48	
	Bogra	766,635	3,275	51·28	51	·72	3	·03	1,377	21·48	6	·08	11	·12	271	4·20	1,719	26·88	1,731	37·00	
	Pabna	1,361,223	4,722	41·52	35	·24	7	·06	3,204	28·20	9	·07	22	·12	144	1·20	3,421	30·12	3,682	32·40	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	9,341	46·68	3,521	17·52	1	·004	4,845	24·24	269	1·32	39	·12	1,534	7·68	10,209	51·12	6,094	30·48	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	16,270	56·16	1,267	4·32	22	·07	6,279	21·60	83	·24	59	·12	1,196	4·08	8,906	30·60	7,717	26·64	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	7,180	47·16	2,188	14·28	1	·066	6,018	39·60	97	·60	32	·12	1,010	6·48	9,336	61·32	6,305	41·40	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	9,867	54·96	1,841	10·20	...	...	3,711	20·64	50	·24	100	·48	2,078	11·52	7,780	43·32	8,142	45·36	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	9,324	62·64	1,433	9·60	1	·006	3,017	20·28	49	·60	44	·24	1,031	6·84	5,625	37·80	4,513	30·36	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,168	61·56	595	6·96	...	...	2,831	33·60	15	·12	31	·36	467	5·52	3,939	46·80	3,041	36·12	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,650	43·20	220	2·04	1	·008	2,753	25·56	17	·12	35	·24	144	1·32	3,169	29·40	3,153	29·28	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration.
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	5,209	35·16	38	·24	62	·36	7,116	48·00	647	4·32	64	·36	3,048	20·52	10,975	74·28	3,579	24·19	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,863	38·40	17	·08	145	·72	3,212	18·00	61	·24	80	·36	720	3·96	4,235	23·76	4,126	23·04	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,570	32·40	25	·12	8	·03	3,004	17·40	12	·06	28	·12	682	3·96	3,759	21·84	4,200	24·36	
	Saran	2,466,065	8,849	42·96	2	·009	41	·12	1,890	9·12	310	1·44	94	·36	3,186	15·48	5,523	26·76	5,472	26·52	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,187	33·36	...	...	32	·12	2,269	14·64	52	·24	44	·24	705	4·44	3,102	19·92	4,498	28·92	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	9,020	39·84	...	...	14	·06	3,481	15·36	59	·24	86	·36	1,056	4·56	4,696	20·76	6,592	29·04	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,515	37·68	26	·10	4	·01	3,927	16·80	139	·48	45	·12	969	4·08	5,110	21·84	6,757	28·92	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	6,989	41·16	35	·12	17	·09	3,075	18·12	43	·24	47	·24	726	4·20	3,946	23·16	4,347	25·56	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,998	35·40	338	1·92	39	·12	3,364	19·80	35	·12	22	·12	514	3·00	4,313	25·44	4,967	29·28	
	Purnea	1,944,658	7,101	43·80	7,420	45·72	...	...	[illegible]	32·16	18	·10	18	·10	192	1·08	12,878	79·44	5,908	36·36	
	Malda	814,919	3,069	45·12	29	·36	1	·01	1,986	29·28	9	·12	4	·04	113	1·68	2,158	31·68	2,084	30·60	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	4,515	30·84	109	·72	8	·04	2,282	15·60	20	·12	15	·09	280	1·80	2,714	18·48	2,664	18·12	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,629	41·04	452	2·76	775	4·68	2,812	17·40	489	3·00	63	·36	1,691	10·44	6,282	38·88	5,369	33·24	
	Balasore	994,675	3,455	41·64	465	5·52	55	·60	1,118	13·44	169	1·92	26	·24	902	10·80	2,735	32·88	2,859	34·44	
	Puri	944,998	2,953	37·44	196	2·40	293	3·72	675	8·52	305	3·84	32	·36	1,108	14·04	2,609	33·12	2,568	32·52	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,289	44·16	...	...	13	·12	1,717	17·64	27	·24	29	·24	546	5·52	2,332	24·00	2,782	28·56	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	3,550	37·68	...	...	46	·48	1,262	13·32	135	1·32	31	·24	1,007	10·68	2,481	26·28	2,441	25·92	
	Palamau	596,770	2,079	41·76	...	...	20	·36	1,260	25·32	4	·07	17	·24	235	4·68	1,536	30·84	1,520	30·48	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,545	35·64	75	·72	6	·06	1,535	15·36	32	·24	15	·12	476	4·68	2,139	21·48	2,293	23·04	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,930	42·36	15	·24	...	...	977	21·48	16	·24	26	·48	113	3·12	1,177	25·80	1,134	24·84	
	Total ...	71,069,617	267,115	43·32	29,173	4·99	1,972	·24	131,923	22·20	4,687	·79	1,590	·24	38,685	6·48	208,020	35·04	188,481	31·80	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	251,247	42·36	16,194	2·64	2,173	·36	136,629	23·04	3,537	·48	1,503	·24	28,445	4·80	188,481	31·80			
	Difference + or — ...	......	+5,868	+·96	+12,979	+2·28	—201	—·12	—4,706	—·84	+1,150	+·24	+77	Equal	+10,240	+1·68	+19,539	+3·24			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of March 1900.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths: Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes: Number registered.	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	64	29·20	25	8·64	...	..	79	27·48	7	2·40	2	·60	18	6·24	131	45·48	123	42·79	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,274	83	30·84	8	2·88	4	1·44	69	25·56	8	2·88	...	...	33	12·24	122	45·36	115	42·72	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	68	24·60	14	5·04	...	...	49	17·76	12	4·32	2	·72	31	11·16	108	39·12	132	47·88	
	4. Serampore	35,958	93	30·96	21	6·96	...	...	65	21·48	22	7·32	1	·24	27	9·00	136	45·36	171	57·00	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	304	31·20	83	8·52	18	1·80	303	30·96	92	9·36	5	·48	193	19·80	693	71·28	491	50·40	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	43	16·32	3	1·08	1	·36	31	11·76	3	1·08	3	1·08	15	5·64	56	21·36	70	26·64	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	42	15·24	5	1·80	1	·36	35	12·72	6	2·16	1	·36	7	2·52	55	20·04	50	18·24	
	8. Barnagore	23,028	42	21·84	24	12·48	1	·48	26	13·44	4	2·04	1	·48	9	4·68	65	33·84	111	57·84	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,713	109	31·32	15	4·20	2	·48	69	19·80	8	2·28	2	·48	15	4·20	111	31·92	139	39·96	
	10. Garden Reach .	27,924	70	30·00	14	6·00		..	52	22·32	1	·36	1	·36	9	3·84	77	33·00	...	......	
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	47	15·72	11	3·96	1	·24	77	25·92	11	3·60	...	...	4	1·32	105	35·28	83	27·96	
	12. Naihati	20,040	57	34·08	20	11·88	...	..	28	16·68	7	4·08	...	...	12	7·08	67	40·08	125	74·76	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,035	18·12	393	6·84	138	2·40	641	11·28	434	7·56	33	·48	4,427	77·88	6,066	106·80	2,778	48·84	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	82	38·52	8	3·72	...	.	68	31·92	...	...	...	...	1	·36	77	36·12	85	39·96	
	15. Santipur	30,437	109	42·96	35	13·68	...	...	48	18·84	.	...	2	·72	35	13·68	120	47·28	89	34·04	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	62	31·56	1	·48	...	...	66	33·60	...		...	...	6	3·00	73	37·20	60	30·60	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	44	24·60	...	.	...	...	46	25·68	...	.	...	...	2	1·08	48	26·88	54	30·24	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	67	34·44	4	2·04	..	...	21	10·80	3	1·44	...	...	2	·96	30	15·36	31	15·96	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	273	39·96	25	3·60	...	...	125	18·12	35	5·04	...	...	81	11·76	266	38·64	216	33·32	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	29	14·40	...	...	1	·48	42	20·88	1	·48	1	·48	...	...	45	22·32	36	17·88	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	395	28·68	22	1·56	23	1·56	175	12·60	187	13·44	14	·96	294	21·24	715	51·84	413	29·88	
	22. Bihar	47,723	124	31·08	1	·24	5	1·20	112	28·08	20	4·92	3	·72	83	20·76	224	56·28	107	26·88	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	128	34·56	4	1·08	4	1·08	384	105·00	22	5·88	...	...	58	15·60	477	128·76	72	19·44	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	167	24·84	4	·48	56	8·28	150	22·32	20	2·88	2	·24	47	6·96	279	41·64	237	35·28	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,906	41	10·44	...	...	...	...	45	11·40	...	...	...	...	5	1·20	50	12·72	61	15·60	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	58	30·60	...	...	...	..	47	24·72	...	...	...	...	4	2·04	51	26·88	39	20·52	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	123	25·68	1	·12	6	1·20	39	8·16	13	2·64	5	·96	88	18·36	152	31·80	79	16·44	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	85	44·76	...	...	...	...	36	18·96	1	·48	...	...	19	9·96	66	29·40	77	40·56	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	101	24·60	...	...	...	...	41	9·96	2	·48	3	·72	36	8·76	82	19·92	109	26·52	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	68	37·96	...	...	...	...	22	12·24	2	1·08	1	·48	29	16·08	54	30·12	57	31·80	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	206	33·60	1	·12	3	·48	66	10·68	7	1·08	1	·12	109	17·76	187	30·48	228	37·08	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	156	32·76	.	...	...	...	47	9·84	9	1·80	2	·36	105	21·96	163	34·20	150	31·44	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	206	35·76	3	·48	2	·24	67	11·52	19	3·24	2	·24	33	6·48	131	22·68	154	26·64	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	99	25·08	2	·48	1	·24	38	9·60	6	1·44	1	·24	19	4·80	67	16·92	99	25·08	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	35	20·16	4	2·28	...	...	20	11·52	8	4·56	...	...	7	3·96	39	22·44	86	49·56	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	41	17·04	36	15·00	12	4·92	78	32·40	15	6·24	1	·36	49	20·40	191	79·56	94	39·12	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	51	30·12	...	...	8	4·68	40	23·52	5	2·88	...	...	16	9·36	69	40·68	45	26·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,252,233	4,809	25·56	758	4·08	257	1·44	3,351	17·76	900	5·16	89	·36	5,933	31·56	11,438	60·84	7,085	37·56	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,647	24·72	960	5·04	242	1·20	3,291	17·52	655	3·48	85	·36	1,829	9·72	7,065	37·56			
	Difference + or —		+162	+·84	—172	—·96	+15	+·24	+60	+·24	+332	+1·68	+4	Equal	+4,104	+21·84	+4,373	+23·28			

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major,* I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for February 1900, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th May 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Dacca	Mymensingh	3,472,186	14,470	*49·56*	1,159	*3·96*	14	*·04*	5,810	*20·04*	51	*·19*	36	*·19*	1,253	*4·39*	8,323	*28·68*	6,864	*23·64*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	244,072	*41·16*	12,738	*2·04*	1,623	*·24*	114,682	*19·32*	3,648	*·60*	1,195	*·19*	32,042	*5·40*	165,928	*27·96*	153,677	*25·92*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	..	219,347	*36·96*	6,805	*1·08*	1,339	*·12*	115,558	*19·44*	3,203	*·48*	1,058	*·19*	25,714	*4·32*	153,677	*25·92*	...	...
	Difference + or –	...	+24,725	+*4·20*	+5,933	+*·96*	+284	+*·12*	–876	–*·12*	+445	+*·12*	+137	Equal.	+6,328	+*1·08*	+12,251	+*2·04*	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	392	65,625	1,136	301	69,825	1,150
Jute	5	5,125	52	9	5,000	62
Firewood	22	13,900	203	39	30,050	450
Other articles	481	1,48,680	1,831	682	2,20,445	2,887
Total ...	900	2,33,330	3,222	1,031	3 25,320	4,549

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	389,986	3,32,395 0 0	57,84,315 0	11,12,544 15 0	24,859 0 0	14,69,798 15 0	100,123	199,214	299,337
Or per mile of railway	......	181 0 6	......	605 14 7	13 8 7	800 7 8	......	......	......
For previous 18⅓ weeks of half-year	6,693,056*	69,12,980 11 0*	9,91,73,347 30†	1,95,63,584 14 0	5,10,072 0 0‡	2,69,86,037 9 0	1,902,040§	3,739,880§	5,641,920
Total for 19⅓ weeks ..	7,083,042	72,45,375 11 0	10,49,57,662 30	2,06,76,129 13 0	5,34,931 0 0	2,84,56,436 8 0	2,002,163	3,939,094	5,941,257
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	329,902½	3,34,164 9 7	47,27,160 0	9,07,202 13 10	24,790 1 3	12,66,157 8 8	93,819½	173,152½	266,971½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	195 0 10	......	529 8 7	14 7 6	739 0 11		..	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year	6,840,641	71,74,957 1 11	9,27,98,595 20	1,76,31,604 8 0	4,07,125 0 0	2,52,73,086 9 11	1,916,648	3,398,313	5,314,961

(a) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic as also in food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 2,770 and deducted Rs. 2,197 }
† Deducted Mds. 3,41,985 " " " 3,372 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th April 1900.
‡ Ditto " 5,394 }
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,30,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,307	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th " ...	332,294	3,52,160	54,02,659	10,88,005	31,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	360,488	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th " ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th " ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,736	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th " ...	360,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ..	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,790	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th " ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th " ...	327,898	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,493	4 0 10
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th " ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,710	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,234	4 12 5
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st " ...	333,047	3,68,887	59,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	295,144	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,640	3,85,364	49,46,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	4 11 8
1,836·15	Ditto 14th " ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,204	9,87,056	25,518	13,51,789	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	Ditto 21st " ...	349,986	3,47,813	52,04,183	9,90,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 10 3
1,836·15	Ditto 28th " ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,034	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ..	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,691	10,61,931	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 12th " ...	390,465	3,29,732	55,43,223	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 12 7
1,836·15	Ditto 19th " ...	389,986	3,32,395	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,859	14,69,799	800	299,337	4 14 7
	Totals up to date ...	7,083,042	72,45,376	10,49,57,663	2,06,76,129	5,34,931	2,84,56,436	804	5,941,257	4 12 8

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 5
1,712·22	Ditto 28th " ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,30,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th " ...	351,509	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th " ..	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th " ...	393,644	4,08,280	52,07,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,217	4 13 7
1,712·98	Ditto 4th March ...	380,336	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th " ...	407,918	4,11,861	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th " ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,393	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 9
1,713·21	Ditto 25th " ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,086	3,45,062	42,13,930	7,98,962	24,561	11,68,585	682	260,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th " ...	328,052	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th " ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd " ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,49,033	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	268,855	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th " ...	363,115	3,31,887	52,17,921	9,90,303	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,568	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,529	44,41,115	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 9 2
1,713·21	Ditto 13th " ...	382,212	3,21,380	44,36,826	8,82,129	23,372	12,27,886	717	252,613	4 13 9
1,713·21	Ditto 20th " ...	329,902	3,34,165	47,27,160	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	4 11 11
	Totals up to date ...	6,840,641	71,74,957	9,27,98,595	1,76,31,605	4,07,125	2,52,73,687	738	5,314,961	4 12 1

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)21,508	(a)5,152 8 0	36,663 20	959 18 0	8 0 0	6,120 0 0	1,038	150	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	231 12 8	......	43 2 10	0 5 9	275 4 10	......	......	......
For previous 18⅔ weeks of half-year	467,708*	1,18,658 8 0*	6,76,368 0†	19,048 3 0†	176 0 0	1,37,882 6 0	19,922‡	4,598‡	24,520
Total for 19⅔ weeks ...	489,216	1,23,810 0 0	7,13,031 20	20,008 0 0	184 0 0	1,44,002 6 0	20,960	4,748	25,708
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,511½	4,246 12 11	10,760 30	475 5 0	5 1 3	4,727 3 2	1,076	112	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	191 0 8	......	21 6 1	0 3 8	212 10 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year ...	496,920½	1,26,204 11 5	3,50,215 0	13,052 11 0	198 2 6	1,39,455 8 11	21,760	2,668	24,418

(a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic at all stations on the line owing to bathing festival on account of Purnomasi.
* Deducted number of passengers 321 and Rs. 852 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th
† Do. Mds. 12,155 ,, ,, ,, 274 } April 1900.
‡ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,932	5,595	33,303	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	63,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
*22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
*22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,231	8,024	24,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 6 6
22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	47,645	14,276	34,242	834	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4 7
22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	18,857	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
22·23	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
	Totals up to date ...	489,216	1,23,810	7,13,032	20,008	184	1,44,002	326	25,708	5 9 7

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,762	5,264	15,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	16,368	667	7	5,919	266	1,335	4 12 6
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,232	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 6 6
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,426	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,052	19,866	731	4	7,367	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,031	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,233	13,568	13,489	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,872	638	7	6,389	287	1,186	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	12,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
22·23	,, 13th ,, ...	22,400	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 3
22·23	,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,186	3 15 6
	Totals up to date ...	496,921	1,26,205	3,50,215	13,052	198	1,39,455	314	24,418	5 11 6

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,728	17,809 0 0	1,03,675 20	12,161 11 0	65 0 0	30,035 11 0	7,935	2,497	10,432
Or per mile of railway	......	109 12 4	......	74 15 5	0 6 4	185 2 1	......	......	......
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	329,534*	3,10,232 10 0*	17,85,546 10†	2,06,599 3 0†	1,232 0 0‡	5,18,163 13 0	143,156§	56,828§	199,984
Total for 19½ weeks ...	348,262	3,28,041 10 0	18,89,221 30	2,18,760 14 0	1,397 0 0	5,48,199 8 0	151,091	59,325	210,416
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,979½	19,361 13 9	83,031 0	12,058 2 0	60 6 0	31,480 5 9	7,492	3,105½	10,597½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	119 5 5	......	74 5 2	0 6 0	194 0 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year	385,192½	3,39,326 8 9	17,47,756 20	2,11,777 11 6	1,507 0 6	5,52,611 4 9	143,294½	70,982	214,276½

* Deducted number of passengers 296 and added Rs. 4,344 }
† Added Mds. 247 and „ 13 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th April 1900.
‡ Do. „ 33 }
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900,

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,789	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 3
*162·24	„ 27th „ ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,656	2 2 3
*162·24	„ 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	66,775	9,448	76	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	„ 10th „ ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5 6
*162·24	„ 17th „ ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	16,691	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	„ 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	„ 10th „ ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
*162·24	„ 17th „ ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,389	2 6 6
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	18,621	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
*162·24	„ 31st „ ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,473	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,096	3 8 7
162·24	„ 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,684	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	3 4 9
162·24	„ 14th „ ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,914	2 9 1
162·24	„ 21st „ ...	19,528	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
162·24	„ 28th „ ...	17,996	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	2 10 10
162·24	„ 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
162·24	„ 12th „ ...	17,697	17,392	88,155	9,545	63	27,000	166	10,307	2 9 7
162·24	„ 19th „ ...	18,728	17,809	1,03,676	12,162	65	30,036	185	10,432	2 14 1
	Totals up to date ...	348,262	3,28,041	18,89,222	2,18,761	1,397	5,48,199	170	210,416	2 9 8

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,58,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	70,368	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	„ 28th „ ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	„ 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	16,985	14,872	69,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	„ 25th „ ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,090	2 10 6
162·24	„ 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	„ 25th „ ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	„ 1st April...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	„ 8th „ ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	„ 15th „ ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,884	2 5 10
162·24	„ 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,879	2 10 2
162·24	„ 29th „ ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	2 10 6
162·24	„ 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,550	2 8 4
162·24	„ 13th „ ...	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,059	71	26,099	161	10,525	2 7 8
162·24	„ 20th „ ...	17,979	19,362	83,031	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,597	2 15 6
	Totals up to date ...	385,192	3,39,327	17,47,757	2,11,777	1,507	5,52,611	170	214,276	2 9 3

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot[illegible]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,062	6,033 6 0	74,846 10	4,561 10 0	40 0 0	11,235 0 0	1,621	899	2,5[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	......	84 3 7	......	57 14 8	0 8 2	142 10 5	......	......	......
For previous 18⅘ weeks of half-year	226,973*	1,16,253 1 0*	11,01,404 30†	78,940 7 0†	473 0 0‡	1,95,666 8 0	29,257§	15,418§	44,7[illegible]
Total for 19⅘ weeks	240,035	1,22,886 7 0	11,76,251 0	83,502 1 0	513 0 0	2,06,901 8 0	30,878	16,417	47,2[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 268 and deducted Rs. 1,175 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week on 7th April 1900.
† Ditto Mds. 7,031 and „ 178 }
‡ Ditto „ 15 }
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,090	94,726	6,901	51	10,144	205	4,134	3 14
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14
* 78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56,695	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,296	4 2
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	12,217	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ...	12,835	6,297	55,451	3,054	24	10,275	130	2,296	4 9
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Mar. ..	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ...	14,300	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 [illegible]
* 78·76	„ „ 31st „ ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,962	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	„ „ 7th April ...	13,083	6,991	68,231	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7
78·76	„ „ 14th „ ...	12,082	7,122	57,188	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 [illegible]
78·76	„ „ 21st „ ...	11,602	6,333	57,807	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11
78·76	„ „ 28th „ ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 [illegible]
78·76	„ „ 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1
78·76	„ „ 12th „ ..	12,388	6,401	76,150	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,678	4 [illegible]
78·76	„ „ 19th „ ...	13,062	6,033	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7
	Totals up to date ..	240,035	1,22,886	11,76,251	83,502	513	2,06,901	132	47,295	4 [illegible]

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,220	1,09,900 0 0	7,62,890 0	1,14,480 0 0	34,160 0 0	2,58,540 0 0	35,410	35,413	70,823
Or per mile of railway	244	131 0 0	906 0	136 0 0	33 0 0	300 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year†	4,394,095	21,68,379 0 0	2,01,59,243 0	28,62,260 0 0	3,79,734 0 0	54,10,373 0 0	712,727	764,079	1,476,806
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,599,315	22,78,279 0 0	2,09,22,133 0	29,76,740 0 0	4,13,894 0 0	56,68,913 0 0	748,137	799,4[illegible]2	1,547,629
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	218,833	96,424 0 0	10,85,831 0	1,33,080 0 0	43,425 0 0	2,72,929 0 0	35,262	35,418	70,680
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	262	116 0 0	1,302 0	160 0 0	42 0 0	318 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,423,518	20,91,670 0 0	2,01,87,106 0	26,73,563 0 0	3,87,344 0 0	51,52,777 0 0	736,453	742,657	1,479,110

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,890	7,540 0 0	11,490 0	1,579 0 0	160 0 0	9,270 0 0	2,525	1,657	4,182
Or per mile of railway	255	88 0 0	134 0	18 0 0	2 0 0	108 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	497,149	1,55,238 0 0	5,00,647 0	45,360 0 0	9,510 0 0	2,10,117 0 0	46,645	29,214	75,859
Total for 21 weeks ...	519,039	1,62,778 0 0	5,12,137 0	46,939 0 0	9,670 0 0	2,19,387 0 0	49,170	30,871	80,041
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,264	7,257 0 0	22,966 0	2,193 0 0	8,719 0 0	18,169 0 0	2,576	343	2,919
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	84 0 0	267 0	25 0 0	102 0 0	211 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	509,710	1,56,816 0 0	7,54,808 0	64,676 0 0	13,213 0 0	2,34,705 0 0	51,778	36,845	88,623

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,150	920 0 0	3,400 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	1,370 0 0	420	686	1,166‡
Or per mile of railway	65	28 0 0	102 0	12 0 0	......	40 0 0*	......	......	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year†	44,158	18,452 0 0	1,51,496 0	14,994 0 0	3,209 0 0	36,655 0 0	4,486	18,410	22,896
Total for 21 weeks ...	46,308	19,372 0 0	1,54,896 0	15,394 0 0	3,259 0 0	38,025 0 0	4,906	19,096	24,0[illegible]2
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,050	940 0 0	6,772 0	695 0 0	128 0 0	1,772 0 0	269	981	1,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61	28 0 0	201 0	21 0 0	......	49 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,781	12,460 0 0	1,50,001 0	13,371 0 0	3,080 0 0	28,011 0 0	4,337	15,073	19,4[illegible]0

* Excluding ferry earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 470.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,296	12,611 0 0	61,869 0	6,088 0 0	159 0 0	18,858 0 0	4,550	2,708	7,25
Or per mile of railway	256	97 0 0†	467 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	645,527	2,51,473 0 0	17,28,019 0	1,31,433 0 0	42,775 0 0	4,25,681 0 0	87,803	56,725	144,52
Total for 20 weeks ...	678,823	2,64,084 0 0	17,92,888 0	1,37,521 0 0	42,934 0 0	4,44,530 0 0	92,353	59,433	151,78
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,885	9,911 0 0	44,485 0	3,877 0 0	69 0 0	13,857 0 0	5,586	2,034	7,62
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	207	79 0 0	356 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	111 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	678,510	2,60,110 0 0	13,20,755 0	91,798 0 0	50,376 0 0	4,02,284 0 0	101,080	46,643	147,72

* Audited up to week ending 7th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th May 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	186,060	(b)82,040	9,39,140	(b)1,22,020	(c)23,300	(b)2,28,260	20,873	(d)35,130	62,003
Or per mile of railway (e) ...	160·67	70·85	781·31	102·26	19·88	192·40	......	......	......
For previous 19⅞ weeks of half-year (f)	2,907,235	11,96,837	1,52,28,525	20,43,953	3,29 553	35,70,343	540,935	654,165	1,195,100
Total for 20⅞ weeks ...	3,093,295	12,78,877	1,61,67,665	21,65,873	3,52,853	37,98,608	567,808	689,295	1,257,103
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	168,276	59,440	9,52,300	1,10,319	13,398	1,83,057	27,313	(g)31,838	59,101
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	155·52	54·93	880·13	101·96	12·39	169·18	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,770,298	11,13,650	1,41,81,276	18,46,626	3,70,279	33,30,561	495,268	638,352	1,133,620

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage and to "*mêla*" at Bahraich. The decrease in weight of goods is due to 228,705 maunds for ballast trains having been included in corresponding week last year.
(c) Increase due to Rs. 2,204, 2,724, and 5,100 deducted on account of agency charges, house-rents and land-rents, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.
(d) Includes 3,186 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th April 1900.
(g) " 4,334 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th May 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,176	180	12,178	300	10	490	178	74	252
Or per mile of railway	65·33	10·00	676·56	17·17	0·55	27·72	......	......	...
For previous 19⅞ weeks of half-year(a)	25,803	4,618	1,97,619	6,478	367	11,463	3,267	1,827	5,094
Total for 20⅞ weeks ...	26,979	4,798	2,09,797	6,787	377	11,962	3,445	1,901	5,346
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	752	266	10,698	141	3	410	300	166	466
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	41·78	14·79	594·33	7·84	0·15	22·78	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,938	3,085	1,09,763	3,131	74	6,290	5,026	2,478	7,504

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 7th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,305	242 11 3	14,030	483 5 0	7 7 0	783 7 3	197	109	306
Or per mile of railway	72·50	13 7 9	779·44	26 13 7	0 6 7	40 11 11	......	......	......
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	17,535	3,230 1 4	1,17,737	3,644 13 0	201 14 0	7,136 12 4	2,076	1,200	3,276
Total for 13½ weeks ...	18,840	3,472 12 7	1,31,767	4,128 2 0	209 5 0	7,870 3 7	2,273	1,309	3,582
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	979	225 9 4	14,037	280 7 0	5 0 0	511 0 4	374	130	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	54·30	12 8 6	779·83	15 9 3	0 4 6	28 6 3	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,991	1,450 2 0	43,378	1,377 6 0	32 1 0	2,859 9 9	2,079	729	2,808

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,190	17,649 0 0	2,13,432 0	13,163 0 0	558 0 0	31,370 0 0	3,394	9,082	12,476
Or per mile of railway	81·20	44·57	488·40	30·12	1·28	75·97	8·57	20·78	29·35
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	604,139	3,79,067 0 0	35,74,301 0	2,38,494 0 0	18,645 0 0	6,36,206 0 0	67,558	146,821	214,379
Total for 20 weeks* ...	636,329	3,96,716 0 0	37,87,733 0	2,51,657 0 0	19,203 0 0	6,67,576 0 0	70,952	155,903	226,855
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,219	14,053 0 0	2,60,394 0	12,443 0 0	205 0 0	27,600 0 0	3,894	8,091	11,985
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63·68	37·76	601·37	28·73	0·47	66·96	9·83	18·69	28·51
Total to corresponding date of previous year	639,327	4,20,646 0 0	53,13,711 0	2,19,351 0 0	14,149 0 0	6,54,150 0 0	76,658	173,622	250,280

* Includes audited figures for week ended 31st March 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th May 1900.			Receipts for week ending 20th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 19th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 20th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	31,370	75·97	433	27,600	66·96	437	2,17,128	......	433	2,08,454	......	8,674	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th May 1900	...	...	16,633 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	...	...	16,594 0 0
Increase	...	...	39 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th May 1900 ...	...	...	326 2 2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	...	...	325 6 0
Increase	...	...	0 12 2
Receipts from 1st January to 26th May 1900 ...	...	...	3,20,387 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899 ...	...	...	2,96,352 0 0
Increase	...	...	24,035 0 0

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·49, Katwa 1·41, Raniganj 0·09, Kalna—not received. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of sugarcane nearly over. Sowing of *aman* rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Katwa	...	...	...	13¾	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Rampur Hât ·05. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain badly wanted for cultivation. Sugarcane planting continues. Rinderpest in Muraroi and Nalhati thanas. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura nil, Vishnupur ·82. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14¼ seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·55, Contai 1·36, Tamluk 0·10, Ghatal 1·78. Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing still continue. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	0	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	14	0	
Tamluk	...	...	...	11	11	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall 4·55, *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease prevails in thanas Hooghly and Balagarh. Common rice sells at 13 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·75, Ulubaria nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·39, Basirhat 1·37, Diamond Harbour 1·80. Weather very hot. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Weeding operations in places going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	14¼	
Diamond Harbour	13 1/16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·76, Kushtia 2·19, Meherpur 1·94, Chuadanga 1·17, Ranaghat 1·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·66, Jangipur 0·35, Kandi 0·17. Weather hot. Sowing of paddy going on. Prospects of *til*, mulberry and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thanas Barwan of Kandi and Bhagwangola of Lalbagh subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	12¼	
Kandi	13¼	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jessore 0·59, Jhenida 0·70, Magura nil, Narail 1·25, Bangaon nil. Weather hot and cloudy with slight showers of rain. Sowing of paddy and jute nearly finished. Weeding going on. Cattle-disease reported from outpost Sripur in the Magura subdivision. Fodder available, but scarcity of water felt at places in the Magura subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15½	per rupee.
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·72, Bagerhat 1·05, Satkhira 1·45. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Bagerhat	14½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Boalia 0·82, Nator 1·12, Naogaon 1·44. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·46. Weather hot. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather excessively hot. Growth of jute and *bhadoi* paddy being impaired for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·41, Kurseong 2·42, Siliguri 2·11. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being transplanted. *Bhutta, bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* doing well. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti dhan* going on. Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·12. Weather very hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 1·70. Weather very hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. More rain is needed. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·07, Sirajganj 0·12. Weather very hot. Weeding in progress. Rain urgently needed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Manikganj nil, Munshiganj nil, Narainganj 0·28. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Jamalpur 1·96, Kishoreganj 4·14, Netrokona 1·66, Tangail 1·96. Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain urgently wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jamalpur	16	
Kishoreganj	15	
Netrokona	15 7/16	
Tangail	14½	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·08, Madaripur 0·06. Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is wanted soon. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 14 seers a rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla nil. Subdivisional reports not received. Weather sultry. Rain urgently wanted for standing crops. Fodder and water available. Average price of common rice 13¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·00, Feni 0·33. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Sandip. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·56. *Aus* cultivation continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* crop. Broadcast paddy is being sown in low lands. Sugarcane is withering owing to intense heat. Fodder and water plentiful. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Aurangabad ·16. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain at Sadar. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Saran 0·10. Weather unusually hot with east wind. Sugarcane doing well and indigo moderately well. Preparation of fields for *bhadoi* sowings proceeding, but rain wanted. *Kodo* and *marua* being sown in places.

Champaran.—No rain at Sadar. Sowing not yet completed for want of rain. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11 and 14½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·53, Hajipur ·12, Sitamarhi ·50. Sowing of *dhan* and *bhadoi* continues. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 11 seers 8 chitaks, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 14 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar and Madhubani nil, Somastipur 0·56. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Somastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr nil, Begusarai ·53, Jamui ·22. Weather very hot. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops continue. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11 5/8	per rupee.
Begusarai	11	
Jamui	12½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather very hot. Rain wanted urgently everywhere. Cattle-disease abating in Banka and Katoria thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rain at Sadar 0·15, Kishanganj 1·92, Araria 1·40. Weather hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly finished. Lands being prepared for next *aghani* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Chanchal nil, Shibganj ·78, Gajole ·82. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *boro* approaching completion. Prospects of *bhadoi* and other standing crops seem to be good. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·73. Weather hot and sultry. *Dhan* seedlings and maize already sown, and sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and cultivation of maize in progress. Cattle-disease in Godda and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average

price of rice 12 seers 11 chitaks and of maize 16 seers 5 chitaks per rupee. No report received from Jamtara.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur 0·69, Banki 0·34. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* going on. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	9	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15$\frac{1}{16}$, 12, and 15 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, Balasore and Dolsahi Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·28, Bisipara 0·26. Weather very hot and cloudy with occasional showers, which have helped preparation of land and sowing of autumn crops Scarcity of water continues. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul markets and 9 seers in Angul station and the Khondmals subdivision. Cattle-disease continues.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Khurda 1·52. Weather hot. Sowing of *beali*, *sarad*, and *mandua* is nearly over. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Giridih 0·2. Weather seasonable. Ploughing going on. Rain wanted. District average for common rice 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·54. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter paddy continues. Average price of common rice is 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened in 58 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 3,230, women 2,060, children 1,312; total 6,602.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·27. Weather hot and cloudy. Fields being ploughed, and *gondli*, *sawan*, and *gora dhan* being sown in places. Cattle-disease much decreased. Fodder and water still sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 9 seers, barley 13½ seers, gram 11½ seers, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *mahua* 16 seers 14 chitaks. Average daily attendance on relief-works—men 151, women 97, children 59; test works—men 187, women 219, children 98; convalescent gang—men 46, women 99, children 15.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Gobindpur ·28. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane thriving well. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* winter crops. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 14 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·14. Weather seasonable. Sowing in progress. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibassa. Average price of rice is 12 seers 4 chitaks per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—The rainfall during the week was generally light, but in parts of East Bengal it was rather heavy. More rain is, however, badly wanted for cultivation in Birbhum, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tipperа, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh. The ploughing of land and the sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy still continue. The weeding of *aus* and jute is going on. Sugarcane is generally doing well, but it is being withered in Patna owing to intense heat. The prospects of *til* and mulberry are said to be good in Murshidabad. Fodder is generally sufficient except in the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia and in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. Scarcity of water is reported from Angul, the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia, and the Magura subdivision of Jessore. Cases of cattle-disease are still reported from some districts. The price of common rice has risen in 17 districts, fallen in 7, and is stationary in the rest. Famine has been declared in thanas Karra, Toto and Bishunpur of the district of Ranchi. Test-works are opened in 58 places in Ranchi. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available—men 3,230, women 2,060, children 1,312; total 6,602. The average daily attendance in Palamau on relief-works—men 151, women 97, children 59 (total 307); convalescent gang—men 46, women 99, children 15 (total 160); test-works—men 187, women 219, children 98 (total 504).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 12th June, 1900.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), the Calcutta Canals and coasting vessels during the month of March 1900.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.							Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal.																				
Burdwan	1,96,069	57,063	2,32,734	204	9,256	29	2,43,223	......	24,745	10,892	2,820	......	......	22	42,06,074	......	132	......	......	15
Birbhum	1,28,458	23	1,28,472	......	685	......	1,29,157	.. ..	4,130	1,042	......	......	......	161	...	......	......	......	......	......
Midnapore	2,62,910	6,411	2,66,917	......	6,721	......	2,73,638	3,700	4,168	16,007	44	......	......	130	8,848	......	......	1,674	.. ...	49
Hooghly	1,25,619	43,169	1,32,600	81	7,328	......	1,60,009	19,410	710,705	2,740	80	......	46	......	4,021	......	10	6,296	2,199	789
24-Parganas	5,24,282	1,15,962	5,86,768	32	35,500	......	6,32,300	33,011	1,409,940	26,453	115	......	697	......	9,404	......	1,116	60,153	4,013	856
Nadia	22,234	966	22,829	5,055	4,21,624	21,251	4,70,759	10,617	4,008	1,21,923	9,100	80	514	......	300	......	48	5,756	2,512	......
Murshidabad	17,839	...	17,839	1,531	31,621	5,452	56,413	4,001	2,380	1,262	564	......	......	1,008	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	55,634	16,845	66,162	100	65,349	196	1,32,507	1,766	560	10,152	2,892	......	......	......	......	......	......	16,921	2,168	......
Khulna	1,87,962	26,401	1,54,462	......	15,122	......	1,69,584	1,609	910	400	106	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,750	......	......
Rajshahi	8,114	......	8,114	......	7,439	......	15,553	7,510	... ..	96	88	......	......	255	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	26,236	480	26,517	......	.. ...	......	26,517	1,315	47,880	... ..	109	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	2,868	......	2,888	......	......	......	2,888	14,150	67,000	......	......	5	467	......	......	......	......	......	1,168	......
Darjeeling	......	......	..	... .	...	... ..		...	2,625	......	205	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	14,707	...	14,707	... .	604	..	17,211	30,250	2,170	11	3,[illegible]25	......	6,504	......	......	......	......	......	7,594	......
Bogra	1,22,325	854	1,22,846	... ..	456	... .	1,23,302	[illegible]	1,540	.. ..	841	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	675	... ...	675	352	2,530	60	[illegible]	1,52,484	6,475	508	9,365	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	140	......
Cooch Behar	198	......	198	......	... ..	......	198	7,088	. ...	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Dacca	12,040	......	12,040	......	1,007	......	13,047	1,81,780	2,345	......	4,941	......	10,970	......	......	......	......	......	51	......
Mymensingh	2,920	200	2,945	.. ...	1,238	... .	4,183	31,048	315	406	6,852	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	1,76,198	1,600	1,17,198	... ..	14,135	2,716	1,34,049	18,267	2,870	2,760	8,346	......	679	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	9,44,714	1,625	9,45,730	......	2,042	......	9,47,772	354	560	244	328	......	......	......	......	......	......	275	......	......
Tippera	14,247	......	14,247	......	......	......	14,247	39,437	105	....	59	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	16,301	400	16,551	......	......	......	16,551	......	......	670	......	......	86	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	6,552	.. ...	6,552	......	833	......	7,385	......	245	......	......	......	12,914	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	27,60,912	2,71,951	29,30,881	7,3[illegible]5	6,23,500	30,5[illegible]3	35,92,279	5,[illegible]2,477	2,296,366	1,95,555	40,850	94	32,927	1,576	42,28,647	. ...	1,306	87,825	19,841	1,709
Bihar.																				
Patna	2	......	2	......	4,511	1,180	5,693	... ..	.. ...	23,561	3,224	......	......	11	......	9	......	2,271	1,890	1,922
Gaya	......	.. ...	......	18,547	1,607	... ..	20,154	......	......	45,028	3,435	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......	580	......	1,141
Shahabad	...	......	......	6,233	6,010	......	12,243	....	770	26,071	...	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......	1,148	8	......
Saran	959	......	950	. ...	290	220	1,460	.. ..	280	[illegible]	1,576	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,707	......	15
Champaran	......	......	......	......	......	1,242	1,242	......	......	3,330	25,013	.....	......	......	......	760	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	4	......	4	......	.. ...	543	547	......	......	794	14,936	2	......	......	......	27	......	20	297	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	84	3	132	219	21	...	1,361	26,372	......	......	......	......	......	.....	38	461	88
Monghyr	399	......	399	29,624	9,687	673	40,383	263	1,785	27,600	23,212	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
Bhagalpur	2	......	2	11,826	366	17,586	29,780	3,028	1,295	19,002	18,186	......	1	......	......	......	280	3	......	......
Purnea	4,152	......	4,152	... ..	1,835	163	6,150	16,656	980	......	11,553	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,413	......
Malda	1,099	......	1,099	......	4,982	...	6,081	......	......	.. ...	43	......	......	13	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	23	......	23	4,071	17,185	1,207	22,456	331	1,925	15,305	10,634	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	114	......
Total of Bihar ...	6,631	......	6,631	70,385	46,476	22,046	1,46,438	20,299	7,035	1,62,786	1,30,166	2	1	44	......	796	280	5,762	5,708	3,176

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 23 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	182	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	60,365	5,042	63,716	......	6,450	......	70,166	121	445	10	278	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	162	......
Total of Orissa ...	60,365	5,042	63,716	......	6,450	......	70,166	121	445	192	278	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	162	......
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	70	......	......	......	......	......	2,70,638	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	38	......	38	......	733	......	771	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24,07,238	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,721	697	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	38	......	38	......	733	......	771	......	70	1,721	697	......	......	7	26,77,876	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	28,28,146	2,76,993	30,01,308	77,740	6,77,159	53,489	38,19,654	5,82,597	2,303,916	3,61,234	1,90,021	96	32,928	1,676	69,06,523	796	1,586	93,587	25,706	4,856
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	38,217	......	38,217	......	......	......	38,217	3,506	525	2,611	27,870	917	6,658	......	1,513	......	......	2	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	191	......	191	30,366	30,545	......	1,11,102	..	910	67,997	1,04,741	......	5,179	......	......	175	......	1,370	......	2
Punjab	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,305	......	1,408	2	4,967	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ..	......	......	......	......	......	97	97	330	......	......	207	......	653	11	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,7·5	......	......	......	4,769	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	56·	......	......	......	633	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,0··	......	......	21	2,4·2	10	......	......	20	......	4	......
Madras	44	......	44	......	293	......	337	......	......	......	30	70	2,917	......	......	......	14,132	......	......	3
Burma	37,693		37,693		......		37,693	......	550		61	1	125	......	82	......	......	...	......	......
Grand Total of Imports in March 1900	22,04,291	2,76,993	30,77,411	1,58,106	7,07,997	53,586	39,97,100	5,86,923	2,314,231	4,30,862	3,24,366	1,107	61,225	1,697	69,08,120	971	15,738	94,959	25,710	4,860
Grand Total of Imports in March 1899	18,50,881	2,48,521	20,08,081	2,01,170	3,46,290	15,841	25,66,352	10,10,976	2,118,342	4,00,709	2,60,516	4,312	1,07,063	1,415	47,76,773	1,386	1,48,567	76,797	30,633	4,867

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of March 1900 was as follows:—

[illegible]PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	To[illegible] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports, [illegible]—																	
[illegible]ombay	4 20,397	12,282	4,28,042	10	2,61,408	573	6,90,1[illegible]3	......	1,813,600	......	.....	1,641	... ..	......	191	......	......
[illegible]adras	2,45,331	38,146	2,69,172	845	82,437	1,847	3,54,301	......	646,600	1,157	837	98	......	4	143	......	......
[illegible]urma	4,953	.....	4,9[illegible]3	1,690	17,973	1,224	25,842	384	5,082,490	......	......	352	485	......	1,063	576	5,448
[illegible]ther Indian ports	......	......	.. ...	919	1,890	41	2,856	......	81,450	......	.. ...	..	.. ...	......	2,958	672	973
[illegible]ondicherry ..	......	......	... ..	......	268	.. ..	268	......	41,700	......	......	.. . .	......	......	......	......	......
[illegible]nd	1,680	......	1,680	......	6,344	......	8,024	... ..	174,050	......	.. .	112	......	.. ...	......	......	......
Total of Inter-portal Trade	6,72,361	50,378	7,03,847	3,464	3,70,418	3,685	10,81,414	384	7,840,390	1,157	837	2,203	485	4	4,355	1,248	6,419
Foreign Ports—																	
[illegible]nited Kingdom	2,78,528	......	2,78 528	5,[illegible]53	3,371	......	2,87,052	1,54,377	2,267,210	91,902	10	3,493	......	109	......	......	......
[illegible]ther foreign ports	7,23,073	4,176	7,25,083	569	28,299	1,348	7,55,899	2,74,819	12,144,778	1,45,667	... ..	4,048	23,452	468	......	......	1,897
Total of Foreign Trade ..	10,01,601	4,176	10,04,[illegible]11	5,722	31,670	1,348	10,42,951	4,29,196	14,411,988	2,37,569	10	7,541	23,452	577	......	......	1,807
[illegible]and Total of Exports [illegible] Mar. 1900	16,73,962	54,554	17,08,058	9,186	4,02,088	5,033	21,24,365	4,29,[illegible]	22,252,378	2,38,726	847	9,744	23,937	581	4,355	1,248	8,316
1899	18,11,503	43,450	18,38,659	25,278	1,58,627	11,617	20,34,181	15,83,023	16,980,435	2,78,306	61,068	12,621	1,06,398	1,726	4,978	3,627	11,525

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of March 1900.

[illegible]pecification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	To[illegible] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md[illegible]
[illegible] country boats ...	16,87,188	1,89,182	4,055	1,[illegible]2,008	85	93,982	1,847,223	67,455	14,055	80	851	34	14,282	...	1,306	18,606	3,9[illegible]
[illegible] river steamers ...	76,737	163	932	9,072	656	2,79,45[illegible]	5,853	24,166	35,206	764	23,075	96	1,515	...	280	12	61
[illegible]rail { E. I. Railway	3,73,293	60,857	1,51,588	1,07,812	33,397	25,239	80,885	2,43,931	2,45,358	25	16,262	1,2[illegible]3	68,[illegible]5,801	971	......	7,076	3,0[illegible]
E. B. S. Railway.	4,29,273	2,112	1,490	3,31,728	19,347	1,51,734	361,970	61,710	27,158	14	2,197	268	......	...	......	17,438	10,5[illegible]
Assam-Bengal Railway.	47	......	......	......	......	.. .	385	......	......	153	6,145	...	......	...	.. ...	......	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	......	.....	......	174	......	.. .	105	355	223	......	......	56	......	...	......	......	...
Bengal Central Railway.	57,700	......	......	36,838	101	3,989	1,260	6,062	1,109	......	......	...	......	...	......	6,643	4[illegible]
[illegible] road	1,75,381	22,638	32	81,[illegible]91	......	32,304	16,00[illegible]	27,173	.....	......	466	...	6,440	...	......	45,184	6,[illegible]
[illegible] sea	1,04,072	2,042	......	7,484	.. ...	121	550	10	320	71	12,349	10	82	...	14,152	......	...
[illegible]and Total of Imports in March 1900	29,04,291	2,70,893	1,58,1[illegible]6	7,07,997	53,586	5,86,823	2,314,231	4,3[illegible],662	3,24,3[illegible]8	1,107	61 225	1,097	69,08,120	171	15,738	94,959	25,7[illegible]
1899	18,50,881	2,43,581	2,01,170	3,40,290	15,281	10,10,976	2,118,312	4,00,709	2,09,516	4,312	1,07,063	1,415	47,70,773	1,386	1,48,587	70,797	39,[illegible]

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), the Calcutta Canals and coasting vessels during the month of March 1900:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,07,612	3,570	242	797	40,690	899	8,327	236,580
Birbhum	1,22,892	30	82	865	19,717	130	3,229	152,145
Midnapore	2,86,039	720	1,392	190	25,812	281	4,013	60,962
Hooghly	1,38,632	4,100	190	9	3,376	5,285	2,434	51,762
24-Parganas	3,23,929	6,397	1,144	......	11,588	8,617	10,772	53,687
Calcutta	......	......	......	......	......	......	48,227	......
Nadia	8,16,987	180	1,192	204	25,355	1,107	6,668	202,272
Murshidabad	76,184	1,020	68	91	12,922	29	3,263	55,270
Jessore	1,05,210	......	674	......	17,773	3,271	2,241	46,465
Khulna	60,513	......	77	......	5,089	313	[illegible]	74,340
Rajshahi	85,187	......	90	11	14,617	1,046	2,868	28,490
Dinajpur	39,480	......	35	141	12,052	3	2,672	34,055
Jalpaiguri	25,615	......	74	144	11,454	1,092	2,321	8,680
Darjeeling	65,847	300	......	102	7,532	325	3,297	9,380
Rangpur	1,29,803	......	27	427	17,442	133	2,795	16,345
Bogra	1,03,551	......	123	43	10,927	19	900	58,205
Pabna	65,142	......	164	[illegible]	38,580	500	27,000	51,765
Cooch Behar	11,280	......	6	6	564	27	......	2,520
Dacca	1,30,233	210	833	5	54,525	950	34,030	8,995
Mymensingh	1,53,915	......	34	104	8,902	400	100	19,565
Faridpur	60,109	......	430	13	18,[illegible]	2,494	1,205	81,515
Backergunge	1,974	......	787	......	32,806	15,725	3,722	4,095
Tippera	91,522	60	327	......	4,248	109	......	4,865
Noakhali	17,878	......	240	......	4,550	400	......	3,220
Chittagong	1,05,186	......	295	......	275	291	98	22,755
Total of Bengal ...	27,11,260	16,587	8,735	3,477	4,00,289	43,446	1,09,401	1,847,903
Bihar.								
Patna	1,79,097	1,492	109	222	22,255	29	10,210	54,180
Gaya	1,21,453	296	......	898	19,125	......	4,500	42,420
Shahabad	1,98,728	3,570	18	361	21,499	22	1,018	43,575
Saran	1,73,428	......	30	72	16,306	......	982	13,195
Champaran	2,62,965	570	71	521	19,186	33	2,856	36,330
Muzaffarpur	1,59,766	......	......	145	26,570	18	3,378	67,060
Darbhanga	2,85,807	......	7	154	34,931	17	3,475	68,285
Monghyr	1,44,615	90	12	649	23,476	119	2,314	153,540
Bhagalpur	1,75,129	420	119	243	27,388	34	3,230	142,170
Purnea	1,24,614	......	139	1,273	20,423	24	3,178	40,425
Malda	29,080	......	29	23	4,452	......	627	20,105
Sonthal Parganas...	1,65,506	7,778	206	985	35,838	93	4,944	96,530
Total of Bihar ...	20,20,158	14,216	740	5,526	2,77,455	389	40,712	779,905
Orissa.								
Cuttack	19,065	30	......	38	......	3	9,517	10,255
Balasore	49,205	1,800	222	1,785	4,100	8	11,105	114,725
Total of Orissa	68,270	1,830	222	1,823	4,100	11	20,622	124,980
Chota Nagpur.								
Hazaribagh	43,475	......	2	98	7,702	17	482	1,050
Manbhum	1,50,447	......	3	909	39,871	273	2,402	17,745
Singhbhum	3,525	......	......	......	4,806	21	514	17,080
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,97,447	......	5	1,007	52,430	311	3,398	35,875
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	49,97,135	32,633	9,702	11,923	7,34,283	44,157	2,34,133	2,288,663
Other Provinces.								
Assam	3,14,230	1,230	257	521	35,164	598	7,937	92,085
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,43,295	15,746	3,387	900	57,604	510	42,355	1,114,575
Punjab	10,14,028	8,018	177	38	......	106	4,561	44,029
Central Provinces	63,117	......	119	106	100	46	13,372	6,090
Rajputana and Central India ...	55,930	......	35	35	......	4	1,589	28,700
Berar	6,486	......	......	......	......	......	......	420
Nizam Territory	141	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,530
Bombay	20,213	22,545	......	19	......	......	......	2,081,285
Madras	35,870	12	29	3,727	......	......	95	645,609
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,909
Burmah	1,14,075	22,079	461	1,551	......	......	385	5,082,490
Grand Total of Exports in March — 1900	94,64,518	1,02,256	14,167	18,880	8,27,151	45,421	3,04,427	11,871,418
Grand Total of Exports in March — 1899	1,02,69,420	1,08,457	18,431	47,602	7,50,804	2,77,190		19,736,188

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of March 1900 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
rom Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,23,54,290	......	14,039	......	2,43,294	......	......
Other foreign ports	76,465	... ..	1,401	......	4,52,535	4,70,967	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,30,755	......	15,440	......	6,95,829	4,70,967	......
'rom Indian Ports—							
Bombay	1,13,965	85,336	......	7,721	44,532	......	......
Madras	6,300	18,147	......	......	......	......	......
Burma	17,537	......	......	......	......	22,735	550
Other Indian ports	......	... ..	......	115	......	......	......
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1 37,792	1,03,483	... ..	7,836	44,532	22,735	550
Grand Total of Imports in March 1900	1,25,68,547	1,03,483	15,440	7,836	7,40,361	4,93,702	550
Grand Total of Imports in March 1899	1,36,65,214	2,14,235	17,952	15,383	6,51,713	2,68,448	50,727

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of March 1900 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	KEROSINE OIL.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge-Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,08,600	4,100	785	......	1,33,237	29,147	7,727	106,066
,, river steamers	6,83,260	......	2,236	404	1,37,688	.....	82,906	153,160
,, rail — East Indian Railway	66,11,022	42,660	4,873	9,392	4,44,748	2,362	1,17,778	2,455,145
,, rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	10,83,573	690	2,647	1,657	98,343	3,811	73,042	644,000
,, rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	2,06,082	1,290	793	27	830	395	225	10,710
,, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	37,083	2,550	......	660	167	16	6,149	84,840
,, rail — Bengal Central Railway	1,37,757	....	1,301	......	11,278	870	......	53,285
, road	3,13,600	6,397	838	......	5,165	8,620	417	8,872
,, sea	2,12,942	44,569	694	6,650	2,695	......	15,281	7,855,390
Grand Total of Imports in March 1900 ...	94,64,518	1,02,256	14,167	18,880	8,27,151	45,421	3,04,427	11,371,418
Grand Total of Imports in March 1899 ...	1,02,69,420	1,03,457	18,431	47,092	7,59,304	2,77,180 (columns 7 and 8 together)		19,730,132

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT :

The 8th June 1900.

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 535 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during June 1900.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.	1st week of Feb. 1900.	1st week of March 1900.	1st week of April 1900.	1st week of May 1900.	1st week of June 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Belliaghata	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000	3,83,000	3,59,000	1.86.500	2,10.000	3,11,000	4,18,000	9,56,000	9,25,000	8,38,000
Ultadanga	77.000	70,000	52,000	46.000	59,700	36,500	26,000	32.700	45,500	61,200	63,500	91,500	88,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600	2,37,700	2.34,500	1,81,200	2,04.300	2,73,500	2,79,900	3,16,500	2,94,000	2,69,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	2,900	4,700	4,300	6,300	8,100	5,900	5,400	4,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,99,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800	1,47,500	1,16,600	1,42,100	2,00,000	2,60,500	2,62,500	2,14,700	1,89,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2.40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2.40,000	2,40.000	2,40,000	2 40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50.000	2.50,000	2 50,000	2,50.000	2,50,000	2.50,000	2,50,000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07.000	1,36,200	1,18,000	1,56,500	1,62,200	2,72,000	2,49,000	2,07,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469	11,075	2,037	4,994	5,000	4,575	1,275	1,150
Total ..	20.23,872	19,06,869	15,75,831	13,22,634	14,39,352	13,88,869	11,52,275	12,02,437	14,87,794	16,84,900	23,94,975	22,70,875	20,87,150
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,937 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900)	56,947 (on 3rd March 1900.)	27,226 (on 3rd April 1900.)	14,093 (on 3rd May 1900.)	19,465 (on 3rd June 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	39,990 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,305 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	53,233 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	40,923 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	23,420 (1st to 3rd May 1900).	7,415 (1st to 3rd June 1900.)
By Canal returns	29,897 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	66,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26.700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	81,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,33,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	1,62,637 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	75,356 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	48,083 (1st to 3rd May 1900.)	32,140 (1st to 3rd June 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875	15,11,780	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,49,666	19,57,717	25,38,990	23,56,470	21,46,170

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th June 1900.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the *Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1900.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·740		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29·656		
The highest pressure in the month	29·898	9th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·510	24th	16
The range of pressure	0·388		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	247·2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	408·3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	85·1		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86·1		
The highest temperature in the month	99·4	23rd	
The lowest temperature in the month	69·7	7th	
The range of temperature during the month	29·7		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·5		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	23·3	3rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	76		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·908		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0·933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3·64		
The average cloud proportion of May from 23 years' registers ...	4·51		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	4·17		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3·96		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers	5·40		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·07	7th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	13		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers	13		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 147·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·8		
The greatest sun temperature	154·4	15th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	58·2	18th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	73·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	4·4	7th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	142·0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	264·8	31st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	?		

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
* N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., Calm.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5 higher; and finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

* The anemograph under repair.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 11th June 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry				Wind.		Rain.	Weather
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. June	3rd	141·4	7·5	29·793	82·6	91·5	20·3	71·2	76·8	0·849	74·3	77	E and calm ...	60	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	4th	142·4	5·4	·797	86·5	95·4	19·2	76·2	80·4	·959	78·0	77	SE and calm ...	53	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	5th	150·4	8·0	·752	87·8	96·2	16·8	79·4	81·7	1·003	79·3	77	SW and calm ...	74	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	6th	150·5	8·5	·657	88·4	96·9	17·5	79·4	79·9	0·907	76·8	68	SW ...	94	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	7th	149·7	8·3	·615	87·8	98·2	18·0	80·2	80·9	·963	78·1	73	SW ..	99	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	8th	147·6	4·6	·615	88·6	96·9	16·7	80·2	81·3	·971	78·3	72	SW ...	78	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	9th	150·4	9·8	·569	89·0	98·7	18·7	80·0	80·3	·917	76·6	67	SE ...	80	,,	Chiefly clear.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·685
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·577
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	52·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86·1
The extreme variation of temperature	27·5
The maximum temperature	98·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th June 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·35
The total fall from 1st January to 9th June 1900	9·24
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	12·34

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 11th June 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	439	1,15,620	1,858	376	52,425	701
Jute	1	25	1	8	3,350	42
Firewood	43	37,925	565	10	6,100	20
Other articles	617	1,87,850	2,458	620	2,04,857	2,5[illegible]
Total ...	1,100	3,41,420	4,882	1,014	2,66,622	3,374

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of March 1900 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	57	......	......	......	57	......	57	......
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	6,797	16,225	8,463	19,840	23,022	28,303	......	5,281
Cotton, raw	1	106	1	1,176	107	1,177	......	1,070
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	136	......	298	......	136	298	......	162
Ditto, Indian	99	61	164	158	160	322	......	162
Piece-goods, European	995	6	2,239	12	1,001	2,251	......	1,250
Ditto, Indian	35	......	37	......	35	37	......	2
Others	......	2	......	......	2	......	2	......
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	11	......	......	......	11	......	11	......
Drugs—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	10	18	3	12	28	15	18	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Medicinal preparations	10	......	......	......	10	......	10	......
Others	69	7	93	5	76	98	......	22
Dyes and Tans—								
Al (Morinda citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alizarine and Aniline dyes	12	......	39	......	12	39	......	27
Cutch	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tanning barks	49	304	30	244	353	274	79	......
Turmeric	20	......	29	......	20	29	......	9
Others								
Fodder—								
Oil-cake	56	446	......	......	502	......	502	......
Hay, straw and grass	931	1,219	......	......	2,150	......	2,150	......
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	522	206	......	......	728	......	728	......
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse	1,485	13,076	1,425	8,277	14,561	9,702	4,859	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	2,493	9,921	3,278	9,368	12,414	12,646	......	232
Do. not in the husk	8,460	14,943	8,059	6,883	23,403	14,942	8,461	......
Wheat	37	56	8	17	93	25	68	......
Do. flour	62	2	......	......	64	......	64	......
Others	41	811	19	55	852	74	778	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	48	500	33	1,136	548	1,169	......	621
Raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	2	49	......	84	51	84	......	33
Raw	7	1	......	......	8	......	8	......
Horns	......	408	......	......	408	......	408	......
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.								
Jute—								
Raw	13	7,271	112	3,485	7,284	23,597	......	16,313
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,212	285	1,089	453	1,497	2,142	......	645
Lac	......	126	......	100	126	100	26	......
Leather—								
Unwrought	3	......	34	4	3	38	......	35
Wrought, excepting boots and shoes ...		......						
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	23	2	37	2	25	39	......	14
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	5	......	......	......	5	......	5	......
Wine	74	......	82	3	74	85	......	11
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought	82	43	110	112	125	222	......	97
Do., wrought	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Copper, unwrought	5	3	10	6	8	16	......	8
Do., wrought	58	6	81	......	64	31	33	......
Iron and steel, cast	......	......	43	......	......	43	......	43
Iron and steel, unwrought	1,019	24	1,271	45	1,043	1,316	......	273
Iron and steel, wrought	215	53	250	415	268	665	......	397
Iron and steel, manufactures	288	30	1,106	70	318	1,176	......	858
Others								
Oils—								
Kerosine	7,684	90	9,433	125	7,774	9,558	......	1,784
Castor	6	......	4	......	6	4	2	......
Cocoanut	60	......	89	......	60	89	......	29
Mustard and rape	227	3	190	1	230	191	39	......
Others	48	......	91	......	48	91	......	43
Oilseeds—								
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Linseed	......	2,683	......	3,505	2,683	3,505	......	822
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rape and mustard	307	3,379	156	3,037	3,746	3,193	553	......
Til or jinjili	......	2	......	10	2	10	......	8
Others	......	144	8	......	144	8	136	......
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and pasteboard	107	266	262	323	373	585	......	212
Provisions—								
Dried fruits and nuts	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Ghee	65	3	94	2	68	96	......	28
Others	423	126	1,007	640	549	1,653	......	1,104

STAPLES.	1900. Up.	1900. Down.	1899. Up.	1899. Down.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Railway Plant and stock carried for Rolling the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotive, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	23	......	......	23	......	23
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	10	......	......	10	......	10	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys	511	......	......	......	511	......	511	......
of steel and cast-iron.	1,497	24	08	......	1,521	68	1,453	......
Others	727	53	806	209	780	1,008	......	298
Salt	4,477	105	6,125	104	4,602	6,229	......	1,627
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	5	......	9	......	5	9	......	4
Other saline substances	78	59	......	......	137	......	137	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	10	......	22	10	22	......	12
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	605	112	468	724	717	1,190	......	473
Cardamoms	......	36	......	31	36	31	5	......
Chillies	270	2	205	84	272	289	......	27
Ginger	7	95	4	164	102	168	......	64
Pepper	38	......	30	......	38	30	......	1
Others	83	149	120	490	232	610	......	378
Stone and lime	1,352	1,709	1,677	1,912	3,061	3,589	......	528
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy	282	......	466	24	282	490	......	208
Unrefined—								
Sugar	906	352	2,050	1,594	2,649	3,644	......	995
Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce	946	353						
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	1	18	......	11	19	11	8	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	48	1,239	85	1,671	1,287	1,756	......	469
Manufactured—								
Cigars	18	......	13	......	18	13	5	......
Other sorts								
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	383	533	308	373	1,076	681	395	......
Manufactures	176	4						
Wool—								
Raw	......	178	......	213	178	243	......	65
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	4,783	1,851	9,115	5,434	6,634	14,549	......	7,915
Total ...	51,716	79,798	62,030	92,642	1,31,514	154,672	21 517	44,075

HARPRASAD DAS,
for *Offg. Examiner of Accounts.*

CALCUTTA, *the 9th June 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 371,687	(a) 3,27,782 3 0	55,38,197 0	(b) 10,72,377 10 0	25,751 0 0	14,25,810 13 0	96,879	208,133	305,012
Or per mile of railway ...	......	178 8 3	......	583 15 8	14 0 5	776 8 4	......	......	......
For previous 19⅙ weeks of half-year	7,091,019*	72,34,545 11 0*	10,47,50,255 30†	2,06,64,656 13 0	5,33,450 0 0‡	2,84,32,652 8 0	2,001,830§	3,928,445§	5,930,275
Total for 20⅙ weeks ...	7,462,706	75,62,327 14 0	11,02,88,452 30	2,17,36,934 7 0	5,59,201 0 0	2,98,58,463 5 0	2,100,709	4,134,578	6,235,287
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	360,528	3,08,330 1 8	45,47,897 20	8,32,746 3 11	24,854 8 11	11,65,930 14 6	95,118	181,503½	276,616½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	179 15 7	......	486 1 2	14 8 1	680 8 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year ...	7,201,169	74,83,287 3 7	9,73,46,493 0	1,84,64,350 11 11	4,91,979 8 11	2,64,39,617 8 5	2,011,761	3,579,816½	5,591,577½

(a) The increase is in outward Passenger Traffic, chiefly from stations on the A district.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic, as also in food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 7,977 and deducted Rs. 10,830 }
† Deducted Mds. 2,07,407 " " " 11,478 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.
‡ Ditto " 1,481 }
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 13 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,579	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th " ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th " ...	381,070	3,97,544	58,03,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th " ...	396,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th " ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,004	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th " ...	393,112	4,14,798	61,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	318,033	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th " ...	327,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	308,495	4 6 10
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th " ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,234	4 12 5
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st " ...	333,647	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	293,144	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,649	3,85,364	49,46,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th " ...	352,032	3,08,385	51,59,797	9,75,583	24,037	13,08,005	712	293,270	4 7 4
1,836·15	Ditto 21st " ...	349,986	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,90,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 10 3
1,836·15	Ditto 28th " ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,091	10,61,951	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 12th " ...	390,465	3,29,782	55,43,223	10,58,777	25,081	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 13 7
1,836·15	Ditto 19th " ...	389,986	3,33,495	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,859	14,69,799	800	299,337	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 26th " ...	371,687	3,27,782	55,38,197	10,72,278	25,751	14,25,811	777	305,012	4 10 10
	Totals up to date ...	7,462,706	75,62,328	11,02,88,453	2,17,36,934	5,59,201	2,98,58,463	802	6,235,287	4 13 7

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,980	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 8
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th " ...	294,919	3,27,050	45,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,[illegible]	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,988	47,40,924	9,36,490	6,458	12,98,876	759	265,[illegible]	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th " ...	351,509	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,1[illegible]	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th " ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th " ...	393,044	4,08,286	52,07,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,377	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,758	4 13 3
1,713·21	Ditto 11th " ...	407,918	4,11,861	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,377	4 13 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th " ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,641	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th " ...	323,926	3,66,051	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,145	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,085	3,45,062	43,18,930	7,98,862	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 8 8
1,713·21	Ditto 8th " ...	328,052	3,64,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,806	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 15th " ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,05,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd " ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,40,638	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,865	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th " ...	303,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,[illegible]	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,529	44,41,115	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 9 2
1,713·21	Ditto 13th " ...	382,212	3,22,386	44,35,826	8,82,128	23,372	12,27,886	717	262,645	4 13 8
1,713·21	Ditto 20th " ...	329,902	3,34,165	47,37,150	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	4 11 11
1,713·21	Ditto 27th " ...	360,528	3,08,330	45,47,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	276,616	4 3 5
	Totals up to date ...	7,201,169	74,83,287	9,73,46,493	1,84,64,351	4,91,980	2,64,39,618	735	5,591,577	4 11 5

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th May 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,616	4,000 10 0	37,852 30	1,033 15 0	9 0 0	5,943 9 0	1,046	142	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	220 7 2	......	46 8 2	0 6 6	267 5 10	......	......	......
For previous 19⅘ weeks of half-year	495,761*	1,25,897 6 0*	6,99,906 20†	19,962 0 0†	193 0 0‡	1,46,052 6 0	21,046§	4,760§	25,806
Total for 20⅘ weeks ...	516,407	1,30,798 0 0	7,37,759 10	20,995 15 0	202 0 0	1,51,995 15 0	22,092	4,902	26,994
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,842	5,128 5 10	11,855 39	520 0 0	6 9 0	5,654 14 10	1,094	94	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	....	230 11 1	.....	23 6 3	0 4 9	254 6 1	...	......	.....
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year ..	518,763	1,31,333 1 3	8,02,070 31	13,572 11 0	204 11 6	1,45,110 7 9	22,844	2,762	25,606

* Added number of passengers 6,545 and Rs. 2,087 }
† Deducted Mds. 13,125 ,, ,, 46 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.
‡ Added ,, 9 }
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,012	8,900	35,948	1,501	10	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	[illegible]	10	5,130	231	1,590	3 3 5
*22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,194	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,208	4 13 0
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,023	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ..	23,962	5,595	33,243	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,011	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	32,071	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 3
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,518	5,802	64,653	1,346	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,231	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
*22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,502	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
*22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,231	8,024	24,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 6 6
*22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	54,190	16,364	21,117	788	17	17,168	772	1,725	9 15 2
22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	18,857	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
22·23	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,604	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
22·23	,, ,, 26th ,, ..	20,646	4,901	37,852	1,031	9	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
	Totals up to date ...	516,407	1,30,798	7,37,759	20,996	202	1,51,996	328	26,994	5 10 1

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earning for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	30,516	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,702	5,264	18,570	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,382	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ..	29,754	7,033	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,863	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,615	18,144	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ..	22,802	5,502	20,604	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,283	13,508	13,139	515	8	14,001	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	10,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,218	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 6th May ..	21,848	5,343	14,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,205	4 9 3
22·23	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,400	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,198	4 15 5
22·23	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,701	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
22·23	,, ,, 27th ,, ..	21,842	5,128	11,856	520	7	5,655	254	1,188	4 12 2
	Totals up to date ...	518,763	1,31,333	8,02,071	13,572	205	1,45,110	311	25,606	5 16 8

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,002	15,743 2 0	99,726 30	10,782 10 0	65 0 0	26,590 12 0	7,659	2,497	10,1[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	...	97 0 6	....	66 7 5	0 6 5	163 14 4	......	......	......
For previous 19⅞ weeks of half-year	348,204*	3,27,243 10 0*	18,90,[illegible]51 30†	2,19,310 14 0†	1,404 0 0‡	5,47,958 8 0	151,231§	59,230§	210,4[illegible]
Total for 20⅞ weeks ...	366,206	3,42,986 12 0	19,90,278 20	2,30,093 8 0	1,469 0 0	5,74,540 4 0	158,890	61,727	220,6[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,424½	15,305 0 0	80,318 30	8,741 0 0	44 4 3	24,093 10 3	7,061½	2,908½	9,97[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	94 5 9	......	53 14 0	0 4 4	148 8 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year	407,617	3,54,034 14 9	18,28,075 10	2,20,518 11 6	1,551 4 9	5,76,704 15 0	150,356.	73,890½	224,2[illegible]

* Deducted number of passengers 58 and Rs. 798 }
† Added Mds. 1,330 and ,, 550 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.
‡ Do. ,, 7 }
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,461	2 8
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	8,672	2 5
*162·24	,, 27th ,, ..	14,124	10,422	90,[illegible]27	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,680	2 2
*162·24	,, 3rd Feb. ...	14,084	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ..	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	2 5
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,770	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5
*162·24	,, 24th ,, .	16,691	13,017	79,318	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7
*162·24	,, 3rd March ..	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	20,712	165	10,724	2 7
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ..	18,268	16,552	1,83,[illegible]46	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,880	2 6
*162·24	,, 24th ,, ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12
*162·24	,, 31st	21,278	22,932	1,76,474	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,090	3 8
*162·24	,, 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,684	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	3 4
*162·24	,, 14th ,, ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,959	2 8
162·24	,, 21st ,, ..	19,528	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11
162·24	,, 28th ,, .	17,996	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,170	2 10
162·24	,, 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9
162·24	,, 12th ,, .	17,607	17,392	88,155	9,545	68	27,000	166	10,397	2 9
162·24	,, 19th ,, ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,670	12,162	65	30,036	185	10,432	2 14
162·24	,, 26th ,,	18,002	15,743	99,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,156	2 9
	Totals up to date ..	366,206	3,42,987	19,90,279	2,30,094	1,469	5,74,540	170	220,617	2 9

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,63,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,988	2 0
162·24	,, 28th ,,	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,113	2 3
162·24	,, 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,708	140	10,024	2 4
162·24	,, 11th ,, ..	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	18,935	14,872	6[illegible],099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7
162·24	,, 25th ,,	19,741	15,729	85,185	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,080	2 10
162·24	,, 4th March	2[illegible],485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8
162·24	,, 11th ,, ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,881	2 14
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	21,33[illegible]	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15
162·24	,, 25th ,, ..	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1
162·24	,, 1st April .	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12
162·24	,, 8th ,, ..	24,390	21,519	1,12,917	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14
162·24	,, 15th ,, ...	20,653	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5
162·24	,, 22nd ,, ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10 977	87	29,982	185	11,879	2 10
162·24	,, 29th ,,	21,244	17,358	67,700	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	2 10
162·24	,, 6th May .	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,788	89	26,601	164	10,560	2 8
162·24	,, 13th ,, ..	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,050	71	26,099	161	10,525	2 7
162·24	,, 20th ,, ...	17,079	19,362	83,0[illegible]1	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,397	2 15
162·24	,, 27th ,, ..	19,425	15,3[illegible]8	80,318	8,741	45	24,094	149	9,970	2 6
	Totals up to date ...	407,617	3,54,035	18,28,075	2,20,518	1,552	5,76,705	169	221,246	2 9

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,396	6,246 14 0	68,308 0	4,365 4 0	39 0 0	10,651 2 0	1,459	1,140	2,599
Or per mile of railway	......	79 5 0	......	55 6 10	0 7 11	135 3 9	......	......	......
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	239,885*	1,21,353 7 0*	11,77,726 0†	83,105 1 0†	535 0 0‡	2,04,993 8 0	30,782§	16,476§	47,258
Total for 20½ weeks	252,281	1,27,600 5 0	12,46,034 0	87,470 5 0	574 0 0	2,15,644 10 0	32,241	17,616	49,857
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Deducted No. of passengers 150 and Rs. 1,533 }
† Added Mds. 1,475 and deducted ,, 3.37 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.
‡ Ditto ,, 22 }
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	10,319	9,099	94,726	6,091	54	16,144	205	4,184	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
* 78·83	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,054	24	10,275	130	2,236	4 9 10
* 78·76	,, ,, 3rd Mar. ..	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,880	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
* 78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
* 78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0 10
* 78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	14,306	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 6 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 31st ,, ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,962	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
* 78·76	,, ,, 7th April ...	13,083	6,991	68,931	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
* 78·76	,, ,, 14th ,, ...	11,932	5,589	58,683	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 6
78·76	,, ,, 21st ,, ...	11,602	6,333	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11 0
78·76	,, ,, 28th ,, ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
78·76	,, ,, 5th May ..	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
78·76	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,678	4 2 7
78·76	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	13,062	6,633	74,840	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7 4
78·76	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,365	39	10,651	135	2,599	4 1 7
	Totals up to date ...	252,281	1,27,600	12,46,034	87,470	574	2,15,644	131	49,857	4 5 3

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	210,280	1,03,950 0 0	7,31,740 0	1,08,250 0 0	6,420 0 0	2,18,620 0 0	35,500	35,150	70,650
Or per mile of railway	250	123 0 0	869 0	129 0 0	1 0 0	253 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year†	4,599,315	22,78,279 0 0	2,09,22,133 0	29,76,740 0 0	4,13,894 0 0	56,68,913 0 0	748,137	799,492	1,547,629
Total for 22 weeks ...	4,809,595	23,82,229 0 0	2,16,53,873 0	30,84,990 0 0	4,20,314 0 0	58,87,533 0 0	783,637	834,642	1,618,279
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	215,235	95,539 0 0	8,20,475 0	1,13,314 0 0	7,514 0 0	2,16,367 0 0	35,438	32,889	68,327
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	114 0 0	984 0	136 0 0	1 0 0	251 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,038,753	21,87,110 0 0	2,10,07,581 0	27,86,877 0 0	3,94,857 0 0	53,69,144 0 0	771,891	775,546	1,547,437

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,100	9,090 0 0	12,660 0	1,210 0 0	70 0 0	10,370 0 0	2,525	2,305	4,830
Or per mile of railway	289	106 0 0	147 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	...	..	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	519,039	1,62,778 0 0	5,12,137 0	46,939 0 0	9,670 0 0	2,19,387 0 0	40,170	39,871	80,041
Total for 22 weeks ...	542,139	1,71,868 0 0	5,24,797 0	48,149 0 0	9,740 0 0	2,29,757 0 0	51,695	33,176	84,871
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,065	6,859 0 0	24,045 0	1,647 0 0	48 0 0	8,554 0 0	2,550	1,787	4,337
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	80 0 0	289 0	19 0 0	. .	99 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	532,775	1,63,675 0 0	7,78,853 0	60,323 0 0	13,261 0 0	2,43,259 0 0	54,328	38,632	92,960

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,890	920 0 0	3,360 0	480 0 0	40 0 0	1,440 0 0	410	740	1,150‡
Or per mile of railway	57	28 0 0	101 0	14 0 0	......	42 0 0*	......	.....	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year†	46,308	19,372 0 0	1,54,896 0	15,394 0 0	3,259 0 0	38,025 0 0	4,906	19,096	24,002
Total for 22 weeks ...	48,198	20,292 0 0	1,58,256 0	15,874 0 0	3,299 0 0	39,465 0 0	5,316	19,836	25,152
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,790	572 0 0	4,604 0	488 0 0	103 0 0	1,163 0 0	354	674	1,028
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	53	17 0 0	139 0	15 0 0	......	32 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,571	13,032 0 0	1,54,695 0	13,859 0 0	3,182 0 0	30,073 0 0	4,741	15,747	20,488

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 39.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 470.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,320	2,110 0 0	8,680 0	940 0 0	10 0 0	3,060 0 0	1,160	324	1,484
Or per mile of railway	156	39 0 0	163 0	18 0 0	......	57 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	181,618	46,346 0 0	2,87,964 0	17,513 0 0	263 0 0	64,123 0 0	22,552	15,045	37,597
Total for 22 weeks ...	189,938	48,456 0 0	2,96,644 0	18,453 0 0	273 0 0	67,183 0 0	23,712	15,369	39,081
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,098	807 0 0	2,473 0	149 0 0	1 0 0	957 0 0	312	312	624
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	94	24 0 0	75 0	5 0 0	......	29 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,415	20,496 0 0	1,42,360 0	5,379 0 0	70 0 0	25,945 0 0	6,151	12,087	18,238

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

BENGAL DOOARS RAILWAY—SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 2nd June 1900 on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	......	......	369 0	30 0 0	......	30 0 0	......	321	321
Or per mile of railway	......	......	13 0	1 0 0	......	1 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	......	......	3,310 0	260 0 0	......	260 0 0	......	1,284	1,284
Total for 5 weeks ...	......	......	3,679 0	290 0 0	......	290 0 0	......	1,605	1,605
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,600	1,040 0 0	7,780 0	440 0 0	20 0 0	1,500 0 0	680	890	1,570
Or per mile of railway	77	22 0 0	166 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	32 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	60,620	17,457 0 0	4,61,473 0	17,219 0 0	690 0 0	35,368 0 0	7,842	20,924	28,766
Total for 22 weeks ...	64,220	18,497 0 0	4,69,253 0	17,659 0 0	710 0 0	36,868 0 0	8,522	21,814	30,336
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,031	553 0 0	6,043 0	273 0 0	14 0 0	840 0 0	163	661	824
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	82	2 0 0	244 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,416	4,459 0 0	57,221 0	2,925 0 0	71 0 0	7,435 0 0	1,447	5,442	6,889

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,724	12,801 0 0	75,219 0	6,832 0 0	18,800 0 0	38,433 0 0	4,550	3,142	7,692
Or per mile of railway ...	244	98 0 0†	541 0	49 0 0	135 0 0	282 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	678,819	2,63,593 0 0	17,86,009 0	1,37,247 0 0	42,810 0 0	4,43,650 0 0	92,534	59,252	151,786
Total for 21 weeks ...	710,543	2,76,394 0 0	18,61,228 0	1,44,079 0 0	61,610 0 0	4,82 083 0 0	97,084	62,394	159,478
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,325	11,630 0 0	68,424 0	4,499 0 0	13,223 0 0	29,352 0 0	5,451	2,169	7,620
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	93 0 0	707 0	36 0 0	106 0 0	235 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	708,835	2,71,739 0 0	14,09,179 0	96,298 0 0	63,599 0 0	4,31,636 0 0	106,531	48,812	155,343

* Audited up to week ending 14th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	169,540	83,070	8,87,320	1,10,850	22,660	(b)2,16,580	27,108	(c)35,946	63,054
Or per mile of railway (d) ..	140·40	71·74	738·20	92·22	18·85	182·81	......	......	... ..
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year (e)	3,096,963	12,79,470	1,61,58,228	21,68,270	3,61,192	38,08,941	567,520	690,839	1,258,368
Total for 21½ weeks ...	3,261,503	13,62,540	1,70,45,548	22,79,120	3,83,852	40,25,521	594,637	726,785	1,321,422
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	169,945	62,279	7,93,307	1,03,912	20,958	1,87,149	27,923	(f)35,446	63,369
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	157·07	57·56	733·19	96·04	19·37	172·97	.. .	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,949,153	11,73,936	1,49,74,583	19,50,548	3,91,237	35,17 711	523,191	673,798	1,196,989

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,968 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th April 1900.
(f) „ 3,885 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd June 1900 on 18 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	983	260	19,067	749	5	1,014	122	130	252
Or per mile of railway	54·61	14·44	1,063·72	41·61	0·28	56·33	......	......	...
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year(a)	27,103	4,797	2,10,985	6,667	377	11,841	3,445	1,901	5,346
Total for 21½ weeks ...	28,086	5,057	2,29,952	7,416	382	12,855	3,567	2,031	5,598
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	922	187	13,380	325	3	515	46	26	72
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	51·22	10 39	743·33	18·04	0·17	28·60	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,860	3,272	1,23,143	3,455	78	6,805	5,072	2,504	7,576

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 14th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week on 18 niles open	1,140	208 12 2	10,094	196 14 0	12 12 0	413 6 2	191	61	252
per mile of railway	63·33	11 5 1	593·56	10 15 0	0 11 4	22 15 5	......	......	......
r previous 13⅞ weeks of half-'ear	18,840	3,472 12 7	1,31,767	4,128 2 0	209 5 0	7,870 3 7	2,273	1,300	3,582
Total for 14⅞ weeks ...	19,980	3,676 8 9	1,42,451	4,325 0 0	222 1 0	8,283 9 0	2,464	1,370	3,834
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	976	212 6 11	9,004	180 7 0	4 0 0	396 13 11	349	(a)429	778
r mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	54·22	11 12 10	500·22	10 0 4	0 3 7	22 0 9	......	......	......
tal to corresponding date of previous year	6,907	1,662 9 8	52,382	1,557 13 0	36 1 0	3,256 7 8	2,423	1,158	3,586

(a) Includes 310 miles of ballast trains run.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	29,671	16,914 0 0	1,95,229 0	12,991 0 0	3,116 0 0	33,021 0 0	3,514	8,209	11,723
per mile of railway	74·93	42·71	446·75	29·73	7·13	79·57	8·87	18·78	27·65
r previous 20 weeks of half-'ear	635,274	3,96,613 0 0	37,80,552 0	2,51,957 0 0	19,165 0 0	6,67,765 0 0	70,816	156,039	226,855
Total for 21 weeks* ...	664,945	4,13,557 0 0	39,84,781 0	2,64,948 0 0	22,281 0 0	7,00,786 0 0	74,330	164,248	238,578
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding week of previous year	26,284	15,353 0 0	2,63,971 0	11,100 0 0	1,847 0 0	28,300 0 0	4,095	8,413	12,508
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·37	38·77	609·63	25·63	4·27	68·67	10·34	19·43	29·77
tal to corresponding date of previous year	665,611	4,35,909 0 0	55,77,682 0	2,30,461 0 0	15,906 0 0	6,82,456 0 0	80,753	182,035	262,788

* Includes audited figures for week ended 7th April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th May 1900.			Receipts for week ending 27th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 26th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 27th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	33,021	79·57	433	28,300	68·67	437	2,50,338	... ..	433	2,36,754	......	13,584	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd June 1900	19,612	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	15,612	0	0
Increase	4,000	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd June 1900	384	8	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	306	1	11
Increase	78	6	10
Receipts from 1st January to 2nd June 1900	3,39,999	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,11,964	0	0
Increase	28,035	0	0

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·55, Kalna 3·85, Katwa 5·55, Raniganj 3·51. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aman* rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cow-pox reported from Katwa. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13	
Katwa	...	...	...	13¾	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·12, Rampur Hât 5·06. Weather cloudy and rainy. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and sowing going on. Rinderpest continues in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 3·52, Vishnupur 3·27. Weather rainy and overcast. Hot and foggy mornings during the latter part of the week. Seedlings and sugarcane growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14¼ seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·83, Contai 5·82, Tamluk 6·05, Ghatal 3·09. Weather cloudy and hot with occasional showers—cyclonic in Contai. Ploughing and sowing going on. Seedlings in Contai subdivision submerged. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Garbetta. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	0	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	15	0	
Tamluk	...	...	...	11	11	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·34, Serampore 6·67, Arambagh 3·41. *Aus* is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·57, Ulubaria 3·08. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers every day. Sowing of *aman* still going on. Prospects of *aus* and jute good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·6, Barasat 5·04, Basirhat 6·72, Diamond Harbour 3·49. Weather very hot with occasional showers. *Aus* and jute promising well. Weeding is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	13 $\frac{9}{16}$	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·37, Kushtia 3·82, Meherpur 5·70, Chuadanga 5·23, Ranaghat 3·46. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kushtia	12	
Meherpur	12½	
Chuadanga	13	
Ranaghat	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·67, Kandi 5·57, Lalbagh 1·66. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of paddy going on. Prospects of *til*, mulberry, and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kandi	13	
Lalbagh	12½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·90, Jhenida 6·15, Magura 4·33, Narail 5·59, Bangaon 4·29. Weather cloudy rainy and stormy. The rain has done good to the standing crops. Prospect of crops good. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·69, Bagerhat 7·20, Satkhira 6·34. Weather rainy and then very hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Boalia 3·46, Nator 4·40, Naogaon 3·14. The rain has benefited the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·91. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·06, Alipore-Duars 3·74. Weather stormy and rainy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Lands are being prepared for *haimanti* paddy. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 18·16, Kurseong 14·47, Siliguri 6·00. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being transplanted. *Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* flourishing. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·24, Gaibanda 3·52, Kurigram 5·90, Nilphamari 3·38. Weather cloudy and stormy. *Aus* is being harvested and jute progressing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Recent rain beneficial to standing crops. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15¼	per rupee.
Gaibanda	16	
Kurigram	17	
Nilphamari	18	

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·82. Weather cloudy. Weeding of *aus* and jute nearly finished. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·09, Sirajganj 6·33. Weather cloudy and rainy—cyclonic on Thursday night (14th). Prospects good. Rain has benefited the standing crops. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·91, Manikganj 6·61, Munshiganj 3·71, Naraingan 3·36. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·25, Jamalpur 0·81, Kishoreganj 0·80, Netrokona 1·57, Tangail 0·63. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. They have been benefited by the rainfall during the week. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishoreganj	15	
Netrokona	15 7/16	
Tangail	14	
Jamalpur	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·97, Goalundo 2·94, Madaripur 2·50. Weather cloudy with strong wind and rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·77. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 6·24, Brahmanbaria 3·80, Chandpur 4·44. Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 14·49, Feni 6·81. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Sandip. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 13·42, Cox's Bazar 10·19. *Aus* cultivation in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·90, Hilsa 11·35, Bikram 6·26, Bihar 8·45, Dinapore 5·81, Barh 8·55. The rain during the week will facilitate ploughing and sowing for *bhadoi*. Prospect of sugarcane has much improved. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·57, Jahanabad 6·59, Aurangabad 6·16, Nawada 5·56 *Marua* sowing commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·94, Buxar 1·55, Bhabua 1·30, Sasaram 4·64, Dehri 3·49. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* and paddy crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·62, Sewan 2·14, Gopalganj 1·07. Weather cloudy with east wind. The standing crops have been much benefited by the rain, which will also be good for preparation of land for *bhadoi* crop. Price of common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks and of *makai* 11 seers 13 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·72, Bettiah 3·50, Bagaha ·65, Barharwa 2·35, Ramnagar 2·50. The rain has facilitated sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, which is now in full swing. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 10¾ and 14 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·77, Hajipur 6·18, Sitamarhi 4·46. *Bhadoi* and *dhan* sowings in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 13 seers, gram 13 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·99, Madhubani 8·14, Somastipur 6·02. *Bhadoi* and paddy being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	12	1	per rupee.
Madhubani	... ...	13	10	
Somastipur	... .	12	0	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 9·34, Begusarai 3 32, Jamui 3·59. Heavy showers accompanied with violent variable winds. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on. The rain has benefited the standing crops. Sugarcane promising well. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Monghyr	... ...	10½	per rupee.
Begusarai	... ...	10¼	
Jamui	... ...	12½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·69, Banka 3·31, Madhipura 4·31, Supaul 4·28. Weather hot and close. *Bhadoi* is being sown everywhere. Cattle-disease abating in Banka. Fodder and water ample. Prices rising in Banka only.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·06, Kishanganj 0·72, Araria 4·05. Weather rainy with strong easterly wind. Prospects of standing crops good. Recent rain has done much good. Sowing operations going on briskly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	... ...	16	
Araria	... ...	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·15, Chanchal 6·28, Shibganj 5·07, Gajole 5·10. Weather cloudy and hot. Rain has done much good to standing *bhadoi* and jute crops. Harvesting of *boro* paddy completed. No cattle-disease. Price of rice 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 6·33. Weather stormy and rainy. Sugarcane, maize, and paddy seedlings doing well. Sowing and ploughing in progress Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 12½ seers and of maize 7 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·23, Jajpur 2·73, Kendrapara 3·61, Banki 5·16. Weather seasonable *Beali* growing. Sowing of *sarad* going on. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	12	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	15	12	
Kendrapara	... ...	18	6	
Banki	... ...	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·32. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15¼, 12, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, Balasore, Turigaria, Bhadrak, and Dolsahi Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 3·85, Bisipara ·02. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land and sowing of autumn crops in progress. Private labour available. Common rice sells at 11 to 12 seers in the interior and 9 seers in Angul station and Bisipara.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·17, Khurda 5·40. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* being harvested. Sowing of *sarad*, *beali*, nearly over. Sugarcane and cotton thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	11	0	per rupee.
Khurda	... ...	13	12	
Interior	... .	14	7	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·02, Giridih 7·07. Weather very hot. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Fields being prepared for paddy crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar and at Giridih 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 6·80. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter paddy in progress. Average price of common rice 9 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Famine declared in thanas Khunti, Karra, Toto, Sisai, Chainpur, and Bishunpur. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	974	509	327	1,810
Relief-works ...	1,596	794	535	2,925
Gratuitous relief	77	163	1,565	1,805

Palamau.—Rainfall 3·80. Weather cloudy. Ploughing and *bhadoi* sowing going on everywhere. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 9 seers, gram and wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, *mahua* 16 seers 14 chitaks. Average daily attendance on relief-works—men 154, women 96, children 61; test-works—men 19, women 23, children 12; convalescent gang—men 32, women 38, children 17; gratuitous relief nil.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·94, Gobindpur 7·20. Weather at first stormy, later very hot. Paddy seedlings growing. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gaurangdi, Manbazar, Gobindpur, Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·06. The rains have done much good. Seeds are coming on well. About three-fourths of the lands in the district have already been sown. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibassa. Average price of rice is 12 seers 1 chitak per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—Heavy rain fell during the week in all parts of the Province. In Bihar and East Bengal particularly the fall was excessive. The rains have facilitated the work of ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops, and have done much good to the standing crops. Seedlings are growing well, but in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore they are submerged. The weeding of *aus* and jute continues. The prospect of sugarcane in Patna has much improved by the recent rain. Cattle are generally in good condition, but cases of disease are still reported from some districts. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient except in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. The price of common rice has risen in 22 districts, fallen in 7, and is stationary in the remainder. Famine has been declared in thanas Khunti, Karra, Toto, Sisai, Chainpur, and Bishunpur of the district of Ranchi. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available on test-works—men 974, women 509, children 327 (total 1,810); relief-works—men 1,596, women 794, children 535 (total 2,925); gratuitous relief—men 77, women 163, children 1,565 (total 1,805). The average daily attendance in Palamau on relief-works—men 154, women 96, children 61 (total 311); test-works—men 19, women 23, children 12 (total 54); convalescent gang—men 32, women 38, children 17 (total 87).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th June, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	Division	DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	16 8	...	...	...
2		Birbhum*	...	...	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
3		Bankura	...	11 4	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	18 12	...	...	...
4		Midnapore	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	..	...	...
5		Hooghly	...	10 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	
6		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...
8		Calcutta	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	17 12
9		Nadia	...	13 14	13 5	17 4	20 0	20 0	30 7	11 9	11 13	15 9	...	...	...
10		Murshidabad	...	13 8	13 4	Jamali 19 0 Ganga-jali. 16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	.	...
11		Jessore	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	18 0	..	..	.
12		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Rajshahi	...	13 8	14 4	18 12	19 8	20 4	30 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	.
14		Dinajpur	...	10 0	10-10-3t	19 0	12 8	13 0	17-12-3t	14-6-2t	15-9-3t	16 12	...	...	...
15		Jalpaiguri	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..
16		Darjeeling*	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	8 0	9 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
17		Rangpur	...	12 0	7 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
18		Bogra	...	9 12	9 12	14 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	21 12	...	...	...
19		Pabna	...	15 0	15 12	18 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
20	DACCA DIVISION.	Dacca	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	...	.	...
21		Mymensingh	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
22		Faridpur	...	14 8	14 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
23		Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	15 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Kalna 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga).
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers 8 chitaks; Tamluk 10 seers 10½ chitaks; Ghatal 11 seers 5 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 4 chitaks; Arambagh 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 10 chitaks; Baraset 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chitaks; Magra Hát 10 seers 10½ chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers; Chuadanga 10 seers; Meherpur 10 seers; Ranaghat 10 seers 8 chitaks.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8 10	8 10	15 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11 8	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...he Districts of Bengal on the 15th June 1900.

Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
A 11 0	10 8	12 4	Crushed. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	10 8	10 8	...	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.*	2	
C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
D 10 8	10 8	11 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
F 10 8	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
G 10 8	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
H 11 13	11 13	11 13	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Nadia.	9	
I 11 8	11 8	9 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J 10 10	9 2	9 6	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
K 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
M 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 6	3 13 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 0 0	Darjeeling.*	16	
O 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 8	10 8	8 1	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 6	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S 9 8	9 8	10 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	

* Present return not received.

... of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9 seers 12 chitaks; ... 1[illegible] chitaks.

... 10 seers per rupee.

... salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chitaks; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.

M. In the [illegible] of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers; Kurigram 8 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chitaks; Manikganj

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers; Netrokona 10 seers; Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10 seers 4 chitaks.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers; Pirojpur

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	17 1	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.														
Patna Division.	27	Patna	13 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	40 0
	28	Gaya ..	12 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	8 0	10 0	20 0
	29	Shahabad* .	...	12 8	18 0	...	16 0	26 0	...	11 0	13 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran ...	12 0	12 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran ..	12 8	12 4	16 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	..	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	14 4	14 4	17 0	17 9	17 9	21 0	12 9	13 3	12 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ..	12 10	13 6	21 8	...	20 8	...	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	17 12	17 12	17 12	28 0	13 4	13 4	16 8	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 8	10 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.														
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	15 2	...	...	...	12 9	13 12	15 12	...	...	...
	40	Balasore ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri ...	8 8	7 14	12 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.														
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	11 0	11 0	17 4	...	...	...
	43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 10 0	6 12 to 9 4	8 8 to 12 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	16 0 to 18 8	..	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	10 2	10 11	18 0	12 6	13 8	23 10	9 0	9 0	15 12	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
	46	Singhbhum* ...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
X. At Barh the retail price of salt is 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Nawadah 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 1 chitak.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers 4 chitaks ; Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1900.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	16 0	20 0	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 12	19 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 8	14 0	24 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	23 10
...	16 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...s of Bengal on the 15th June 1900—(concluded).

Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
(U) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
(V) 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
(W) 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Chittagong	26	
						BIHAR.		
(X) 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
(Y) 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	10 0	10 8	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.*	29	
(a) 10 8	10 4	10 14	Panga. 3 12 9	3 14 0	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
(b) 10 0	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
(c) 10 0	10 0	11 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	Muzaffarpur.	32	
11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
(d) 10 0	10 8	10 0	3 15 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division.
(e) 10 12	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
(f) 10 0	9 8	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 3 3	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
(g) 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
(h) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
						ORISSA.		
(i) 12 0	12 0	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
(j) 11 8	11 4	11 8	Panga. 3 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
(k) 13 0	13 0	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
						CHOTA NAGPUR.		
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
8 12	8 8	8 8	Panga. 4 8 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	Ranchi.	43	
8 7	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 10 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	10 0	7 0	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.*	46	

* Present return not received.

...ons the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

...f salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 8 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.

...s the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

...f salt is 10 seers per rupee.

...rices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Godda 9 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed) ; Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch) ; Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).

i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers ; Kendrapara 9 seers.

j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulga* Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
3	Midnapore ...	3 9 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
4	Pabna ...	6 4 0	6 2 9	5 11 3	2 15 0	2 15 6	2 3 6	2 10 6	2 8 6	2 2 0	...	...	.
5	Rangpur ...	3 4 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	.
6	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
8	Patna ...	3 7 0	3 4 0	2 10 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 7 6	3 5 3	3 0 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 5 6	2 9 3	2 8 0	1
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 15 3	3 10 0	3 2 9	3 0 3	3 0 6	2 6 9	3 3 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1
11	Cuttack ...	3 10 0	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 14 0	2 10 6	2 5 6	3 9 0	3 12 6	2 6 0	...	...	.
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 6	2 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 14 9	4 5 0 to 5 14 0	2 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	2

Calcutta,
The 19th June 1900.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	2 10 0	1 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 6	1 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 3	2 13 6	1 8 0
										Biri or kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0 to 3 13 0	3 7 6	2 6 0 to 2 8 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0
										Black mustard.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	6 8 0	3 12 0	5 8 0 6 0 0	5 8 0 Rape seed. 6 0 0	4 0 0 3 2 0
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	6 5 0	6 4 0	3 7 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	1 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 10 0
...	...	0 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 14 0	3 4 0
...	2 9 3	1 10 6	3 13 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 7 0	3 5 3	6 0 0	5 14 0	3 10 0	6 12 0	6 5 6	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 13 0	2 10 6	1 11 6	...	...	...	4 10 0	3 14 6	3 14 6
...	...	...	5 6 6	5 6 6	3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	3 10 0 to 4 11 0

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 0 0	5 4 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 6 0	6 4 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	6 10 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
6 0 0	6 14 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 6 3	6 4 0	3 11 0	22 8 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
4 5 6	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	17 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	4 4 0 to 5 6 6	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	6
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
35 8 0	36 8 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	350 0 0	250 0 0	Per maund. 1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 8 0	36 8 0	34 0 0	Madhukhali. 9 4 0 Pulta. 10 4 0	7 12 0 9 12 0	6 8 0 7 0 0	Uncleaned, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
49 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	37 4 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0
40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
41 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	0 0	...	...	...
31 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6
35 9 0	33 10 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	29 4 0	33 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 12 0	36 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8
36 0 0 to 42 10 8	36 0 0 to 42 10 8	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th June 1900.

Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P. Per maund.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.	...	..	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	...		...	...	...		0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
0 4 9	0 3 10	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 6	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	.	7 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	...		3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong
...	.	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 3	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 7 6	9. Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	3 11 6	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	Panga. 4 11 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of May 1900.

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure: Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure: Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure: Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean.	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind: Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature: Highest of month.	Temperature: Lowest of month.	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·800	29·580	29·700	29·747	+·065	S8°E	105	104·4	68·8	95·9	76·0	86·0	—1·2
			Raniganj	29·557	29·202	29·450	29·738	—	S85°E	46	108·3	67·0	97·4	76·5	87·0	—2·1
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura (a)	29·568	29·287	29·464	29·712	—	S1°E	106	110·6	67·6	98·2	76·6	87·4	—1·6
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·749	29·474	29·644	29·739	+·061	S3°E	138	106·4	71·2	98·5	76·8	87·7	—1·1
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·882	29·636	29·780	29·749	+·063	S13°W	420	92·9	70·0	91·9	79·1	85·5	—0·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·891	29·628	29·786	29·752	+·061	S9°W	171	99·4	69·7	95·6	76·2	85·9	+0·7
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·870	29·600	29·764	29·760	—	S21°E	118	101·7	67·7	96·2	75·0	85·6	—0·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·832	29·561	29·733	29·749	+·065	S24°E	78	107·2	68·2	96·9	75·4	86·1	+0·3
		Jessore	Jessore	29·876	29·644	29·783	29·763	+·065	S15°E	65	99·5	67·2	94·5	74·7	84·6	—0·7
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·801	29·544	29·706	29·726	+·038	S11°E	124	104·5	68·1	95·6	75·2	85·4	+1·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·790	29·512	29·657	29·705	+·066	S76°E	115	100·3	67·9	92·9	72·4	82·7	+0·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·617	29·408	29·550	29·705	+·055	S84°E	61	94·4	68·1	89·7	71·9	80·8	+1·5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·121	22·929	[illegible]	—	+·087	E	118	68·2	45·0	64·0	49·9	56·9	+0·3
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·782	29·540	29·682	29·706	—	S76°E	53	94·4	67·6	88·3	71·9	80·1	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·796	29·551	29·702	29·781	+·053	S31°E	75	96·3	65·3	90·5	70·4	80·5	—0·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·846	29·610	29·753	29·767	—	?	?	104·3	67·7	92·7	73·5	83·1	—0·1
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·851	29·661	29·764	29·763	+·056	S85°E	58	97·3	69·2	92·0	73·8	82·9	+0·8
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·881	29·677	[illegible]	29·730	+·061	S76°E	171	[illegible]	68·7	(a) 91·4	74·7	(a) 83·1	—0·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·854	29·648	29·772	29·783	+·051	S63°E	22	94·7	68·1	89·3	73·5	81·5	+0·5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·878	29·660	29·788	29·782	+·061	S42°E	71	96·3	66·9	92·3	73·7	83·0	+0·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·898	29·702	29·818	29·776	+·072	S5°W	108	95·3	70·1	92·8	75·8	84·4	+0·5
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·881	29·598	29·808	29·792	—	S32°E	173	96·3	67·8	92·6	73·6	83·1	+0·7
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·866	29·677	29·780	29·779	—	S72°E	91	95·2	65·9	90·8	72·3	81·5	—0·6
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·843	29·677	29·760	29·795	+·052	S60°E	139	94·5	69·4	90·6	74·0	82·3	+0·8
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·721	29·395	29·590	29·735	+·074	N79E°	165	107·0	68·2	98·8	76·9	88·0	—0·6
		Gaya	Gaya	29·502	29·218	29·384	29·710	+·064	N72°E	158	110·3	68·8	104·0	80·5	92·3	+1·2
		Shahabad	Deori	29·520	29·228	29·453	29·705	+·067	S08°E	175	111·9	71·0	103·6	79·8	91·7	—0·3
			Buxar	29·647	29·344	29·526	29·719	+·070	S83°E	147	108·6	72·1	101·3	79·2	90·3	+0·4
			Arrah	29·727	29·394	29·588	29·728	—	S84°E	93	107·4	71·0	100·3	78·2	89·3	—0·4
		Saran	Chapra	29·721	29·418	29·596	29·730	—	S74°E	79	107·7	71·6	99·6	77·3	88·5	—0·1
		Champaran	Motihari	29·744	29·353	29·562	29·743	—	N72°E	135	104·0	66·8	95·9	73·8	84·9	—0·4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·737	29·426	29·617	29·747	—	S79°E	61	104·2	69·2	95·8	75·0	85·4	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·737	29·427	29·623	29·743	+·002	S77°E	140	103·3	68·9	95·2	75·8	85·5	—0·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·733	29·433	29·623	29·736	+·074	S87°E	116	103·3	69·4	96·9	75·5	86·2	+0·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·800	29·509	29·663	29·773	+·081	N67°E	182	102·3	62·3	95·9	72·8	84·4	+0·8
		Malda	Malda	29·836	29·539	29·723	29·747	—	S52°E	80	103·6	66·0	96·0	74·0	85·0	—0·7
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·463	29·119	29·301	29·746	+·081	S51°E	46	108·0	66·9	96·8	75·1	86·0	—1·9
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·817	29·589	29·725	29·747	+·070	S37°W	97	109·0	73·8	101·5	79·5	90·5	+0·1
			False Point	29·883	29·674	29·793	29·755	+·073	S21°W	303	92·5	69·6	90·8	78·9	84·8	—0·8
		Balasore	Balasore	29·853	29·608	29·756	29·748	+·085	S30°W	165	101·5	68·8	94·8	76·1	85·5	—1·3
			Shortt's Island	29·881	29·626	29·778	29·746	—	S23°W	551	93·0	71·5	90·8	79·6	85·2	—
		Puri	Puri	29·891	29·686	29·768	29·761	—	S45°W	355	93·2	68·1	90·7	80·0	85·4	—
			Gopalpur	29·901	29·666	29·790	29·751	—	S45°W	440	99·8	72·1	91·0	79·8	85·3	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·895	27·664	27·784	29·719	+·061	S15°W	195	106·1	68·3	97·1	74·9	86·0	—0·2
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·800	27·555	27·674	29·727	+·066	S25°W	171	106·3	65·4	97·5	73·6	85·6	—0·4
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·159	28·874	29·019	29·701	—	S34°E	169	113·1	69·0	105·9	77·8	91·9	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	?	?	?	?	?	S37°E	33	110·7	67·9	99·7	76·2	88·0	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·116	28·867	29·015	29·720	—	W	48	110·2	71·0	100·5	76·6	88·6	—2·6
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·743	29·390	29·534	29·827	+·074	N80°E	101	93·2	67·0	85·7	71·5	78·6	—0·8
		Goalpara	Dhubri (a)	29·810	29·571	29·718	29·780	+·033	N85°E	136	98·2	67·5	86·6	71·7	79·2	—0·5
		Cachar	Silchar	29·858	29·600	29·771	29·880	+·066	N72°E	74	96·6	66·2	89·9	71·7	80·8	+0·8

(a) Mean of 30 days.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Station	Humidity: Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity: Variation from normal mean.	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rain-fall.	Rainfall of month: Mean of district.	Of month: Normal mean.	Of month: Variation from mean.	Of month: Number of rainy days.	Of month: Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May 1900: Mean of district.	Since 16th May: Normal mean.	Since 16th May: Variation.	Since 16th May: Mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May: Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
Burdwan	78	+5	3·3	—0·5	6·03	6·10	5·02	+1·08	8·20	6·30	3·61	2·93	+0·68	4·20	3·27	Burdwan.
Raniganj	78	—	2·3	—	4·67											
......						4·68	4·16	+0·52	7·50	5·88	2·97	2·74	+0·23	4·25	3·35	Birbhum.
Bankura (a)	78	—	3·7	—	5·07	4·42	4·80	—0·38	7·70	5·86	2·45	3·15	—0·70	4·20	3·36	Bankura.
Midnapore	75	—	1·5	—	4·32	6·68	5·29	+1·39	10·67	6·47	4·15	3·11	+1·04	5·33	3·52	Midnapore.
......						4·76	5·29	—0·53	7·33	7·37	2·50	2·79	—0·29	3·00	3·82	Hooghly.
......						4·17	5·46	—1·29	9·50	7·24	1·81	2·72	—0·91	4·50	3·63	Howrah.
Saugor Island	81	—4	4·9	—1·0	4·77	5·13	5·45	—0·32	8·43	7·46	2·49	2·93	—0·44	3·86	4·04	24-Parganas.
Calcutta	79	+1	3·7	—1·1	4·17	4·17	5·43	—1·26	8·00	7·24	1·76	3·02	—1·26	4·00	3·68	Calcutta.
Krishnagar	77	—	2·9	—	4·67	6·17	6·49	—0·32	8·20	8·18	4·02	3·61	+0·41	4·60	4·64	Nadia.
Berhampore	77	+2	3·7	—2·6	1·87	2·17	5·37	—3·20	5·13	7·32	0·93	3·38	—2·45	2·25	4·19	Murshidabad.
Jessore	84	0	5·0	—1·1	7·18	6·23	7·00	—0·77	9·20	9·08	3·78	3·66	+0·12	5·00	4·60	Jessore.
......						7·84	6·49	+1·35	11·33	8·32	4·52	3·26	+1·26	5·33	4·12	Khulna.
Rampur Boalia	74	—	(a) 4·4	—	2·69	2·92	6·20	—3·28	5·67	7·70	1·68	3·77	—2·09	3·00	4·60	Rajshahi.
Dinajpur	78	—	5·9	—	6·90	6·05	5·88	+0·17	7·75	6·89	4·64	3·88	+0·76	5·00	3·88	Dinajpur.
Jalpaiguri	81	—	2·3	—	18·35	11·04	12·27	—1·23	12·00	12·45	7·00	7·87	—0·87	7·75	7·14	Jalpaiguri.
Darjeeling	82	—4	(c) 6·9	—2·6	4·03	7·31	11·38	—4·07	12·00	13·38	3·93	7·29	—3·36	5·00	7·55	Darjeeling.
Cooch Behar	84	—	5·1	—	15·23	12·31	14·01	—1·70	13·00	14·05	8·82	8·76	+0·06	9·50	8·00	Cooch Behar.
Rangpur	83	—	4·4	—	8·20	9·96	11·07	—1·11	11·40	11·37	7·16	6·96	+0·20	8·20	6·31	Rangpur.
Bogra	80	—	2·3	—	2·49	4·16	7·94	—3·78	5·75	9·50	1·60	4·92	—3·32	2·25	5·32	Bogra.
Sirajganj	81	—	5·4	—	3·07	3·64	7·75	—4·11	6·50	9·62	2·54	4·48	—1·94	3·00	5·06	Pabna.
Narayanganj	82	—2	5·0	—0·6	5·39	5·37	9·65	—4·28	10·60	11·18	3·90	5·21	—1·31	6·60	5·47	Dacca.
Mymensingh	81	—	(b) 5·1	—	8·21	7·76	11·05	—3·29	11·13	11·50	4·71	6·80	—2·09	6·63	6·42	Mymensingh.
Faridpur	86	—	4·0	—	8·37	6·26	8·50	—2·24	9·67	10·31	4·39	4·49	—0·10	6·33	4·98	Faridpur.
Barisal	78	—	5·1	—	5·48	5·04	8·10	—3·06	7·83	9·33	3·58	4·37	—0·79	4·50	4·88	Backergunge.
Comilla	79	—	4·1	—	5·75	5·04	10·32	—5·28	8·50	10·69	3·98	5·32	—1·34	6·38	5·39	Tippera.
Noakhali	85	—	4·9	—	9·06	6·54	10·93	—4·39	10·00	11·85	5·18	5·79	—0·61	6·80	5·54	Noakhali.
Chittagong	78	—5	4·7	—1·5	6·51	7·35	11·54	—4·19	9·20	10·45	5·94	6·89	—0·95	6·80	5·81	Chittagong.
......						10·11	11·38	—1·27	13·00	12·15	7·15	5·61	+1·54	8·00	5·92	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Bankipore	67	+6	3·5	+0·3	1·98	1·55	2·00	—0·45	2·50	2·45	0·68	1·38	—0·70	0·83	1·43	Patna.
Gaya	56	+2	2·0	—0·6	1·61	0·59	1·45	—0·86	1·78	1·96	0·23	1·05	—0·82	0·89	1·15	Gaya.
Deori	51	—	3·1	—	1·51											
Buxar	56	—	2·5	—	0·40	0·96	1·03	—0·07	1·50	1·74	0·76	0·57	+0·19	1·00	1·06	Shahabad.
Arrah	61	—	1·3	—	1·08											
Chapra	68	—	2·9	—	0·74	1·34	1·77	—0·43	2·67	2·73	1·30	1·00	+0·30	2·67	1·45	Saran.
Motihari	72	—	0·9	—	1·09	2·22	2·66	—0·44	3·25	4·14	0·85	1·65	—0·80	2·00	2·43	Champaran.
Muzaffarpur	75	—	0·8	—	1·01	1·25	2·23	—0·98	2·83	3·29	0·47	1·47	—1·00	1·17	2·03	Muzaffarpur.
Darbhanga	68	—6	1·8	—1·0	0·41	1·05	2·53	—1·48	3·00	3·49	0·23	1·46	—1·23	0·60	1·69	Darbhanga.
......						1·42	2·60	—1·18	2·20	2·68	0·32	1·77	—1·45	0·40	1·49	Monghyr.
Bhagalpur	71	—	2·7	—	2·89	3·38	3·51	—0·13	5·67	4·45	2·06	2·31	—0·25	2·50	2·58	Bhagalpur.
Purnea	95	+17	3·1	—0·6	3·05	6·35	5·66	+0·69	7·40	6·53	4·93	3·76	+1·17	4·80	3·70	Purnea.
Malda	75	—	3·1	—	2·46	3·66	4·69	—1·03	5·75	5·72	2·39	3·13	—0·74	4·00	3·47	Malda.
Naya Dumka	67	—	2·8	—	5·36	3·27	3·65	—0·38	6·14	5·05	1·90	2·35	—0·45	2·86	2·83	Sonthal Parganas.
Cuttack	72	+5	4·3	+0·7	3·13	2·97	4·57	—1·60	5·38	4·91	1·20	3·32	—2·12	2·38	2·86	Cuttack.
False Point	80	—5	5·1	+0·4	2·34											
Balasore	80	—	4·0	—	6·82	5·80	5·12	+0·68	10·43	6·65	3·56	3·30	+0·26	5·86	3·55	Balasore.
Shortt's Island	79	—	2·6	—	6·19											Shortt's Island.
Puri	82	—	2·4	—	4·59	3·09	3·35	—0·26	4·00	3·54	0·21	2·46	—2·25	0·80	2·24	Puri.
Gopalpur	85	—	1·1	—	1·79											
Hazaribagh	58	+5	2·5	—0·4	1·60	1·32	2·71	—1·30	3·17	3·82	0·66	1·64	—0·98	1·67	1·96	Hazaribagh.
Ranchi	59	—	2·6	—	1·95	2·10	2·81	—0·71	5·33	3·93	1·05	1·60	—0·55	2·00	1·78	Ranchi.
Daltonganj	53	—	0·7	—	0·61	0·94	1·22	—0·28	2·33	1·88	0·84	0·96	—0·12	2·00	1·35	Palamau.
Purulia	66	—	1·1	—	3·95	2·51	3·13	—0·62	6·17	4·41	1·20	2·14	—0·94	2·50	2·65	Manbhum.
Chaibassa	69	—	1·5	—	4·18	4·58	3·89	+0·69	6·75	5·71	2·73	2·61	+0·12	4·50	2·44	Singhbhum.
Sibsagar	88	—1	7·5	—0·6	10·27											Sibsagar.
Dhubri (a)	85	—1	6·9	—0·4	12·43											Goalpara.
Silchar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—0·1	10·12											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in May 1900.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·03	0·61	...	...	...	...	1·63	...	0·22	...	0·31	...	...	0·43	...	1·03
			Burdwan	...	0·08	0·54	...	...	...	1·10	...	1·00	0·18	...	0·78	...	...	0·15	...
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·22	0·07	...	0·65	...	...	0·01	...
			Raniganj	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·02	...	0·28	...	...	...	...
			Mankur	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	...	...	1·05	...	...	0·13	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·42	0·04	...	0·20	...	...	0·33	...
			Hetampur	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·74	...
			Rampur Hât	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1·16	...	1·05	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·12	...
			Murari	...	...	0·08	0·70	0·73	...	0·13	...	...	0·37	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·07
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·09	...
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	1·29	...	...	0·40	...	0·77	...	...	...	0·36
			Vishnupur	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·06	...	0·28	...	...	...	...
			Maliara	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·02	...	0·73	...	...	0·10	0·31
			Khatra	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·63	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·85	0·35	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·05	...	0·12	...	...	...	...
			Onda	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·50
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·04	...	0·33	...	...	...	...
			Raipur	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·09	0·10	...	0·90	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	0·35	...	0·21	...	0·22	...	0·61	0·75	...	0·76	0·40	...	...	0·13
			Tamluk	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·45	...	0·16	0·33	0·87	...	0·75	0·03
			Midnapore	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·28	0·15	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	1·64	...	...	0·15	...	0·40	0·18	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	1·22	...	1·17	...	...	0·47	0·11	...	...	[illegible]
			Garhbeta	...	0·32	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Panskura	...	...	0·31	...	0·16	...	0·17	...	0·70	...	...	...	1·56	...	...	...
			Dantan	...	...	1·07	...	0·92	...	...	...	1·59	...	...	0·65	1·64	...	...	0·05
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·05	...	...	0·51	...	...	1·14	...
			Hooghly	...	0·65	0·31	...	...	...	1·03	...	0·28	...	...	0·32	0·01	...	0·42	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	0·06	...	0·16	...	0·21	...	0·55	0·05	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·47	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·34	...
			Mohesreka	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·91	...	0·07	0·20	...	0·14	...	...	0·12	...
			Uluberia	...	...	0·42	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·30	0·22	...	0·15	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	0·10	...	0·05	...	0·03	...	0·31	0·69	...	0·19	0·52	...	...	0·20
			Diamond Harbour	...	...	0·26	...	0·32	...	1·65	...	1·35	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
			Budge-Budge	...	...	0·25	...	0·30	...	0·60	...	1·87	0·24	...	0·61	...	...	0·14	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	2·70	0·61	...	...	0·52	0·21
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	0·07	...	0·45	...	1·07	...	0·49	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·05	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·12	...	...	0·84	...	...	1·12	...
			Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	1·35	...	0·15	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·75	...
			Barasat	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·10	...	0·44	0·21	...	...	0·17	...
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·16	...	...	1·36	...	...	...	0·20
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·13	...	1·24	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	1·19	...
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·33	...	0·11	0·03	...	0·74	...	...	0·43	...
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·05	0·48	...	0·34	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	...	...	0·71	...	0·40	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·15	...	1·13	...	...	...	0·15
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	0·10	...	0·15	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·67	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore	...	...	...	1·03	0·03	...	0·63	...	...	0·19	...	0·06	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·37	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·20	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari																
			Dumkal	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·40	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	Narail	0·68	0·01	0·12	...	0·28	0·07	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	2·16	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	...	0·13	...
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·08	...	0·44	...	...	...	...
			Magura	0·27	...	...	...	1·31	0·07	0·66	...	...	0·21	...	0·73	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon	...	0·19	0·22	...	0·56	...	0·63	...	0·16	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·20	...
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	0·64	1·15	...	0·13	...	0·26	...	0·25	...	...	0·87	0·32	0·14	...	...
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·51	...	0·11	0·02	...	1·40	0·50	...	...	...
			Khulna	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	0·33	0·12	...	0·41	...	...
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	...	0·38	...	...	1·57	0·30	...	...	...	0·80
			Nakipur	...	...	...	1·51	0·68	0·60	0·93	...	0·03	...	...	0·84	1·41	...	...	...
			Dumuria	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·25	...	...	...
			Rampal	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·08	0·36	...	0·02	...	0·04	0·30	0·40	...	...	...
			Kalaroa	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·07	...	...	...
			Paikgacha	0·05	1·60	0·37	...	0·03	0·67	0·88	...	0·09	...	...	1·24	0·12	...	...	...
			Mollahat	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·25	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...	...	...
			Morellganj	0·03	...	0·47	...	...	0·66	0·20	...	...	...	0·57	0·41	0·12	...	...	...
			Tala	0·06	0·40	0·35	...	...	0·27	0·92	...	0·10	...	1·06	0·61	0·11	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·81	...	...	0·10	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Nator	...	...	0·37	...	0·03	...	0·41	...	...	0·52	...	0·75	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
		Dinajpur	Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...
			Manda	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·53	...	0·10	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nithpur	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·41	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·22	...	0·29	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balurghat	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	0·08	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·15	0·05	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·10	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33
			Ramganj	...	...	...	3·15	...	...	0·22	...	1·03	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	2·77	...	...	...	...	0·71	3·33	...	1·81	0·63	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	1·75	0·28	...	0·51	...	...	...	...
			Falakata	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·51	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·20	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·09	0·32	...	1·50	0·90	1·65	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling	Kalchini	...	...	...	0·30	0·18	0·97	...	2·31	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baxa	...	...	...	0·70	...	1·78	...	1·22	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siliguri	0·85	...	...	0·25	...	...	1·60	...	1·00	1·21	...	0·95	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·03	...	0·06	0·24	0·02	0·81	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·15	...	0·76	0·55	...	...	...
			Mungpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·06	0·25	...	1·75	...	...	...	...
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·60	0·33	...	1·17	...	...	...	...
			Pedong	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·11	0·12	0·75	0·19	0·45	0·40	...	...

Station.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kalna	...	1·20	...	0·88	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·93	...	...	0·57	...
Burdwan	0·54	0·01	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·80
Katwa	0·96	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	1·20	...	...	0·26
Raniganj	1·02	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·91	...	0·94	...	...	0·04
Mankur	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	1·12	...	...	1·13
Suri	1·65	0·65	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	...	...	0·05
Hetampur	0·56	0·07	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...
Rampur Hât	...	0·14	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	0·32
Bolpur	0·28	0·45	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1·06	...	...	1·22
Murari	1·11	0·09	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...
Labpur	0·40	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·08	...	...	...	1·09
Bankura	0·09	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	...	0·05	...	...	...
Vishnupur	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·42	...	0·60	...	...	...
Maliara	0·55	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	0·11	...	...	0·38
Khatra	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·42	...	0·37	0·98	...	...
Indas	0·03	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·32	...	...	...	0·72
Kotalpur	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
Onda	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	0·58	...	...	...
Gangajalghati	0·39	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·81	...	...	0·29
Raipur	0·19	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	0·29	0·32	2·25	...
Sonamukhi	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·20	...	...	0·50
Contai	0·60	0·26	1·30	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·97	...	0·03	...	...	0·80
Tamluk	0·48	0·09	...	0·85	...	...	0·12	...	...	2·15	...	0·19	...	...	1·10
Midnapore	0·04	0·95	...	0·55	...	...	0·03	...	...	1·59	...	1·46	0·02	...	0·10
Ghatal	1·98	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·21	...	...	0·62
Kukrahaty	0·60	...	0·78	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·41	...	...	1·70
Garhbeta	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
Panskura	1·20	0·41	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	...	0·11	...	...	0·19
Dantan	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·10
Serampore	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03
Hooghly	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·49	...	...	0·27
Jahanabad	2·06	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	0·43	...	...	0·98
Howrah	0·23	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·15	...	...	0·67
Mohesreka	0·47	0·10	...	0·06	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·89	...	...	0·53
Uluberia	0·30	0·03	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·51
Saugor Island	0·02	0·06	0·85	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	0·85
Diamond Harbour	0·65	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·10	...	...	1·70
Budge-Budge	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·71
Canning Town	0·51	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1·59
Alipore (Obsy.)	0·29	0·02	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·31	...	...	0·93
Barrackpore	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	1·15
Dum Dum	0·34	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·72	...	...	1·98
Barasat	0·40	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·38	...	...	1·15
Basirhat	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·97
Ranaghat	2·45	...	0·04	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·05	...	1·33	...	0·54	...
Krishnagar	0·37	0·02	0·00	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	1·40	...	...	0·23
Chuadanga	0·78	0·05	0·05	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·67	...	...	0·29
Meherpur	0·13	...	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	1·50	...	...	0·13
Kushtia	0·08	0·37	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	...	...	0·50
Kandi	0·33	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·04	...	...	...	0·28
Berhampore	0·08	0·10	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...
Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azimganj	0·17	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...
Jangipur	0·50	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·91	...	...	...
Lalgola	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Akriganj	0·25	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patkabari															
Dumkal	0·80	0·80	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narail	0·41	2·06	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·15
Jessore	0·88	...	0·03	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	...	0·11	...	...	0·63
Jhenidah	0·40	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·50	...	...	0·63
Magura	...	0·54	0·40	1·20	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·63	...	...	...	...	0·84
Bangaon	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·22	0·13	...	0·73
Satkhira	0·90	0·38	0·00	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	0·25
Bagerhat	1·52	2·90	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·51
Khulna	1·61	1·02	0·14	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·94
Kaliganj	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	0·14
Nakipur	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	0·45
Dumuria	1·10	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·25
Rampal	1·15	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·24
Kalaroa	0·50	0·48	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·12	...	0·40	0·65	0·31
Paikgacha	0·54	1·39	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	...	...	...	...	0·63
Mollahat	0·62	...	0·77	1·55	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·25
Morellganj	0·28	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·45
Tala	1·25	0·07	0·19	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	0·04	...	...	0·34
Boalia	0·17	0·00	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nator	0·23	0·08	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...
Naugaon	0·13	0·24	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...
Lalpur	...	...	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Manda	0·90	0·40	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
Mahadebpur	0·30	0·26	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nithpur	0·23	1·05	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	1·82	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·56	...
Gangarampur	0·85	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·15	0·17	...	0·07	...
Churaman	0·59	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·09	2·32	...	0·21	...
Raiganj	0·06	0·18	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	2·10	1·30	...	0·41	...
Dinajpur	0·48	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	2·26	0·24	0·43	0·63	...
Balurghat	0·49	0·94	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...
Thakurgaon	0·35	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	1·22	...	0·38	0·87	...
Setabganj	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·68	...	0·68	0·40	...	1·00
Ramganj	0·40	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	1·90	0·64	0·39	0·37	...
Jalpaiguri	0·35	0·02	...	0·29	0·22	...	...	...	0·16	1·31	2·17	1·80	0·19	1·03	0·85
Alipore Duar	0·12	0·18	...	0·16	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·21	3·03	1·98
Falakata	0·29	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	3·76	...	0·65	0·97	1·13
Debiganj	0·04	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·69	0·18	0·42	0·92	0·06
Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	0·10	0·19	...	0·37	0·60	0·35	0·40	0·15	0·30	...	...	...	0·18	1·28
Kalchini	0·05	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	0·06	0·30	1·12	...	1·27	1·20	2·36
Baxa	0·30	...	0·09	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·13	...	0·04	0·44	0·48	1·07	0·09	0·86	0·76	0·50
Siliguri	...	1·60	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·20	0·10	...	1·10	0·17
Darjeeling	...	0·56	0·07	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	0·06	0·37	0·69	0·52	...	0·10	...
Kalimpong	0·08	0·41	0·02	[illegible]	0·15	0·29	0·08	...	0·07	0·12	0·26	0·10	...	0·04	0·12
Mungpoo	...	0·77	0·38	[illegible]	0·79	0·35	0·45	0·08	0·35	0·38	0·95	0·17	1·18	...	0·18
Kurseong	...	0·81	0·59	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·44	0·30	...	2·05	0·05
Pedong	0·37	[illegible]	0·35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·01	0·01	1·06	0·37	0·01	0·20	0·28

Station.	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
Kalna	10	6·64	7·50	5·24	1·63	4·21	2·79	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
Burdwan	9	7·31	6·03	5·73	1·10	2·64	3·41			
Katwa	9	6·84	6·17	5·31	1·52	4·17	2·78			
Raniganj	6	5·23	4·67	3·68	1·02	3·08	2·31			
Mankur	7	6·50	6·15	5·16	1·87	3·03	3·36			
Suri	8	6·08	5·68	3·77	1·65	4·40	2·41	Birbhum.		
Hetampur	6	5·75	3·87	3·75	1·04	2·45	2·48			
Rampur Hât	6	6·27	2·50	4·00	0·84	1·57	2·39			
Bolpur	11	5·40	6·67	5·12	1·40	3·40	3·66			
Murari	7	?	4·67	?	1·11	2·63	?			
Labpur	7	?	4·83	?	1·09	2·92	?			
Bankura	8	6·54	5·65	4·41	1·29	2·58	2·07	Bankura.		
Vishnupur	6	7·13	4·06	5·48	2·42	3·32	3·40			
Maliara	10	5·63	4·06	3·71	1·03	2·73	2·26			
Khatra	8	5·73	3·42	4·39	0·98	2·25	2·80			
Indas	8	6·73	4·39	6·49	0·85	1·79	4·28			
Kotalpur	6	5·64	2·51	4·65	1·00	1·56	3·00			
Onda	7	4·91	5·83	3·41	2·15	3·53	2·17			
Gangajalghati	7	4·55	2·55	4·24	0·57	1·65	3·20			
Raipur	11	7·10	6·42	6·01	2·10	3·49	4·27			
Sonamukhi	7	4·61	4·39	5·17	1·12	1·58	3·39			
Contai	13	6·00	7·44	4·30	1·30	4·15	2·84	Midnapore.		
Tamluk	14	6·24	9·80	5·18	2·15	6·34	2·72			
Midnapore	9	7·00	5·08	5·07	1·59	4·05	2·42			
Ghatal	10	7·30	7·04	5·86	1·98	4·56	2·95			
Kukrahaty	11	6·00	7·35	5·57	1·70	3·91	3·73			
Garhbeta	7	6·30	2·71	5·17	0·98	1·31	3·99			
Panskura	11	?	6·04	?	1·56	3·95	?			
Dantan	10	?	7·89	?	1·64	2·22	?			
Serampore	5	7·68	3·74	5·04	1·14	1·38	2·56	Hooghly.		
Hooghly	9	7·23	4·43	5·43	1·03	1·41	2·77			
Jahanabad	8	7·20	6·11	5·41	2·06	4·70	3·04			
Howrah	8	7·27	3·44	5·00	0·86	1·11	2·54	Howrah.		
Mohesreka	11	7·30	4·90	5·92	0·97	2·51	2·89			
Uluberia	8	?	3·67	?	1·30	1·46	?			
Saugor Island	9	6·73	4·77	4·62	1·32	2·88	2·73	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
Diamond Harbour	10	7·20	6·73	5·43	1·70	2·07	2·54			
Budge-Budge	10	?	5·48	?	1·87	1·30	?			
Canning Town	9	7·30	6·75	5·82	2·10	2·03	3·28			
Alipore (Obsy.)	8	7·24	4·17	5·13	1·07	1·76	3·02			
Barrackpore	6	7·44	4·29	5·11	1·15	1·57	2·58			
Dum-Dum	10	7·92	6·66	6·59	1·88	3·33	3·04			
Barasat	8	7·72	3·63	5·62	1·15	1·93	2·85			
Basirhat	7	7·88	3·07	5·94	1·36	2·09	[illegible]			
Ranaghat	9	6·96	8·05	5·52	2·45	5·12	3·08	Nadia.		
Krishnagar	8	7·62	4·07	5·76	1·40	2·87	3·09			
Chuadanga	8	9·00	4·26	7·57	1·11	2·76	4·16			
Meherpur	8	8·15	7·33	5·97	1·71	4·51	3·34			
Kushtia	8	9·15	6·58	7·65	3·25	4·83	4·39			
Kandi	7	6·76	2·49	4·41	0·67	1·27	2·52	Murshidabad.		
Berhampore	4	7·82	1·87	5·36	1·03	0·13	3·31			
Lalbagh	3	7·17	1·45	5·53	0·95	Nil	3·50			
Azimganj	6	7·14	1·98	5·23	0·63	0·45	3·40			
Jangipur	5	6·95	3·73	4·91	1·91	2·73	3·03			
Lalgola	5	7·48	1·70	5·68	0·50	0·90	3·50			
Akriganj	4	5·11	1·39	6·39	0·70	0·41	4·38			
Patkabari		7·22		5·19			3·16			
Dumkal	7	7·21	2·75	5·73	0·60	1·17	3·36			
Narail	9	9·72	7·43	6·75	2·06	4·40	3·20	Jessore.		
Jessore	8	9·58	7·18	7·62	2·16	3·92	3·88			
Jhenidah	6	9·32	4·65	6·79	1·50	4·03	3·58			
Magura	11	9·88	7·18	8·16	1·31	3·93	4·33			
Bangaon	12	6·88	5·01	5·97	1·22	2·63	3·33			
Satkhira	13	7·92	7·41	6·10	1·50	3·65	3·27	Khulna.		
Bagerhat	10	8·20	8·79	6·79	2·90	5·74	3·52			
Khulna	11	8·84	7·32	6·59	1·61	4·16	3·00			
Kaliganj	9	?	4·92	?	1·57	1·87	?			
Nakipur	9	?	7·06	?	1·81	1·91	?			
Dumuria	8	?	4·38	?	1·10	2·41	?			
Rampal	9	?	5·15	?	1·56	3·15	?			
Kalaroa	11	?	5·70	?	1·30	3·55	?			
Paikgacha	11	?	9·92	?	1·88	4·79	?			
Mollahat	9	?	6·41	?	1·55	4·34	?			
Morellganj	9	?	4·48	?	1·26	2·02	?			
Tala	13	?	8·37	?	1·40	4·43	?			
Boalia	5	7·61	2·68	7·25	1·02	0·63	3·11	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
Nator	7	8·26	4·08	7·50	1·50	1·97	4·24			
Naugaon	6	7·00	1·79	6·27	0·95	0·79	3·90			
Lalpur	3	9·10	3·26	6·71	2·35	2·38	4·45	Dinajpur.		
Manda	7	6·80	3·35	5·25	1·34	2·75	3·40			
Mahadebpur	6	7·41	2·45	6·15	0·98	1·54	3·40			
Nithpur	6	?	3·41	?	1·65	2·78	?			
Nawabganj	6	?	4·05	?	1·82	2·98	?			
Gangarampur	6	?	5·53	?	1·70	5·40	?			
Churaman	8	5·76	6·61	4·67	2·32	5·40	3·01			
Raiganj	8	6·94	6·25	5·63	2·10	5·25	3·34			
Dinajpur	10	7·96	8·24	7·40	2·26	6·34	4·84			
Balurghat	5	6·92	3·11	5·77	1·18	1·58	4·32			
Thakurgaon	9	?	5·21	?	1·22	3·68	?			
Setabganj	10	?	7·16	?	2·30	4·06	?			
Ramganj	11	?	9·45	?	3·15	4·92	?			
Jalpaiguri	14	12·20	17·49	11·90	3·33	8·17	7·72	Jalpaiguri.		
Alipore Duar	13	13·30	11·65	14·79	3·02	7·81	9·51			
Falakata	11	14·10	6·73	12·60	3·76	7·37	8·05			
Debiganj	10	10·22	6·30	9·71	1·69	4·64	6·18			
Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	15	?	8·77	?	1·65	3·91	?			
Kalchini	13	?	12·08	?	2·36	9·09	?	Darjeeling.		
Baxa	14	16·64	10·99	20·87	2·00	7·16	13·68			
Siliguri	13	11·68	9·70	10·15	1·96	3·48	6·63			
Darjeeling	10	13·56	4·93	8·50	1·03	3·06	4·85			
Kalimpong	11	11·84	3·61	6·48	0·76	2·00	3·88			
Mungpoo	14	?	8·82	?	1·75	6·03	?			
Kurseong	11	?	7·09	?	2·05	4·63	?			
Pedong	17	?	6·81	?	1·05	4·67	?			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in May 1900—continued.

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal—concluded.	Rajshahi—concluded.	Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·08	...	0·04	0·02	...	0·33	0·13	...	0·13	0·31	...
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·11	...	...
			Cooch Behar...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·75	...	0·69
			Mickliganj ...	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	...	0·51	1·00	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·20	0·77	0·48
			Mathabhanga	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·19	0·38	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	...	0·19
			Fulbari ...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·77	0·57	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·81	...	0·34
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·28	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·34	0·52	...
			Rangpur ...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	0·33	0·02	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·40	0·45	...
			Peerganj ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·24	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·58	1·75	0·05	...
			Kuriguon	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·55	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·37	1·39	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·95	0·43	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·88	0·76	...
			Hagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·60	0·50	...
			Ulipur ...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	1·45	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·88	...	...
			Sunderganj...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1·03	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	0·83	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	0·55	0·10	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·94	...	1·34	0·03	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·18	...	...
			Bogra ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·70	0·08	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·35	[illegible]	...
			Panchbibi ..	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·50	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ..	...	...	0·13	0·38	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·38	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·07	...
			Serajganj ..	0·06	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·06	...	0·38	0·06	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·95	...	...
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	0·43	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·13	...	...	0·24	0·03	0·11	...	...	...	0·31	0·05	0·10	1·05	...
			Dacca .	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·29	...	0·20	0·09	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·15	0·47	0·02	0·47	...
			Narayanganj	0·34	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·35	...	0·12	...	0·54	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·72	...
			Manikganj ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·05	0·30	...
			Jaydebpur ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·45	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·55	...
		Mymensingh...	Kishorganj	0·51	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·14	...	0·62	0·16	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1·07	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·09	...	...	0·12	0·30	...	0·01	...	0·24	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·15	...
			Mymensingh	0·05	...	...	0·09	0·10	...	0·35	...	0·35	0·59	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·07	0·98	...
			Jamalpur ..	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...	1·20	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·05	...	...
			Netrakona ...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1·11	0·42	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·05	0·06	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	0·30	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...
			Durgapur ..	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	2·40	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·60	...	...
			Sherpur Town	0·45	...	...	0·30	0·45	...	...	...	0·30	1·41	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·50	...	...
			Diwanganj ...	0·70	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·50	1·10	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·70	0·10	0·20	...	...
			Nalitabari ...	...	...	0·25	0·11	...	...	...	0·40	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·26	...	0·15	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·33	0·40	0·23
			Faridpur ...	0·24	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	0·08	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·18	1·49	...
			Goalundo ...	1·99	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...
		Backergunge..	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·11	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·75	0·75	...	...	...	0·25	0·33	0·20	...	...	...	1·34	1·54	...	...
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·25	0·18	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·65	0·02	...	...	...	0·24	0·59	0·41	0·75
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·34	...
			Doulatkhan ...	...	...	0·62	0·74	0·02	0·71	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·05	0·78	...
			Bauphal ...	0·45	...	...	2·00	0·05	0·30	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	0·05	1·50	0·08	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera...	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	0·40	0·01	0·44	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·15	...
			Chandpur ...	...	0·08	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·17	1·17	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·49	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar ..	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·23	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·58	...	...	...
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	0·13	0·35	2·19	...	...
		Noakhali ..	Noakhali ...	0·02	...	0·05	...	0·15	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·05	3·98	...
			Fenny ...	...	...	0·50	0·42	1·20	...	0·36	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·09	...	0·77	...
			Harishpur ...	...	...	0·21	0·02	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	1·60	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	0·24	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·23	1·42	...
			Chhagalnaya	0·08	...	0·73	1·71	1·23	0·07	0·81	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·18	...
			Hatya ...	...	...	0·05	...	2·00	...	0·41	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	0·75	...
			Lakhipur ..	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	1·40	0·08
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·05	0·32	1·28
			Chittagong .	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·60	1·77	0·75
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	2·32	1·20
			Satkania ..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·23	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·30	1·26	0·07
			Kodala ..	...	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	0·25	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·45	0·74	...
			Fenoa ..	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·12	0·09	...
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	2·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1·22	...
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamatia	...	0·15	...	...	0·00	0·12	...	1·49	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·55	0·46
			Bundarban ...	...	...	0·56	...	0·07	...	...	0·12	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·27	0·43
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...
			Bihar ..	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·40	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	0·07	...	...	...
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·70	...	...	...
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·25	...	...
			Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·15	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·01	...	...	...
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·36	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	0·07	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
			Deo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	...	...
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·17	...	...
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·05	...	...	...
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Agraon ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
			Sikraul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...
			Chausa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.
...	0·99	0·45	0·23	...	...	0·16	0·17	...	0·24	...	11	?	3·73	?	0·99	2·69	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.
...	0·35	...	...	...	1·95	1·72	1·32	2·25	2·39	0·04	11	14·29	15·90	14·00	3·04	10·86	9·18	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.
0·07	1·02	0·26	1·76	...	0·34	0·50	2·25	0·44	2·00	2·70	14	14·79	15·35	15·19	2·70	12·84	8·72	Cooch Behar	
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·40	0·30	0·28	1·10	0·22	15	13·76	10·40	13·16	1·80	5·77	8·38	Mickliganj.	
0·57	0·03	0·01	0·19	...	0·82	0·73	1·49	0·03	1·33	0·64	12	14·35	7·69	13·74	1·40	6·30	8·77	Matabhanga.	
1·15	0·48	1·65	1·38	...	1·18	0·41	0·85	0·61	2·45	3·35	13	?	18·38	?	3·35	14·83	?	*Fulbari*.	
...	0·66	...	...	2·45	...	...	0·19	0·16	0·02	...	11	10·46	8·52	9·47	2·45	5·90	5·74	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.
...	0·20	...	...	0·67	0·65	0·90	0·40	0·38	0·87	0·01	14	10·69	8·20	9·83	1·48	5·41	6·37	Rangpur.	
...	...	...	...	1·10	0·14	0·27	0·28	...	0·58	...	10	?	6·74	?	1·75	5·80	?	*Peerganj*.	
...	...	...	1·48	...	1·97	...	2·95	1·49	1·60	...	11	13·75	14·43	12·48	2·95	11·23	7·12	Kurigaon.	
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	9	?	4·73	?	0·95	2·23	?	*Gobindganj*.	
...	...	...	...	...	2·44	0·90	0·45	0·35	0·26	...	9	10·05	7·35	10·11	2·44	5·70	7·20	Hagdogra. (*Nilphamari*).	
...	...	0·18	1·80	...	0·25	...	1·65	0·15	1·90	...	12	11·90	11·30	13·46	1·90	7·55	9·30	Ulipur.	
...	0·67	...	...	0·57	0·36	...	0·32	2·02	...	...	10	?	8·07	?	2·02	5·45	?	*Sunderganj*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·35	3·43	8·10	1·13	1·18	4·97	Sherpur ...	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	...	7	10·57	7·43	8·22	1·53	3·03	4·96	Nowkhilla.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	6	9·42	2·49	8·08	0·70	1·09	5·09	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·65	3·27	7·35	1·25	1·16	4·67	Panchbibi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	1·01	8	9·00	4·21	7·45	1·40	3·10	4·08	Pabna ...	Pabna.
...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	5	10·23	3·07	8·04	0·95	1·97	4·88	Seraiganj.	
...	[illegible]	0·93	0·47	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·21	0·20	14	11·26	5·31	9·83	1·05	4·08	5·17	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.
...	0·79	0·20	0·40	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	0·13	0·12	11	11·27	3·73	9·36	0·79	2·79	4·90	Dacca.	
...	0·36	0·37	0·87	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·07	12	10·85	4·80	10·28	0·87	3·24	5·77	Narayanganj.	
...	1·02	...	0·45	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·12	8	10·83	4·56	8·85	1·12	3·53	4·24	Manikganj.	
...	...	0·05	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	8	11·70	8·47	9·92	1·81	5·91	5·97	*Jaydebpur*.	
...	0·78	0·06	0·48	0·28	...	...	...	0·01	1·21	0·07	11	12·28	6·10	11·86	1·21	4·26	6·59	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.
...	1·08	...	0·93	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·85	0·07	9	10·20	4·27	8·30	1·03	3·41	4·56	Atia (*Tangail*).	
...	0·70	0·49	1·18	0·50	0·06	...	...	0·34	1·56	...	13	13·35	5·21	11·75	1·56	6·28	6·80	Mymensingh.	
...	0·20	...	0·05	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	0·75	...	10	10·52	4·30	9·01	1·20	1·75	4·70	Jamalpur.	
...	...	0·42	0·02	0·28	0·25	...	...	0·15	0·45	...	10	13·08	6·66	13·00	1·90	3·08	8·37	Netrokona.	
0·35	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	7	9·20	4·65	7·93	1·05	2·65	5·58	Subarnakhali.	
...	...	0·30	0·10	...	2·10	1·10	0·50	0·40	2·50	1·45	14	13·76	17·85	15·00	2·50	9·45	9·76	Durgapur.	
...	0·25	...	...	0·45	0·40	...	...	...	1·10	...	12	?	6·15	?	1·40	3·15	?	*Sherepur Town*	
1·54	...	...	0·20	1·30	0·23	...	...	1·10	...	1·30	15	10·30	10·07	11·53	1·54	6·66	7·93	Diwanganj.	
1·02	0·66	1·24	...	...	0·75	...	...	1·00	...	1·50	12	?	8·72	?	1·50	6·80	?	*Nalitabari*.	
0·06	...	...	...	0·58	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·44	11	10·12	4·80	8·62	0·58	2·99	4·06	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.
...	0·85	...	1·67	0·08	0·16	...	...	...	...	1·07	11	10·73	6·37	8·74	1·67	6·75	5·13	Faridpur.	
...	0·32	...	0·74	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	1·58	7	10·08	5·92	8·14	1·99	3·46	4·29	Goalundo.	
...	...	...	...	0·50	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·83	6	9·63	2·88	8·19	1·40	2·43	4·73	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.
...	...	...	0·01	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·95	9	8·96	7·44	7·32	1·75	4·14	3·88	Pirojpur.	
...	...	...	...	0·28	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·08	3·48	8·09	1·35	2·88	4·35	Barisal.	
...	...	...	...	0·57	3·02	...	...	...	...	0·31	9	8·00	6·24	8·24	3·02	5·19	4·09	Gaurnadi.	
0·16	...	...	...	1·56	1·30	...	...	...	0·10	0·32	8	10·37	4·60	7·59	1·56	3·86	4·05	Bhola.	
...	...	0·07	...	0·18	0·92	...	...	...	1·77	0·09	12	?	8·89	?	1·77	6·21	?	*Doulatkhan*.	
0·02	...	...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·15	9	8·90	6·22	9·17	2·00	2·95	5·13	Bauphal.	
...	2·61	0·30	1·10	0·54	...	...	0·34	...	0·30	...	8	11·61	5·77	11·43	2·61	5·19	5·49	Agartola ..	Hill Tippera.
...	0·98	0·36	1·01	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·14	10	12·09	5·81	11·46	1·05	3·88	5·65	Comilla .	Tippera.
...	0·96	0·52	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·37	9	11·76	4·50	9·94	1·17	3·75	4·54	Chandpur.	
...	1·02	0·85	1·57	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·26	10	12·28	5·68	11·60	1·57	4·65	5·70	Brahmanbaria.	
...	1·30	...	0·50	0·94	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	5	10·10	3·63	8·91	1·50	3·36	4·82	Ramchandrapur.	
...	1·20	0·10	1·10	0·30	0·03	...	0·35	0·10	0·50	0·20	12	10·30	5·56	12·05	1·10	4·38	6·37	Nasirnagar.	
...	0·14	1·55	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·50	3·78	8·83	1·55	2·73	5·13	Daudkandi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	—	9·50	—	9·98	—	—	5·49	Kasba.	
0·16	0·33	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	10	9·10	5·50	8·70	2·10	3·88	4·67	Laksam.	
2·24	0·68	0·01	0·15	0·06	...	...	0·24	0·04	...	0·64	10	10·46	9·05	10·31	3·98	8·41	5·41	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.
...	0·35	1·38	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	11	12·16	6·67	11·28	1·38	4·04	5·74	Fenny.	
...	0·22	0·12	0·61	0·57	0·16	...	...	0·07	0·08	1·05	8	10·80	5·45	12·37	1·60	4·43	6·64	Harishpur.	
...	0·30	0·21	0·13	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	11	10·00	4·80	9·76	1·42	3·83	5·36	Ramganj.	
...	0·94	2·11	0·57	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·32	12	?	9·64	?	2·11	4·96	?	*Chhagalnaya*.	
...	0·10	...	0·40	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	11	?	8·77	?	2·00	5·22	?	*Hatya*.	
...	0·52	...	0·04	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·90	7	?	4·46	?	1·40	3·90	?	*Lakhipur*.	
...	0·90	...	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	7	10·36	6·86	11·33	1·89	5·96	6·59	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong.
...	0·04	0·29	0·70	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	8	10·69	6·62	10·48	1·77	5·53	5·81	Chittagong.	
...	...	2·15	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	8	9·96	10·20	12·13	2·32	8·04	8·58	Kutubdia.	
0·22	0·65	0·17	0·67	1·14	...	1·56	...	1·20	...	...	12	10·70	7·48	11·06	1·56	5·66	6·44	Satkania.	
0·28	2·03	0·19	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10·61	5·57	12·70	2·03	4·51	7·08	Kodala.	
0·96	2·55	0·57	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	10	?	8·00	?	2·55	7·49	?	*Fenoa*.	
...	0·85	1·64	0·68	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·11	9	?	9·24	?	2·33	6·73	?	*Mirsarai*.	
...	0·21	3·98	0·25	1·21	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	13	12·15	10·11	11·38	3·98	7·15	5·61	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
0·10	0·18	1·05	0·19	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	4·54	?	1·05	2·79	?	*Bandarban*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·28	1·98	1·97	1·12	0·86	1·33	Patna ...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	2·38	0·45	1·04	0·26	0·31	1·14	Dinapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·38	1·91	2·10	1·40	0·08	1·28	Bihar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·24	0·77	2·08	0·47	Nil	1·29	Barh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·78	2·61	2·06	1·64	1·71	1·69	Bikram.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·44	1·60	2·13	0·70	1·10	1·55	Hilsa.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·92	0·27	1·38	0·21	0·21	1·62	Aurungabad...	Gaya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·11	1·61	1·33	1·29	0·29	1·03	Gaya.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·44	0·93	1·76	0·28	0·43	1·25	Nawada.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·08	0·70	1·46	0·39	0·40	1·01	Jahanabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·60	0·36	1·88	0·36	0·29	1·33	Arwal.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·34	1·15	0·25	0·09	0·82	Daudnagar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·11	0·47	0·82	0·20	0·23	0·74	Sherghati.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·70	Nil	Nil	1·42	Rajauli.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·40	0·60	1·53	0·35	0·10	0·83	Pakri Barawan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	Nil	?	Deo.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·93	0·40	0·91	0·35	0·40	0·57	Buxar ...	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·67	1·54	0·98	1·17	1·23	0·62	Dehri.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·72	0·62	0·97	0·62	0·62	0·49	Bhabhua.	
...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·07	1·10	1·05	0·71	0·34	0·59	Sasaram.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·53	1·31	1·63	1·11	1·16	1·10	Arrah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·90	0·61	0·90	0·90	0·04	Mohanea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	Nil	?	*Khiri*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·04	?	0·53	0·40	?	*Agraon*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·51	?	0·51	0·51	?	*Ramagar*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	0·11	?	*Koath*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·13	?	0·13	0·13	?	*Sikraul*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bassowan*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·54	?	0·38	0·16	?	*Monaharpur*.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	[illegible]	0·19	?	*Chausa*.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in May 1900—continued.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—concluded.	Patna—concluded.	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·08	1·90	0·19	...
			Siwan ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·88	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·33	...
			Hathwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·08	...
			Amnaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·34	...	...
			Darowlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·77	...	...
			Bhoreh ...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·08	...
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·05	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·53	...
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	3·64	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·31	...
			Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·56	...	...
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·86	...	...	0·08	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·19	...	0·19	...
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·03	...
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·02	...	...
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa ...																				
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur (Samastipur).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·17	...	0·35	0·26	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·18	0·73	...	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	00·8	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·64	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	...	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·24	...	0·71	0·05	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	0·40	1·37	0·11	...
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	3·36	...	...
			Khargpur ...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	...	...
		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·18	...	0·43	0·52	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·64	...
			Bongaon (*Sufabad*).	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·42	...	0·59	0·04	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·06	...	0·73	...
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·61	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·06	...	...
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	0·21	...
			Banka ...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·31	...	0·06	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·60	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·33	...	0·35	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·02	...	...
			Bansi ...	...	...	0·07	0·26	...	...	0·25	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·18	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·54	...	0·50	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·07	...
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·50	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·05	...
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·58	...	0·54	0·12	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	0·00	0·45	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	0·51	...	...	0·15	...	0·75	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·48	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1·20	...	0·30	0·53	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·20	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·27	0·36	...
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·38	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·42	0·70	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·50	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·90	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·18	...	...
			Godda ...	...	0·14	0·15	0·63	...	...	0·15	...	0·02	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·66	1·92	...	...
			Pakaur ...	...	...	0·20	0·61	...	...	0·07	...	0·46	0·70	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·96	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	0·03	0·17	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·91	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	1·58	0·17	...	0·07
			Deoghur ...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·65	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	2·15	0·24	0·12
			Jamtara ...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·09	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·51	...	0·03
			Mohagama ...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...
			Nanihut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	070	0·85	...	...	...
			Assonboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	0·31	...
			Katikund ...	...	0·11	1·24	...	...	0·30	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·52	0·35	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	2·92	...	[illegible]
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·16	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·30	0·02	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·57	0·23	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	...
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·30
			Hiranpur ...	...	0·96	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	1·88	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·15	...	0·30	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·33	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·60	...	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·22	0·08	...
			Bario ...													...	...	0·06	0·50	1·50	0·61	...	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	1·02	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·05
			Banki ...	...	...	...	1·11	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·49	0·08
			Cuttack ...	...	...	0·49	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·45	0·04	...	...	...	0·38	0·18	...
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	1·40	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·03	...
			Jajpur ...	...	...	0·17	...	0·15	...	0·13	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·25	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	0·05	0·55	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·20	...	...	...	0·06	0·12	...	1·78
			Balipore ...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·52	0·12	...	0·29
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	0·48	...	0·37	...	0·58	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	...	...	0·04	0·10	...	0·92
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·25	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·60
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·75	0·10	...	...	2·13	...	...	...
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	0·93	0·81	...	0·33	0·81	...	...	0·96
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	...	0·30	0·10	1·45	0·23	0·46
			Jellasore ...	...	0·13	0·31	...	0·39	...	0·25	...	1·91	...	...	0·19	0·20	0·20	...	...	0·07	0·09	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	0·80	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·30	...	...	0·84	0·46	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	2·15	0·75	...	...	...	0·13	0·54	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	1·30	1·36	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13
			Gop ...	...	...	...	1·50	0·76	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·15	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	0·21	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	0·26	...	...
			Nayagarh ...																				
			Rampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	1·74	0·12
			Kanas ...	...	...	...	1·24	1·60	...	...	...	0·10	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	4	3·25	2·51	2·26	1·90	2·44	1·13	Gopalganj ...	Saran.	Patna—concluded.	BIHAR—concluded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	2	2·76	0·77	1·00	0·58	0·72	0·08	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	2	2·19	0·74	1·45	0·36	0·74	0·58	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·47	?	1·00	1·47	?	*Hathwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	0·70	1·20	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·78	?	0·44	0·78	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·28	?	1·77	2·28	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·45	?	2·50	3·80	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	2	4·26	1·09	2·81	0·53	1·08	1·02	Motihari ..	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	4	3·70	5·19	2·65	3·64	1·35	1·30	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·05	...	...	...	4	4·80	1·70	3·10	0·62	0·46	2·09	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·09	...	...	...	3	3·80	0·88	1·99	0·31	0·57	1·28	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	4	?	1·94	?	0·65	1·44	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	5	4·68	3·63	2·55	1·86	1·55	1·46	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·42	1·52	2·35	0·61	0·27	1·14	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·56	0·38	1·82	0·20	0·18	1·07	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·50	0·26	1·95	0·20	0·06	1·62	Paru.			
												2·40		2·07			1·40	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	3	3·00	1·19	1·92	0·50	0·50	1·34	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·09	...	2	4·50	0·49	2·93	0·18	0·25	2·27	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·72	1·17	2·17	0·65	Nil	1·10	Tajpur ..	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·96	0·40	2·52	0·19	0·09	1·25	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·28	2·12	3·00	0·73	0·97	1·73	Madhubani			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·60	0·97	2·78	0·54	0·10	1·83	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·90	0·60	3·29	0·60	Nil	1·41	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·84	0·87	2·08	0·58	Nil	1·24	Begusarai ..	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	1·63	2·54	0·96	Nil	1·06	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·50	1·69	1·99	1·41	1·41	[illegible]	Jamui			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·50	2·43	4·20	1·25	0·18	3·23	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·61	?	0·96	0·26	?	*Jamalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·50	2·19	0·29	Nil	1·50	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·06	?	1·37	1·90	?	*Chakai Bamda*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·80	?	1·50	Nil	?	*Chupreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·30	?	3·36	3·59	?	*Gidhour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·86	?	1·78	1·78	?	*Khargpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·84	3·71	3·88	1·64	1·74	2·45	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.		
												?		?			?	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	5	4·55	3·03	3·47	1·06	1·83	2·12	Supaul			
...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·75	...	0·34	0·70	...	7	5·00	5·27	3·41	1·75	4·11	2·07	Pratapganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·26	2·85	2·81	1·69	1·90	1·60	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·73	2·18	2·67	0·60	1·20	1·72	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·30	3·16	3·82	1·02	1·55	2·93	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·31	?	1·18	1·68	?	*Bansi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·25	4·60	...	0·13	0·32	...	7	7·83	8·25	6·03	4·60	0·42	3·81	Kishanganj ..	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·15	3·00	0·32	1·94	0·15	...	9	6·20	9·19	5·47	3·00	7·71	3·24	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·72	...	0·31	...	7	5·08	3·05	4·49	0·72	1·19	2·82	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·21	...	0·27	8	5·70	2·80	5·12	0·75	0·01	4·12	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·67	...	1·00	1·00	0·50	10	?	6·30	?	1·00	4·57	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·20	0·15	0·60	0·70	...	10	?	8·38	?	2·20	5·30	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	3·10	4·10	0·50	...	0·24	...	1·00	7	8·30	8·44	6·57	4·10	8·44	4·83	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	5	5·01	2·16	4·08	1·21	1·20	2·47	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·58	0·57	...	0·72	...	7	5·36	4·15	4·57	1·64	4·19	2·80	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·40	4·35	3·86	1·15	2·27	2·57	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	6	6·50	3·18	6·25	0·90	1·91	4·17	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	5	5·40	1·29	4·63	0·38	0·89	2·63	Rajmahal	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	7	4·69	4·26	3·61	1·92	3·13	2·37	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	8	6·40	4·12	4·79	0·96	1·86	3·26	Pakaur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·17	9	5·16	5·36	3·59	1·58	2·59	2·37	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·46	4·56	2·85	2·15	3·16	1·72	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·02	4	5·66	2·10	3·49	0·80	1·09	2·10	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	0·74	0·46	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	4	3·60	2·13	2·56	0·85	2·23	1·88	Nanihut.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·50	0·40	6	?	2·09	?	0·62	18·2	?	*Assonboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	7	?	2·77	?	1·24	0·87	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	7	?	[illegible]	?	2·92	3·75	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·19	?	2·16	2·94	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	6	?	2·08	?	0·57	0·82	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·67	?	3·50	3·82	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·40	?	1·90	1·50	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	5	?	1·95	?	0·90	1·60	?	*Mohespore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	7	?	9·01	?	2·15	5·30	?	*Hiranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	6	?	2·20	?	0·60	1·40	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	6	?	2·91	?	0·89	1·18	?	*Sahibganj.*			
												?		?			?	*Bario.*			
...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·23	3·13	3·69	1·62	0·66	2·26	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	00·4	0·02	...	0·07	...	0·08	4	4·15	3·10	2·91	1·11	0·93	2·20	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·31	2·80	4·41	1·00	1·10	3·06	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·05	...	...	0·19	6	4·24	2·34	4·63	0·90	1·70	3·57	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·32	3·03	4·90	1·40	0·87	3·27	Kendrapara.			
0·25	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	7	7·06	1·81	5·47	0·54	0·79	3·64	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·30	[illegible]	5·75	1·75	2·43	4·73	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·67	3·00	4·58	1·70	1·10	3·63	Balipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	7	?	5·33	?	2·46	1·67	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
0·81	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	0·02	9	5·27	4·31	4·71	0·93	2·06	3·62	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·75	...	0·55	...	...	1·06	9	6·39	6·22	5·36	1·75	4·52	3·17	Chandbali.			
0·75	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·17	0·08	0·13	...	8	7·40	5·20	5·68	2·13	3·87	3·63	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·65	...	...	0·35	10	7·04	5·54	5·05	0·98	3·53	3·87	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·42	0·10	...	1·80	13	7·92	6·68	5·36	1·80	5·25	3·33	Balasore.			
...	...	1·31	...	...	0·41	...	0·27	0·18	...	0·34	13	5·87	6·05	4·18	1·91	2·47	2·72	Jellasore.			
0·10	...	0·02	...	...	0·02	...	0·20	0·07	0·72	0·62	11	6·65	6·13	4·93	1·30	3·23	2·57	Baripada			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·19	4·59	3·02	2·15	0·05	2·03	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·46	2·39	3·43	1·36	0·27	2·28	Khurda.			
...	...	...	0·12	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·53	2·47	2·34	2·05	0·32	1·16	Bhanpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·10	2·36	4·40	1·50	0·05	3·81	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·15	?	2·24	0·84	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·06	4	3·40	2·43	3·56	1·19	0·34	3·00	Pipli.			
												?		?			?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	0·58	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·94	?	1·14	2·63	?	*Rampur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	4·12	?	1·60	0·83	?	*Kanas.*			

Table of rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in May 1900—*concluded.*

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 31st May.
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·14	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·28	0·08	...	...	0·05	...	0·09	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	8	4·84	1·72	2·50	0·92	0·22	1·70
			Hazaribagh	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·04	0·08	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·11	0·44	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	5	4·20	1·60	2·20	0·40	1·19	1·50
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·00	1·22	2·04	0·56	0·49	1·66
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	3	3·70	1·29	3·57	0·74	1·29	1·49
			Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·20	0·59	2·63	0·50	Nil	1·88
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·50	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·00	1·50	3·14	0·60	0·75	1·60
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·09	...	...	...	...	3	3·42	1·52	2·03	0·95	1·35	1·28
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·16	...	0·16	...	0·35	...	0·03	0·05	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·07	0·05	...	...	6	5·00	1·91	2·89	0·54	1·14	1·86
			Silli	...	...	0·70	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·28	0·80	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·38	2·58	3·50	0·80	0·65	1·67
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·09	0·18	0·30	0·06	0·10	...	0·06	...	0·04	0·03	0·02	...	...	0·06	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	4	?	1·90	?	0·85	0·47	?
			Bano	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·00	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·25	...	0·68	0·85	...	...	6	?	4·00	?	1·27	2·64	?
			Kurdeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	4	?	0·90	?	0·31	0·59	?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·18	?	0·56	0·24	?
			Sirguja																																	1·36		0·82			0·64
			Jashpur	...	0·21	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·12	...	...	0·13	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	8	3·36	1·42	1·75	0·22	0·52	1·22
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	4	1·77	1·50	1·03	0·50	1·30	0·71
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·01	0·03	...	...	1	2·32	0·61	1·15	0·33	0·52	0·87
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·10	1·50	1·18	0·50	1·30	1·08
			Husainabad																																	1·40		1·12			0·93
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·71	1·43	0·41	0·71	0·96
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·07	...	...	...	4	?	1·01	?	0·38	0·18	?
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·49	?	0·49	Nil	?
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·78	?	1·00	1·43	?
			Nagarutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	?	0·42	?	0·32	0·40	?
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	5	?	3·40	?	1·50	2·73	?
			Chatterpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·16	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·42	?	0·16	0·23	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	0·21	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·04	0·48	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	0·13	...	0·01	6	5·26	3·95	3·49	2·48	2·99	3·05
			Gobindpur	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·20	...	0·12	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	6	3·80	2·25	2·71	0·60	0·86	1·66
			Raghunathpur	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·35	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	7	4·90	2·45	3·77	0·45	0·90	2·02
			Barahabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·20	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·50	1·19	3·02	0·30	0·59	2·30
			Jhalda	...	...	0·28	...	0·07	...	...	...	1·09	0·15	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·60	3·41	2·71	1·00	0·67	1·90
			Ohas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·18	0·04	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·04	...	...	5	4·40	1·78	3·09	1·04	1·16	2·23
			Pandra	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·15	0·12	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	7	?	2·74	?	0·92	1·40	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	0·03	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	1·40	0·16	...	0·96	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·76	...	...	8	5·80	4·18	3·86	1·40	2·82	2·41
			Chakardharpur	...	...	0·05	...	0·55	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·37	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	0·09	0·30	...	0·30	0·63	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	8	6·25	2·65	3·15	0·55	1·38	2·35
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·67	...	0·25	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·12	0·64	...	...	8	5·10	4·08	4·18	1·30	3·24	2·40
			Baharagura	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	1·66	0·77	0·40	...	0·17	0·05	0·05	...	0·85	0·06	...	1·05	...	...	0·18	...	0·02	...	...	0·13	11	5·70	7·41	4·41	1·66	3·49	3·17
			Gailkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·30	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	1·90	...	...	7	?	7·61	?	1·90	5·54	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·96	...	0·56	0·10	0·47	0·18	0·92	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	10	?	4·89	?	0·96	2·51	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·03	...	1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·29	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·36	0·90	...	0·02	5	?	3·21	?	1·28	1·88	?
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·85	...	0·20	...	6	4·38	1·90	2·13	0·85	1·35	1·25
			Anandpur	...	...	0·40	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·50	0·80	...	...	0·40	0·30	0·61	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·85	...	...	...	...	0·05	10	?	6·25	?	1·85	3·31	?
			Talchar	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	6	3·47	2·33	2·44	1·06	1·33	1·50
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·08	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·13	...	3	3·44	1·86	1·92	1·35	3·13	1·27
			Angul	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·17	0·21	...	0·80	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	0·50	9	3·03	3·96	2·57	1·22	3·13	1·71
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	2·60	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·05	5	4·53	5·51	2·93	2·60	1·98	2·23
			Bispara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·13	...	...	0·09	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·01	0·80	...	0·02	...	4	3·58	2·10	1·87	0·80	1·30	1·11
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·30	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·23	7	4·61	1·74	3·37	0·50	0·79	1·80
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·98	?	1·16	0·42	?
			Baisenga	...	...	...	0·06	0·50	...	...	0·05	0·55	...	...	0·03	0·02	0·12	...	0·04	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·65	6	?	3·02	?	0·65	1·70	?
			Hindol	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·08	0·01	0·40	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	0·21	...	7	?	2·55	?	0·68	1·69	?
			Boad																																	?		?			?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1900.

The chief features of weather in Bengal during May were (1) the almost continual high pressure over the northern districts and to a smaller extent over Lower Bengal; (2) the frequent occurrence of showery weather in all parts of the Province, with the exception of Bihar, where it was less frequent; (3) the relatively low temperature due to the frequent occurrence of local storms—a peculiarity which was most noticeable in the south-western districts, where in May it is usually dry with high temperature.

Any divergence from normal conditions in May is usually due, as in the earlier months of the hot season, to shallow depressions, which move slowly over the Province either from west to east, or the reverse. In the early months of the year such depressions invariably move from west to east, and are no doubt connected with the prevailing westerly air current; but towards the south-west monsoon season it becomes more common for such depressions to move from east to west, accompanied or followed by the showery weather which by that time has become a permanent feature in the eastern districts.

Occasionally as in May 1899 cyclonic storms commence over the Bay, and, moving northwards over the Province, cause for several days at a time south-west monsoon weather, or, as more frequently happens, cyclonic storms of small extent originate in the Andaman Sea and move north-eastward into Burma. Of the former class there was no case in the month just past; and of the latter only a very small disturbance, which moved from the Andaman Sea into the Gulf of Martaban on the 5th, and thence into Burma, where it caused general rain. As will be seen later, it was probably the cause of disturbed weather accompanying a shallow depression which entered the Province from Assam about the 7th and 8th and followed the usual westerly course over the Province.

The numerous showers were, no doubt, due to the frequent oscillations of pressure, and it may be noted that they were most frequent when pressure was above the normal; whereas the period when rainfall was least common was on the only occasion when pressure was low over the Province, and a steeper pressure gradient than usual obtained over the Bay. A possible explanation of this peculiarity may be that the high pressure in the north caused a displacement of the air more towards the west than usual, and the rainfall which would otherwise have occurred in the eastern districts was diffused over the central and western districts. This contention receives support from the peculiar distribution of the rainfall for the month as a whole. It was deficient in both the eastern and western districts, and in fact over almost the whole Province, but over a comparatively narrow belt running north and south from the north-west angle of the Bay towards North Bengal it was considerably in excess, as if the heavier rainfall of May in the eastern districts had been displaced westward to the loss of those eastern districts.

Though rainfall was of so frequent occurrence throughout the month, and the number of rainy days was in excess of the average, the circumstance that the total rainfall for the month was below the normal is accounted for by the fact that no cyclonic storm visited Bengal—not an uncommon occurrence towards the end of the month in other years. At such times heavy continuous rain falls, it may be for several days at a time; and the normal falls for May are thereby largely increased above what they would be if, as in the present year, only thunder showers fell.

Of the shallow depressions which can be traced in the somewhat confusing but frequent pressure oscillations, two appeared to pass westward—one at the end of the first week, the other towards the end of the month; and a third from west to east about the middle of the month. The local storms with rain at other times were probably due to the moderately large pressure oscillations and the shifting winds which accompanied them.

At the beginning of the month the peculiarity noticed above in the pressure distribution was well marked. Barometric readings were more than ·1 inch above the normal in North Bengal and Assam. From there excess diminished towards the south of the Bay, and the gradient was less steep than usual, except over the north of the Province. Easterly or north-easterly winds prevailed, except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and temperature was below the normal, except in Bihar. During the early days pressure fell somewhat, and the high temperature extended to North Bengal, but there was little change till the 5th, when the small cyclonic storm moved from the Andaman Sea into Burma. On that date a general fall of pressure occurred over the north of the Bay and in Bengal, the fall at inland stations being greatest in the west of Bihar. Along with this fall numerous showers fell, and temperature was as much as 5° below the normal in the central districts.

Considerable changes of pressure and temperature took place on the 6th, with the result that the general atmospheric conditions appeared to have become normal in very respect, but on the 7th a slight fall of pressure began in North Bengal and Assam, and a shallow

depression moving westward across the Province caused general rainfall on that and scattered showers on subsequent days. As it moved rapidly westward, it appears to be not improbable that this was the after-effect of the small cyclonic storm which had entered Burma on the 5th, and, passing over the Assam hills, was diverted westward with the general air current due to the Himalayan range.

A rapid increase of pressure followed on the 9th, and an exceptionally steep gradient was shown over Assam, and probably Burma, which supports the probability that the slight disturbance had passed over that area, and was connected with the cyclonic storm from the Bay.

During the week following, that is up to the 16th, pressure remained high over the Province, and after the rainfall caused by the previous slight disturbance ceased, comparatively dry weather prevailed, at first with low temperature in the west, which gradually disappeared.

On the 15th pressure began to fall, and the change became more rapid on the 16th. There was the appearance of a slight depression passing eastward and filling up on the 17th. To whatever cause it was due, general rain fell over almost the whole Province about that time, and showers continued, though daily becoming more scattered till the 20th, when they were confined to North Bengal and part of East Bengal. The rainfall caused a general reduction of temperature most marked in the west of the Province.

The high pressure which had been so important a feature of the atmospheric condition up to the 20th began to give way briskly on that date. The change continued with but little variation for several days, and from being in large excess, pressure became relatively low in the north of the Province. It was still high in the south of the Bay, so that the gradient was steeper than usual and much steeper than it had been at any other time during the month. Winds strengthened considerably at the head of the Bay, and the westerly winds in the western districts extended as far as Central Bengal. Fine dry weather then prevailed with high temperature and an almost entire absence of rainfall.

About the 23rd or 24th a change commenced in Assam. Pressure began to rise, and with the rise of pressure more or less heavy rainfall became general in the east. The change spread westward and southward over the Province, a rapid fall of temperature accompanying the rainfall. On the 25th a marked contrast was shown in the temperature conditions in the east and west. In Assam and the adjacent part of Bengal temperature was 5° to 8° below the normal, while in Chota Nagpur and Orissa it was as much above. On the 26th these large variations from the normal had to a large extent disappeared, temperature having risen in Assam and fallen in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, to which the rainfall area had extended.

During the remaining days of the month a fall of pressure, which began in Assam, was passing slowly westward over the Province; and as the change progressed, showers continued in most districts, though not of daily occurrence.

Pressure as shown above was, except for a few days at the beginning of the fourth week, almost without interruption above the normal, and at times by rather large amounts.

The greatest excess was ·2 inch in the extreme north. As there was no low pressure to neutralise this large excess, the means for the month are above the normal over the whole area, including the Province and the Bay, by amounts varying from ·08 inch in the northern districts to ·04 inch in the south of Burma. In consequence of the high pressure in the north the gradient on an average for the month was not so steep as usual, and comparatively calm weather obtained.

Temperature at times varied largely from the normal, the variation being generally largest in the west of the province, though on one occasion referred to above excess was large in the west and defect large in the east. Because of that reversal the means for the month do not show any great variation from the normal.

For maximum readings the mean difference from the normal varies from excess of 2° in the east to defect of about 1° in the west. In minimum readings defect of 1° or 2° is general, except in Bihar, where there is a small excess.

The average variations from the normal in the large divisions of the Province were small, except in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, where there was defect of 1°, and in North Bengal, where there was excess of less than 1°.

Rainfall was more general than usual in the central and western districts; but as the falls were due to local storms and were rarely heavy, the total fall for the month is on an average for the divisions everywhere below the normal. The defect in East Bengal is 3·85 inches, in North Bengal 2 inches, and in the others half an inch or a little more. The only districts in which rainfall was in excess of the normal form roughly a narrow belt of country running north from the north-west angle of the Bay to the east of Nepal and the Darjeeling Hills. The excess in these districts is generally about 1 inch. To the west of this area a

small defect is generally shown, while towards the east defect increases rapidly, and is about 6 inches in the extreme eastern districts.

The heaviest actual falls vary from 10 to 15 inches in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri. Over a great part of North Bengal, the eastern fringe of East Bengal and in South-West Bengal falls were generally between 5 and 7 inches. In the central districts they were between 2 and 4 inches and further west between 1 and 3 inches.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of May for all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-reporting stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the observations of the past 25 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage. The fourth column gives the same information as the third in a slightly different form, stating as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied in excess or defect from the normal :—

Percentage Table for May 1900.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for May.	Actual district rainfall for May 1900.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	5·01	5·87	117	+ 17
	Birbhum	4·03	4·61	114	+ 14
	Bankura	4·73	4·61	97	− 3
	Midnapore	5·13	6·47	126	+ 26
	Hooghly	5·32	4·85	91	− 9
	Howrah	5·55	4·32	78	− 23
	24-Parganas	5·66	4·94	87	− 13
	Calcutta	5·43	4·17	77	− 23
	Nadia	6·48	6·17	95	− 5
	Murshidabad	5·07	2·36	47	− 53
	Jessore	7·06	6·33	90	− 10
	Khulna	6·49	7·84	121	+ 21
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	6·15	3·00	49	− 51
	Dinajpur	7·41	8·21	111	+ 11
	Jalpaiguri	13·14	14·99	114	+ 14
	Darjeeling	8·24	5·68	69	− 31
	Cooch Behar	14·43	13·27	92	− 8
	Rangpur	10·51	9·12	87	− 13
	Bogra	7·98	2·70	34	− 66
	Pabna	7·75	3·64	47	− 53
East Bengal ...	Dacca	9·57	4·35	45	− 55
	Mymensingh	11·11	7·05	63	− 37
	Faridpur	8·57	6·33	74	− 26
	Backergunge	7·96	4·97	62	− 38
	Tippera	10·65	5·25	49	− 51
	Noakhali	10·48	8·28	79	− 21
	Chittagong	10·84	6·79	63	− 37
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	11·38	10·11	89	− 11
Bihar ...	Patna	2·04	1·59	78	− 22
	Gaya	1·36	0·80	59	− 41
	Shahabad	1·09	0·90	82	− 18
	Saran	1·75	1·29	74	− 26
	Champaran	2·82	2·85	101	+ 1
	Muzaffarpur	2·24	1·54	68	− 32
	Darbhanga	2·65	1·42	54	− 46
	Monghyr	2·53	1·56	62	− 38
	Bhagalpur	3·38	3·16	93	− 7
	Purnea	5·29	5·74	109	+ 9
	Malda	4·30	2·75	64	− 36
	Sonthal Parganas	3·71	4·02	109	+ 9
Orissa ...	Cuttack	4·84	3·20	66	− 34
	Balasore	5·45	5·92	109	+ 9
	Puri	3·28	3·50	107	+ 7
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	2·48	1·49	60	− 40
	Ranchi	2·17	1·61	74	− 26
	Palamau	1·19	0·75	63	− 37
	Manbhum	3·21	2·93	91	− 9
	Singhbhum	3·83	3·89	102	+ 2

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of May 1900:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th of May 1900.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	110·6	67·0	96·1	76·3	86·2	−0·6	5·02	5·72	−0·70	8·10	7·34	+0·76	2·83	3·27
North Bengal	104·5	65·3	91·7	72·7	82·2	+0·6	7·20	9·25	−2·05	8·90	10·13	−1·23	4·80	5·79
East Bengal	96·3	65·9	91·4	73·9	82·7	+0·3	6·31	10·16	−3·85	9·58	10·72	−1·14	4·56	5·64
Bihar	111·9	62·3	98·5	76·5	87·5	−0·2	2·17	2·72	−0·55	3·63	3·57	+0·06	1·27	1·77
Orissa	109·0	68·1	93·3	79·0	86·1	−0·5	3·90	4·46	−0·47	6·80	5·18	+1·62	1·78	3·10
Chota Nagpur	110·2*	65·4*	98·4*	75·0*	86·7*	−1·1*	2·27	2·78	−0·51	5·13	3·98	+1·15	1·23	1·82
Assam	96·6	67·0	87·4	71·6	79·5	+0·1								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th June 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. June	10th	149·1	8·6	29·534	88·9	97·6	16·4	81·2	81·5	0·977	78·5	71	E ...	83	0·12	Partially cloudy, p.
,,	11th	142·6	0·5	·536	81·4	90·4	11·2	79·2	78·4	·933	77·1	87	NE and SE ...	253	0·31	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	12th	100·4	Nil	·472	81·4	82·5	3·1	79·4	79·4	·979	78·6	91	NE and SE ...	244	1·04	Cloudy, o, p, d.
,,	13th	101·9	,,	·402	81·3	85·4	7·0	78·4	79·0	·962	78·0	90	SE and S ...	240	1·69	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	14th	132·6	,,	·283	84·8	89·9	11·4	78·5	79·6	·942	77·4	79	SW ..	311	0·66	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	15th	122·3	,,	·386	82·9	87·3	7·8	79·5	79·1	·944	77·5	84	SW and calm ...	84	0·18	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	16th	123·4	,,	·434	85·5	91·4	13·7	77·7	81·5	1·023	79·9	84	S and calm ...	67	0·17	Cloudy, o, g, p.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·435
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·548
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	9·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·2
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·0
The extreme variation of temperature	19·9
The maximum temperature	97·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	P
	%
The mean relative humidity	84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th June 1900	4·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·98
The total fall from 1st January to 16th June 1900	13·41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	15·82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; g, gloomy.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 18th June 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	338	73,300	1,153	362	79,915	1,238
Jute	...	...	...	11	7,950	106
Firewood	49	49,200	739	62	53,725	807
Other articles	439	1,39,210	1,618	694	2,06,879	2,587
Total ...	826	2,61,710	3,510	1,129	3,48,469	4,738

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th April 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899.

STAPLES.	1899.		1900.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	1,06,27,382	14,81,455	1,21,80,189	16,25,074	15,52,807	1,44,219	......	......
Cotton, raw ...	99,094	64,176	37,156	16,941	......	......	61,938	47,585
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	5,849	6,828	4,065	4,664	......	......	1,784	2,164
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	35,745	14,733	22,600	6,719	......	......	13,145	8,014
3.—Piece-goods, European ...	2,61,587	2,83,568	1,75,873	1,70,729	......	......	85,714	1,12,839
4.— Ditto, Indian ...	25,367	14,521	22,829	10,803	......	......	2,538	3,718
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	577	365	2,553	2,531	1,976	2,166	......	......
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	13,863	9,110	5,487	6,161	......	......	8,376	2,949
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	462	441	1,722	1,625	1,260	1,184	......	......
2.—Myrabolams ...	22,265	5,781	15,170	4,986	......	......	7,095	795
3.—Cutch ...	2,575	1,058	1,571	578	......	......	1,004	480
4.—Turmeric ...	18,417	15,888	21,377	19,175	2,930	3,287	......	......
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	2,496	347	476	252	......	......	2,020	95
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia) ...	543	162	640	331	97	169	......	......
7.—Others ...	4,995	2,440	7,098	2,768	2,103	328	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	7,26,158	1,92,657	3,97,071	72,835	......	......	3,29,087	1,19,822
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,52,351	16,650	1,60,939	23,467	8,588	6,817	......	......
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	8,85,772	1,47,089	15,15,885	4,50,691	6,30,113	3,03,602	......	......
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	17,157	2,817	41,497	7,364	24,340	4,547	......	......
5.—Gram & pulse ...	3,51,314	79,511	11,18,978	3,32,633	7,67,664	2,53,118	......	......
6.—Others ...	47,549	6,593	2,46,209	88,517	1,98,660	81,924	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	50,611	32,506	44,318	74,947	......	42,441	6,293	......
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	25,880	15,261	21,392	11,878	......	......	4,488	3,380
Horns ...	1,169	703	1,141	532	......	......	28	171
Hemp and other fibres ...	49,323	8,986	78,821	13,884	29,498	4,898	......	......
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	45,798	10,856	35,193	6,721	......	......	10,605	4,135
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1,78,471	90,795	1,87,247	90,488	8,776	......	......	307
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	20,106	7,161	21,508	8,372	1,402	1,211	......	......
2.—Shell ...	23,440	20,003	28,871	22,850	5,431	2,847	......	......
Leather, manufactured ...	9,313	5,413	6,131	6,821	......	1,408	3,182	......
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer ...	17,303	8,240	15,217	7,448	......	......	2,086	792
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit ...	3,100	2,831	1,514	2,252	......	......	1,586	593
3.—Wines ...	3,734	7,407	2,494	3,745	......	......	1,240	3,662
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer ...	104	21	197	45	93	24	......	......
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	448	389	770	770	322	381	......	......
2.—Brass, ditto ...	3,014	2,233	2,084	927	......	......	930	1,306
3.—Copper, wrought ...	965	425	1,054	846	89	461	......	......
4.—Brass, ditto ...	16,667	7,400	18,420	7,834	1,753	434	......	......
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast ...	15,557	5,336	22,704	4,450	7,147	......	......	886
(b) Unwrought ...	37,309	17,557	35,982	2,306	......	......	1,327	15,251
(c) Wrought ...	90,072	39,444	63,213	30,293	......	......	26,859	9,145
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	44,086	22,210	34,723	15,569	......	......	9,363	6,641
6.—Zinc and spelter ...	4,842	3,519	1,806	1,379	......	......	3,036	2,140
7.—Others ...	10,316	7,506	12,320	8,716	2,004	1,210	......	......
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,16,752	37,356	1,21,388	41,555	4,636	4,199	......	......
2.—Castor ...	6,887	1,738	4,681	1,187	......	......	2,206	551
3.—Cocoanut ...	6,908	2,095	4,225	1,518	......	......	2,683	577
4.—Mustard and rape ...	9,754	3,478	15,301	7,793	5,547	4,315	......	......
5.—Others ...	6,050	3,626	5,927	3,277	......	......	123	349
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	16,42,019	4,87,842	10,60,171	2,70,153	......	......	5,81,878	1,58,669
2.—Rape and mustard ...	6,31,285	1,31,423	6,22,793	1,48,049	......	16,626	8,492	......
3.—Til or jinjili ...	30,398	6,082	13,959	2,506	......	......	16,439	3,576
4.—Poppy ...	1,63,290	43,610	70,881	16,802	......	......	92,409	26,808
5.—Earthnuts ...	80	20	15	7	......	......	65	13
6.—Castor ...	1,20,784	33,564	1,24,607	27,597	3,823	......	......	5,967
7.—Others ...	17,521	2,995	4,017	560	......	......	13,504	2,435
Opium ...	32,033	17,786	36,321	29,487	4,288	11,701	......	......
Paper and pasteboard ...	26,064	12,880	33,300	28,472	7,236	15,592	......	......
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	30,674	32,622	28,179	18,447	......	......	11,495	14,075
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	5,846	3,947	12,525	6,845	6,679	2,898	......	......
3.—Potatoes ...	1,25,944	15,277	95,578	10,551	......	......	30,366	4,726
4.—Others ...	1,17,211	45,735	1,09,874	37,390	......	......	7,337	8,345
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof ...	42,364	2,611	......	......	......	......	42,364	2,611
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	9,082	1,269	81	55	......	......	9,001	1,214
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates ..	1,49,460	54,103	......	......	......	......	1,49,460	54,103
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	2,755	731	3,467	1,339	712	608	......	......
(c) Other sorts ...	1,16,607	17,254	2,33,844	28,155	1,17,237	10,901	......	......
Salt ...	6,91,347	1,11,196	12,82,865	98,984	5,91,518	......	......	12,212

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	74,716	28,849	70,108	24,103	......	......	4,608	4,746
2.—Other saline substances	50,208	15,648	54,147	16,933	3,939	1,285	......	......
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	1,000	482	......	......	......	......	1,000	482
2.—Indian	1,250	763	1,768	1,152	518	389	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian...	193	309	61	77	......	......	132	232
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	30,523	26,869	20,954	16,390	......	......	9,569	10,479
2.—Pepper	3,239	2,779	2,849	3,214	......	435	390	......
3.—Ginger	3,397	1,321	2,502	1,721	......	400	895	......
4.—Chillies	25,078	15,623	49,663	22,768	24,585	7,145	......	......
5.—Cardamoms	1,220	1,175	7,817	1,746	6,597	571	......	......
6.—Others	1,879	1,075	17,814	2,211	15,935	1,136	......	......
Stone and lime	6,05,010	89,396	6,16,078	82,549	11,068	......	......	6,847
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	20,027	10,590	17,494	6,449	......	......	2,533	4,141
2.—Unrefined	6,52,915	1,15,289	4,99,584	76,053	......	......	1,53,331	39,236
Tea—								
1.—Foreign...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2.—Indian	2,225	1,569	2,980	1,331	755	......	......	238
Timber	2,28,141	30,019	2,11,330	27,737	......	......	16,811	2,282
Tobacco	86,159	38,116	97,657	43,294	11,498	5,178	......	......
Wool—								
(a) Raw	4,317	3,233	5,444	2,391	1,127	......	......	842
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	1,143	1,494	1,389	1,788	246	294	......	......
II.—Piece-goods, European	97	170	98	44	1	......	......	126
III.— „ Indian	1,659	1,756	4,541	2,450	2,882	694	......	......
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	23	43	47	20	24	......	......	23
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	51,941	9,721	1,27,283	10,608	75,342	887	......	......
2.—Firewood	35,434	3,221	36,411	3,651	977	430	......	......
3.—Indigo seed	18,590	4,229	8,716	1,894	......	......	9,874	2,335
4.—Oil-cake	1,09,552	18,298	1,28,136	19,191	18,584	1,893	......	......
5.—Paints and colours	27,991	6,160	9,754	4,497	......	......	18,237	1,663
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,13,612	44,739	92,172	35,316	......	......	21,440	9,423
7.—Wooden articles	15,048	6,837	12,887	6,508	......	......	2,161	329
8.—Others	2,96,803	1,80,668	8,50,212	4,08,778	5,53,409	2,28,110	......	......
Total ...	2,05,26,581	43,40,732	2,34,51,230	47,86,155	29,24,649	4,45,423	......	......
Military stores	23,215	38,275	18,050	30,297	......	......	5,165	7,978
Coal for railway	12,26,824	93,770	14,22,510	1,08,995	1,95,686	15,225	......	......
Railway materials	17,82,626	57,778	24,64,571	76,839	6,81,945	19,061	......	......
Live-stock	......	6,643	..	20,335	......	13,692	......	......
Total .	2,35,59,246	45,37,198	2,73,56,361	50,22,621	37,97,115	4,85,423	......	......

(Sd.) Illegible, *Acting Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 8th June 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 377,977	(a) 3,42,828 0 0	54,36,201 10	(b) 10,27,660 9 0	25,764 0 0	13,96,252 9 0	98,874	197,093	295,967
Or per mile of railway ...	......	186 11 4	......	559 10 11	14 0 6	760 6 9	......	......	......
For previous 20⅞ weeks of half-year	7,472,427*	75,65,754 14 0*	11,05,77,885 30†	2,17,11,720 7 0	5,52,397 0 0‡	2,98,29,872 5 0	2,100,726§	4,135,844§	6,236,570
Total for 21⅞ weeks ..	7,850,404	79,08,582 14 0	11,60,14,127 0	2,27,39,381 0 0	5,78,161 0 0	3,12,26,124 14 0	2,199,600	4,332,937	6,532,537
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	352,469½	3,15,740 15 9	44,04,340 0	8,49,794 7 1	24,421 13 1	11,89,957 3 11	94,030½	183,043½	277,074
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	184 4 9	......	496 0 5	14 4 1	694 9 3		.	.....
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year	7,553,638½	77,99,028 3 4	10,17,50,833 0	1,93,14,145 3 0	5,16,401 6 0	2,76,29,574 12 4	2,106,391½	3,762,860½	5,869,251½

(a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic, chiefly from stations on the B district, and is due to the movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
(b) The increase is chiefly in food-grains from stations in the Dinapore, Gaya, and Allahabad districts, and in wheat and seed traffic from N. W. & B. & N. W. Rys. to Howrah and also in coal traffic.

* Added No. of passengers 9,721 and Rs. 3,427 }
† Do. Mds. 2,89,383 „ deducted „ 25,214 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st April 1900.
‡ Deducted „ 6,804 }
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,041	6,65,195	87,30,374	18 36,800	40,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,807	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ..	320,578	3,31,159	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,100	54,92,059	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,443	4,34,437	47,15,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,009	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ...	358,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,27,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,830·15	Ditto 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	314,038	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,809	3,46,271	50,93,190	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495	4 6 10
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th „ ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,57,750	10,03,445	25,167	14,04,504	765	291,234	4 12 5
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	318,647	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,021	25,335	13,85,793	755	290,114	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,619	3,85,304	49,19,732	9,80,271	19,830	13,94,405	759	294,960	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	352,032	3,08,385	51,59,797	9,75,583	24,037	13,08,005	712	293,270	4 7 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ ...	350,707	3,51,240	55,83,066	9,65,155	20,239	13,36,634	728	295,832	4 8 4
1,836·15	Ditto 28th „ ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,788	4 10 11
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,89,591	10,61,931	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 12th „ ...	390,465	3,29,732	55,13,223	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 12 7
1,836·15	Ditto 19th „ ...	389,986	3,32,505	57,81,515	11,12,545	24,859	14,09,799	800	299,337	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 26th „ .	371,687	3,27 782	55,38,197	10,72,278	25,751	14,25,811	777	305,012	4 10 10
1,836·15	Ditto 2nd June ...	377,977	3,42,828	54,36,201	10,27,661	25,764	13,96,253	760	295,967	4 11 6
	Totals up to date ...	7,850,404	79,08,583	11,60,14,127	2,27,39,381	5,78,161	3,12,26,125	790	6,532,537	4 12 6

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,[illegible],251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,428	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,113	3,49,373	39,57,806	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	720	250,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,[illegible],924	9,30,400	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,51,268	8,10,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,651	4 15 9
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,614	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,750	48,[illegible],450	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 3
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,01,794	8,64,959	21,051	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 12 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	340,314	3,07,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,85,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,662	42,17,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,452	3,54,263	46,22,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,906	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,944	46,95,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,893	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,602	44,19,633	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,865	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,208	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,869	4 13 0
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,40,529	41,41,115	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,071	4 9 2
1,713·21	Ditto 13th „ ...	382,212	3,21,386	44 45 826	8,82,124	23,372	12,62,886	717	252,643	4 13 9
1,713·21	Ditto 20th „ ...	329,902	3,34,165	47,27,180	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	260,972	4 11 11
1,713·21	Ditto 27th „ ...	380,528	3,08,330	45 41,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	276,816	4 3 5
1,713·21	Ditto 3rd June ...	352,470	3,15,741	44,04,340	8,49,794	24,422	11,89,957	695	277,074	4 4 7
	Totals up to date ...	7,553,639	77,99,028	10,17,50,833	1,93,14,145	5,16,402	2,76,29,575	788	5,869,251	4 11 4

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd June 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,238	4,738 5 0	34,174 0	897 14 0	8 0 0	5,644 8 0	1,062	126	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	213 2 5	......	40 6 3	0 5 9	253 14 5	......	......	......
For previous 20⅚ weeks of half-year	518,247*	1,31,130 0 0*	7,74,589 10†	21,188 15 0†	203 0 0‡	1,52,515 15 0	22,155§	5,075§	27,230
Total for 21⅚ weeks ...	538,485	1,35,868 5 0	8,08,763 10	22,080 13 0	211 0 0	1,58,160 2 0	23,217	5,201	28,418
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,410½	4,867 15 7	17,792 0	636 0 0	14 1 0	5,518 0 7	1,074	114	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	218 15 9	.....	28 9 9	0 10 1	248 3 7	.....	......	......
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year .	539,173½	1,36,201 0 10	3,79,862 39	14,208 11 0	218 12 6	1,50,628 8 4	23,918	2,876	26,794

* Added number of passengers 1,840 and Rs. 332 }
† Added Mds. 36,830 „ „ 187 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st April 1900.
‡ Added Re. 1 }
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,082	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,015	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	„ „ 27th „	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	„ „ 3rd Feb.	21,023	5,226	18,074	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	„ „ 10th „ ...	22,920	5,601	57,582	1,102	4	6,707	308	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	„ „ 17th „ ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	„ „ 24th „ ..	23,932	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	„ „ 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,380	7 14 9
*22·23	„ „ 10th „	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
*22·23	„ „ 17th „	23,518	5,802	63,656	1,370	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
*22·23	„ „ 24th „	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
*22·23	„ „ 31st „	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,168	5 10 8
*22·23	„ „ 7th April	30,241	8,024	21,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,183	7 6 6
*22·23	„ „ 14th „	54,150	16,363	21,117	788	17	17,168	772	1,720	9 15 2
*22·23	„ „ 21st „	22,392	5,578	69,034	1,030	9	6,677	300	1,424	4 11 0
22·23	„ „ 28th „	18,857	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
22·23	„ „ 5th May ...	21,104	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
22·23	„ „ 12th „ ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
22·23	„ „ 19th „ ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
22·23	„ „ 26th „ .	20,646	4,901	37,852	1,034	9	5,944	267	1 188	5 0 1
22·23	„ „ 2nd June ...	20,238	4,738	34,174	898	8	5,644	254	1,188	4 12 0
	Totals up to date ...	498,485	1,35,868	8,08,763	22,081	211	1,58,160	326	28,418	5 9 1

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899**

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,070	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	„ „ 28th „	21,762	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	„ „ 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,302	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	„ „ 11th „ ...	22,292	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	„ „ 18th „ ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	„ „ 25th „ ...	29,754	7,633	20,280	78	9	8,425	379	1,282	6 11 8
22·23	„ „ 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	„ „ 11th „ ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,383	8 3 5
22·23	„ „ 18th „ ...	23,186	5,624	17,431	796	15	6,345	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	„ „ 25th „ ...	22,302	5,502	20,064	800	12	6.314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	„ „ 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	702	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	„ „ 8th „ ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	„ „ 15th „ ...	46,233	13,568	13,430	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
22·23	„ „ 22nd „ ...	20,423	5,072	16,845	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	„ „ 29th „ ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,183	5 6 1
22·23	„ „ 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	13,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
22·23	„ „ 13th „ ...	22,400	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 5
22·23	„ „ 20th „ ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
22·23	„ „ 27th „ ...	21,842	5,128	11,856	520	7	5 655	254	1,188	4 12 2
22·23	„ „ 3rd June ...	20,411	4,868	17,792	636	14	5,518	248	1,188	4 10 4
	Totals up to date ...	539,174	1,36,201	3,79,863	14,208	219	1,50,628	308	26,794	5 9 11

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,905	15,150 3 0	1,22,637 30	14,167 3 0	65 0 0	29,382 6 0	8,107	2,966	11,073
Or per mile of railway	......	93 6 1	......	87 5 2	0 6 5	181 1 8	.....	......	......
For previous 20¾ weeks of half-year	365,664*	3,41,938 12 0*	19,94,468 20†	2,30,045 8 0†	1,463 0 0‡	5,73,447 4 0	158,901§	62,032§	220,933
Total for 21¾ weeks ...	384,569	3,57,088 15 0	21,17,106 10	2,44,212 11 0	1,528 0 0	6,02,829 10 0	167,008	64,998	232,006
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,951	15,061 1 8	93,928 30	11,614 3 3	61 7 3	26,736 12 2	7,143½	3,409	10,552½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	92 13 4	......	71 9 4	0 6 1	164 12 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year	427,568	3,69,696 0 5	19,22,004 0	2,32,132 14 9	1,612 12 0	6,03,441 11 2	157,499½	77,299½	234,799

* Deducted number of passengers 542 and Rs. 108 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st April 1900.
† Added Mds. 4,190 and deducted ,, 48
‡ Deducted ,, 6
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	40,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	2 5 8
*162·24	,, 27th ,, ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,056	2 2 3
*162·24	,, 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	56,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ..	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,308	42	25,507	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ...	16,555	14,048	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,166	2 5 7
*162·24	,, 24th ,, ..	16,691	13,017	79,848	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	,, 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,784	2 7 10
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ...	18,268	16,552	1,83,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,890	2 6 6
*162·24	,, 24th ,, ...	18,821	19,121	1,67,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
*162·24	,, 31st ,, ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,475	16,239	89	39,260	242	11,096	3 8 7
*162·24	,, 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,684	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	3 4 9
*162·24	,, 14th ,, ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,659	2 8 7
*162·24	,, 21st ,, ...	18,986	17,072	70,414	9,339	58	26,469	163	10,506	2 8 4
162·24	,, 28th ,, ...	17,998	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,178	2 10 10
162·24	,, 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
162·24	,, 12th ,, ...	17,697	17,302	88,155	9,645	63	27,000	166	10,307	2 9 7
162·24	,, 19th ,, ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,676	12,162	65	30,086	185	10,432	2 14 1
162·24	,, 26th ,,	18,002	15,743	99,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,156	2 9 11
162·24	,, 2nd June ...	18,905	15,150	1,22,637	14,167	65	29,382	181	11,073	2 10 5
	Totals up to date .	384,569	3,57,088	21,17,106	2,44,213	1,508	6,02,829	170	232,006	2 9 7

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,200	2 6 8
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,913	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
162·24	,, 28th ,, ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	,, 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,505	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
162·24	,, 11th ,, ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	18,935	14,872	60,099	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	,, 25th ,, ..	19,741	15,729	85,465	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	2 10 6
162·24	,, 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
162·24	,, 11th ,, ..	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	21,330	20,169	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 8
162·24	,, 25th ,, ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,502	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	,, 1st April...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	,, 8th ,, ...	24,390	21,610	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	,, 15th ,, ...	20,653	18,154	1,34,221	9,710	55	27,979	172	11,824	2 5 10
162·24	,, 22nd ,, ...	20,244	18,918	85,582	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,279	2 10 8
162·24	,, 29th ,, ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	2 10 6
162·24	,, 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,550	2 8 4
162·24	,, 13th ,, ...	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,059	71	26,090	161	10,825	2 7 8
162·24	,, 20th ,, ...	17,979	19,362	83,031	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,597	2 15 6
162·24	,, 27th ,, ...	19,425	15,308	80,318	8,741	45	24,094	149	9,970	2 4 8
162·24	,, 3rd June...	19,951	15,061	93,929	11,015	61	26,737	165	10,553	2 9 6
	Totals up to date ...	427,568	3,69,696	19,22,004	2,32,133	1,612	6,03,442	169	234,799	2 9 1

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,217	6,277 0 0	60,906 20	3,926 7 0	41 0 0	10,244 7 0	1,495	1,498	2,993
Per mile of railway ..	......	79 11 2	......	49 13 8	0 8 4	130 1 2	.....	......	......
For previous 20⅜ weeks of half-year	253,696*	1,27,647 5 0*	12,50,692 0†	87,372 5 0†	602 0 0‡	2,15,621 10 0	31,872§	17,985§	49,857
Total for 21⅜ weeks	266,913	1,33,924 5 0	13,11,598 0	91,298 12 0	643 0 0	2,25,866 1 0	33,367	19,483	52,850
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.. .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	....	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	.... .	....	...	......	......	......

* Added No. of passengers 1,415 and Rs. 47 }
† Ditto Mds. 4,658 and deducted „ 98 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
‡ Ditto „ 28 } 31st April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,090	94,726	6,991	51	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,058	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 8
* 78·83	„ „ 27th „ ...	10,126	4,976	60,093	4,58..	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Feb. ..	10,625	5,159	56,005	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	13,107	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ...	12,335	6,297	45,431	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
* 78·76	„ „ 3rd Mar.	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
* 78·76	„ „ 10th „ ...	13,665	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
* 78·76	„ „ 17th „ ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,348	4 0 10
* 78·76	„ „ 24th „ ..	14,366	8,019	64,526	4,303	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 6 11
* 78·76	„ „ 31st „ ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,902	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
* 78·76	„ „ 7th April ...	13,068	6,991	68,931	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
* 78·76	„ „ 14th „ ...	11,092	5,589	58,683	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 8
* 78·76	„ „ 21st „ ...	13,017	6,380	62,556	3,710	47	10,137	129	2,756	3 10 10
78·76	„ „ 28th „ ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
78·76	„ „ 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
78·76	„ „ 12th „ ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,678	4 2 7
78·76	„ „ 19th „ ..	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7 4
78·76	„ „ 26th „ ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,365	39	10,651	135	2,599	4 1 7
78·76	„ „ 2nd June ...	13,217	6,277	60,907	3,927	41	10,245	130	2,993	3 6 9
	Totals up to date ...	266,913	1,33,934	13,11,599	91,299	643	2,25,866	131	52,850	4 4 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 812 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	255,290	1,28,100 0 0	7,45,500 0	1,11,600 0 0	6,028 0 0	2,45,780 0 0	36,410	36,850	73,260
Or per mile of railway ...	303	152 0 0	885 0	133 0 0	1 0 0	286 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year†	4,803,313	23,71,624 0 0	2,20,96,398 0	31,05,071 0 0	4,28,257 0 0	59,05,552 0 0	785,415	8,35,255	1,621,670
Total for 23 weeks ...	5,058,603	24,99,724 0 0	2,28,41,898 0	32,17,331 0 0	4,34,277 0 0	61,51,332 0 0	821,825	873,105	1,694,930
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	231.627	98,500 0 0	8,04,243 0	1,18,027 0 0	7,834 0 0	2,24,361 0 0	35,084	34,993	70,077
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	118 0 0	964 0	142 0 0	1 0 0	261 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,870,380	22,85,910 0 0	2,18,11,824 0	29,04,903 0 0	4,02,693 0 0	55,93,505 0 0	806,975	810,539	1,617,514

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 14th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,400	7,970 0 0	12,740 0	1,370 0 0	130 0 0	9,470 0 0	2,525	1,821	4,346
Or per mile of railway ...	272	93 0 0	118 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	539,049	1,70,330 0 0	5,29,723 0	47,751 0 0	9,746 0 0	2,27,827 0 0	51,695	33,176	84,871
Total for 23 weeks ..	562,449	1,78,300 0 0	5,42,463 0	49,121 0 0	9,876 0 0	2,37,297 0 0	54,220	34,997	89,217
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,170	6,783 0 0	30,090 0	1,361 0 0	50 0 0	8,194 0 0	2,530	1,424	3,934
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	269	70 0 0	359 0	16 0 0	... ..	95 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	555,045	1,70,456 0 0	8,08,913 0	67,684 0 0	13,811 0 0	2,51,453 0 0	56,858	40,056	96,914

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,060	1,060 0 0	4,430 0	680 0 0	60 0 0	1,800 0 0	414	664	1,07
Or per mile of railway	62	32 0 0	134 0	20 0 0	......	52 0 0‡	......	......	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	47,020	19,911 0 0	1,66,371 0	15,892 0 0	3,350 0 0	39,153 0 0	5,476	19,741	26,21
Total for 23 weeks ...	49,680	20,971 0 0	1,70,801 0	16,572 0 0	3,410 0 0	40,953 0 0	5,890	20,405	26,2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,882	612 0 0	5,884 0	585 0 0	117 0 0	1,314 0 0	214	694	9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	56	18 0 0	174 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	36,453	13,644 0 0	1,60,579 0	14,444 0 0	8,300 0 0	31,385 0 0	4,955	16,441	21,3

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes ballast train-miles 448.
‡ Excluding coaching ferry.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,210	2,210 0 0	4,020 0	550 0 0	10 0 0	2,770 0 0	1,160	484	1,644†
Or per mile of railway ...	154	42 0 0	75 0	10 0 0	......	52 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	190,832	48,400 0 0	3,04,595 0	18,584 0 0	271 0 0	67,255 0 0	23,905	15,267	39,172
Total for 23 weeks ..	199,042	50,610 0 0	3,08,615 0	19,134 0 0	281 0 0	70,025 0 0	25,065	15,751	40,816
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,047	763 0 0	1,041 0	105 0 0	1 0 0	869 0 0	320	785	1,105
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	92	23 0 0	59 0	3 0 0	......	26 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	84,462	21,258 0 0	1,44,391 0	5,484 0 0	71 0 0	26,813 0 0	6,471	12,872	19,343

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes Ballast train-miles 160.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,240	1,140 0 0	7,320 0	380 0 0	30 0 0	1,550 0 0	708	820	1,528†
Or per mile of railway	90	24 0 0	156 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	64,565	18,532 0 0	4,66,368 0	17,360 0 0	623 0 0	36,515 0 0	8,818	21,552	30,370
Total for 23 weeks	68,805	19,672 0 0	4,73,668 0	17,740 0 0	653 0 0	38,065 0 0	9,526	22,372	31,898
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,854	549 0 0	5,078 0	278 0 0	6 0 0	833 0 0	176	549	725
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75	22 0 0	229 0	11 0 0	......	33 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,270	4,988 0 0	62,899 0	3,203 0 0	77 0 0	8,268 0 0	1,623	5,901	7,614

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes Ballast train-miles 520.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,987	13,058 0 0	93,250 0	8,233 0 0	41 0 0	21,332 0 0	4,550	3,142	7,692
Or per mile of railway	260	105 0 0†	671 0	59 0 0	......	154 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	710,766	2,76,401 0 0	18,60,432 0	1,43,981 0 0	61,517 0 0	4,81,899 0 0	97,290	62,188	159,478
Total for 22 weeks ...	745,753	2,90,059 0 0	19,53,682 0	1,52,214 0 0	61,558 0 0	5,03,831 0 0	1,01,840	65,330	167,170
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,629	12,642 0 0	58,728 0	4,097 0 0	534 0 0	17,273 0 0	5,447	2,323	7,770
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	101 0 0	446 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	138 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	745,464	2,84,391 0 0	14,64,967 0	1,00,395 0 0	64,183 0 0	4,48,909 0 0	111,978	51,135	163,113

* Audited up to week ending 21st April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on (d)1,202 miles open ...	185,650	79,830	8,00,080	1,08,100	20,310	(b)2,08,240	26,957	(c)32,874	59,831
Or per mile of railway (d) ...	100·32	68 01	665·62	89·93	16·90	175·77	...	......	... ,,
For previous 21⅚ weeks of half-year (e) ...	3,269,648	13,64,233	1,70,13,896	22,72,072	3,90,264	40,26,509	505,392	728,179	1,233,571
Total for 22⅚ weeks ..	3,455,298	14,44,063	1,78,13,976	23,80,172	4,10,574	42,34,8[illegible]9	632,349	761,053	1,333,402
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,982 miles open	198,107	72,173	7,89,237	1,04,552	21,520	1,98,245	28,170	(f)35,114	63,284
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	183 18	66·70	731·11	96·63	19·89	183·22	......	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,138,350	12,48,109	57,54,820	20,55,090	4,12,756	37,15 955	551,361	709,912	1,260,273

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,520 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st April 1900.
(f) ,, 3,960 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 9th June 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,173	292	29,787	1,368	9	(a)1,669	105	147	252
Or per mile of railway	65·17	16·22	1,654·83	76·00	0·50	92·72	......	......	...
For previous 21⅚ weeks of half-year (b)	28,289	5,096	2,32,416	7,280	382	12,758	3,507	2,031	5,598
Total for 22⅚ weeks ...	29,162	5,388	2,62,203	8,648	391	14,427	3,672	2,178	5,850
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,046	208	10,750	288	4	500	370	134	504
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	58·11	11·57	597·22	15·96	0·24	27·77	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,906	3,440	1,33,693	3,743	82	7,305	5,442	2,638	8,080

(a) Increase due to development of goods traffic.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 21st April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,350	211 0 0	14,205	339 5 0	8 2 0	557 7 0	141	111	252
Or per mile of railway	75·00	11 11 7	789·17	18 12 9	0 7 2	30 15 6	......	......	......
For previous 14⅚ weeks of half-year	19,980	3,676 8 9	1,42,451	1,325 0 0	282 1 0	8,283 9 9	2,464	1,370	3,834
Total for 15⅚ weeks ...	21,330	3,887 8 9	1,56,656	1,663 5 0	290 3 0	8,841 0 9	2,605	1,481	4,086
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	878	157 7 6	11,288	408 14 0	3 8 0	629 13 6	379	(a)633	1,002
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	48·78	8 12 0	627·11	26 0 9	0 3 1	34 15 10	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,845	1,820 1 2	63,670	2,026 11 0	39 9 0	3,886 5 2	2,807	1,781	4,588

(a) Includes 498 miles of ballast trains run.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,492	16,449 0 0	1,70,519 0	9,589 0 0	626 0 0	26,664 0 0	3,672	7,923	11,595
Or per mile of railway ...	71·95	41·54	390·20	21·94	1·43	64·91	9·27	18·13	27·40
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	664,092	4,12,730 0 0	39,92,806 0	2,65,334 0 0	22,286 0 0	7,00,350 0 0	74,149	164,458	238,607
Total for 22 weeks* ...	692,584	4,29,179 0 0	41,63,325 0	2,74,923 0 0	22,912 0 0	7,27,014 0 0	77,821	172,381	250,202
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,650	16,287 0 0	2,61,775 0	12,106 0 0	507 0 0	28,900 0 0	3,563	8,074	11,637
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70·08	41·13	604·56	27·96	1·17	70·26	9·00	18·65	27·65
Total to corresponding date of previous year	693,261	4,52,287 0 0	58,39,457 0	2,42,567 0 0	16,502 0 0	7,11,356 0 0	84,316	190,101	274,425

* Includes audited figures for week ending 14th April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd June 1900.			Receipts for week ending 3rd June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 2nd June 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 23rd June 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
417	26,664	64·91	433	28,900	70·26	437	2,76,566	...	433	2,65,654	......	10,912	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th June 1900	19,554	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	15,266	0	0
Increase	4,288	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th June 1900	383	6	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	299	5	4
Increase	84	1	3
Receipts from 1st January to 9th June 1900	3,59,553	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,27,230	0	0
Increase	32,323	0	0

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1899-1900.

THE following report is published for general information.

F. A. SLACKE,

The 21st June 1900. *Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

I HAVE been in charge of the Bengal Meteorological Department during the whole of the past year.

2. On the 31st March 1900 the number of observatories under my direct control was 47, *i.e.*, one more than on the same date last year. The increase is due to the establishment of a third-class observatory at Purulia, the head-quarters station of the district of Manbhum.

3. There were thus 6 second-class observatories, recording observations at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M.; 37 third-class observatories, recording one set of observations at 8 A.M., and 4 voluntary observatories, three of which record observations at 8 A.M. only, and one, viz., Shortt's Island, at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M.

4. The following table gives the names and distribution of these 47 observatories :—

Second-class observatories.	Third-class observatories.		Voluntary observatories.
1	2		3
Chittagong. Darbhanga. Darjeeling. False Point. Hazaribagh. Saugor Island.	Arrah. Balasore. Bankura. Barisal. Berhampore. Bhagalpur. Bogra. Burdwan. Buxar. Chaibassa. Chapra. Comilla. Cuttack. Dehri. Dinajpur. Faridpur. Gaya. Jalpaiguri. Jessore.	Krishnagar. Malda. Midnapore. Motihari. Muzaffarpur. Mymensingh. Narayanganj. Naya Dumka Noakhali Pamban (in Madras). Patna. Puri. Purnea. Rampur Boalia. Ranchi. Raniganj. Rangpur. Sirajganj.	Cooch Behar. Daltonganj. Purulia. Shortt's Island.

5. As stated in previous administration reports, weather telegrams from certain stations in Assam, Madras, Burma, &c., named below were received by me throughout the year for publication in the weather report issued by me. In the case of the Assam stations, viz., Dhubri, Sibsagar, and Silchar, telegrams were received during the monsoon period only, viz., May to October, for inclusion in the weather report, and for the rest of the year on post-card form for publication in the Bengal monthly meteorological table :—

OBSERVATORIES SITUATED IN—

Assam.	Bengal.	Ceylon.	Burma.	Madras.
1	2	3	4	5
Dhubri. Sibsagar. Silchar.	Alipore.	Colombo. Trincomalee.	Akyab Bassein. Diamond Island. Moulmein. Rangoon. Tavoy.	Coconada. Cuddalore. Gopalpur. Masulipatam. Nellore. Negapatam. Madras. Vizagapatam.

6. *Inspection of Observatories.*—Eight observatories were inspected during the past year. The following table gives the names of the stations inspected, the date of inspection, &c.:—

Station.	Date of inspection.	Inspected by—
1	2	3
Bogra ...	25th and 26th November	Mr. C. Gaetane, an officer of the India Meteorological Office.
Cuttack ...	29th January ...	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Chaibassa ...	30th and 31st January ...	Mr. C. Gaetane.
Dinajpur ...	16th and 17th November	Ditto.
Jalpaiguri ...	22nd and 23rd November	Ditto.
Puri ...	31st January ...	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Purnea ...	19th and 20th November	Mr. C. Gaetane.
Rangpur ...	29th and 30th October ...	Ditto.

All the observers have been well spoken of, more especially those at Cuttack and Puri, who have been highly praised by Mr. Eliot.

7. *Second-class observatories.*—None of these were inspected during the past year; but judging from the observations submitted, all the observers did good work. Darjeeling requires special mention, as during the past year great improvement has taken place under Mr. Gardner, a Government pensioner and the steward of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. The observations throughout the year were accurate, and the various returns were submitted with care and punctuality.

8. *Third class observatories.*—The observers at *Berhampore, Bhagalpur, Bogra, Burdwan, Cuttack, Dinajpur, Krishnagar, Malda, Narayanganj, Patna, Puri, Raniganj,* and *Ranchi* submitted accurate observations throughout the year. The observations received from *Barisal* have greatly improved. With the exception of *Faridpur, Rangpur, Purnea,* and *Motihari,* all other observers did good work. The most neglected observatory was *Purnea,* where the observer, who is a Civil Hospital Assistant, seems to be most careless in his work. This observatory was inspected on the 19th and 20th November 1899, and it is much to be regretted that the observer did not benefit by the inspection.

9. *Voluntary observatories.*—In my administration report for 1898-99 I remarked that the observations taken at *Shortt's Island* by Mr. W. D'Crutz were not so accurate as those of Mr. Tasker, who resigned in December 1898, and I expressed a hope that the accuracy would improve with practice. It gives me pleasure to note that the observations have considerably improved during the past year and the thanks of the Department are due to Mr. D'Crutz for the trouble he has taken in continuing the observations started by Mr. Tasker. Very accurate observations were received from *Cooch Behar* and *Daltonganj.*

The observatory at *Purulia* was started on the 1st August 1899. The thermometer shed is in front of the district jail; the barometer is in the office-room of the Superintendent of the jail, and the wind instruments have been fixed to the highest part of the parapet over the doorway leading to the jail. The exposure of the instruments is all that could be desired. During the first few months after its establishment, the observations submitted were untrustworthy, more especially those of the barometer and anemometer. This was chiefly due to the observer being new to the work. I endeavoured to have the

observatory inspected with a view to test the condition of the instruments and to train the observer, but the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India refused to sanction the necessary travelling expenses of an inspecting officer. The observations have since improved, though not to the extent desirable.

10. A new thermometer shed was erected at Jalpaiguri on a site free from the influence of the newly-erected two-storied telegraph-office building, alluded to in paragraph 4 of my last administration report, and the thermometers were removed to the new shed on the 28th July 1899.

11. The position of the Malda observatory has never been satisfactory. It became even less so owing to the erection of a hut and to the planting of trees close to the shed, which is situated in the Malda hospital grounds. I have therefore arranged for the erection of a new thermometer shed in the circuit-house compound on a site selected by the local authorities (which is believed to be good) and not far from the old site.

12. The following observers were granted special awards by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for storm observations, &c., taken during the past year :—

Station.	Amount.	Station.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	3	Saugor Island	2-8
Puri	2	Shortt's „	60
Purnea	1	Pamban	21
Rampur Boalia ...	3-8		

13. *Work at and inspection of rain-gauge stations.*—The number of rain-gauge stations on the 31st March 1900 was 355, *i.e.*, 6 stations more than on the corresponding date in 1899. The increase is due to the establishment of the following stations :—

(1) Budge-Budge ...	...	24-Parganas district.
(2) Tala ...	...	Khulna „
(3) Deo ...	...	Gaya „
(4) Bano ...	... }	Ranchi „
(5) Kurdeg ...	... }	
(6) Hiranpur ...	...	Sonthal Parganas „

14. Considerable activity was shown by the local officers in certain districts in the inspection of rain-gauges during the past year. Two hundred and twelve visits of inspection were made, and it is satisfactory to note that on the whole the rain-gauges were found in good condition, the rainfall records properly kept, and the rain-registering officers well acquainted with their work.

15. The following table shows the distribution of the 355 rainfall-stations in the various districts in Bengal as it stood on 31st March

1900 and the number of stations inspected in each district during the past year:—

District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.	District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	5	Nil	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	Nil
Birbhum	6	1	Patna	6	1
Bankura ...	10	2	Gaya	10	4
Midnapore	8	1	Shahabad	14	Nil
Hooghly	3	1	Saran	9	Nil
Howrah	3	1	Champaran	5	3
24-Parganas	9	5	Muzaffarpur	7	2
Nadia	5	4	Darbhanga	5	Nil
Murshidabad	9	Nil	Monghyr	10	6
Jessore	5	5	Bhagalpur	8	2
Khulna	12	5	Purnea	7	4
Rajshahi	6	5	Malda	4	1
Dinajpur	10	9	Sonthal Parganas ...	20	8
Jalpaiguri	6	1	Cuttack	9	2
Darjeeling	7	1	Balasore	7	Nil
Cooch Behar	5	Nil	Puri ...	9	3
Rangpur	8	1	Hazaribagh	6	4
Bogra	4	2	Ranchi	11	3
Pabna	2	2	Palamau	11	2
Dacca	5	1	Manbhum	7	6
Mymensingh	10	5	Singhbhum	7	1
Faridpur	3	Nil	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	10	4
Backerganj	7	2	Tibet	1	Nil
Hill Tippera	1	Nil			
Tippera	8	6			
Noakhali	7	7			
Chittagong	7	1			

16. From the above table, it will be seen that no rain-gauges in the Burdwan, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Faridpur, Hill Tippera, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, and Balasore districts were inspected during the past year, while in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Backerganj, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi, and Singhbhum nearly half or more than half of the number of stations were not visited.

17. Hitherto rain-gauges and measure glasses were supplied to the rain-registering officers by the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India Department on indents countersigned by the Collector of the district concerned and the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal. This practice was found to entail considerable delay at times in the supply of rain-gauges, etc. ; and to effect an improvement in this direction, an arrangement has been sanctioned by the Government of India, by which all rain-gauges, measure glasses and receiving bottles are now supplied by this office. A number of instruments of each kind are obtained on loan from the Mathematical Instrument Office, and whenever the breakage of a measure glass is reported, or when a rain-gauge is required to be replaced, new instruments are immediately supplied, and an indent signed by the District Officer is forwarded to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to enable him to raise the necessary debits against the District Officers for the realization of the cost of the instruments supplied in the usual way. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily during the year under review.

18. *Departmental reports.*—The short annual report on the meteorology of Bengal in the year 1898, with two maps illustrating the actual and percentage rainfall, was prepared and submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 28th July 1899 for incorporation in the Bengal Administration Report.

At the instance of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, the Government of Bengal ordered the preparation of this report (which had hitherto

been prepared in July or August) in March in future. The report for 1899 was therefore prepared in March, and an advance copy sent to the Inspector-General on the 13th March 1900. The report for 1899 was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 30th March 1900.

The report on the meteorology of Bengal for the monsoon season of 1899 was prepared and submitted to Government with the usual number of illustrative charts prepared by hand. It was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 2nd January 1900.

The monthly rainfall table of Bengal and the meteorological table of Bengal and Assam continued to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The charts showing the distribution of actual rainfall, the variation from the normal, and the percentage rainfall in Bengal were prepared by hand during the monsoon season, viz., May to October 1899, and submitted to the Government of Bengal and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal about the middle of every month.

The Bay of Bengal and Bengal daily weather report, dealing with the observations taken at 66 meteorological observatories, was published from 1st May to 31st October. It was then replaced by the Bay of Bengal report, dealing with observations taken at 28 stations, which report was published during the rest of the year. Both the reports were published daily, including Sundays and holidays, and were delivered to the subscribers in Calcutta between 11 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

19. The daily flag-signal message to Saugor Island and the daily weather telegram to the Port authorities at Madras, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Negapatam, Coconada, Portonovo, Cuddalore, and Colombo were continued throughout the year. This weather telegram was sent to the Port Officer, Chittagong, from 16th May to 15th November as usual.

20. The system of forwarding meteorological information from the pilot-brigs at the Sandheads by flag hoists and that of forwarding a telegraphic summary of the weather experienced by Commanders of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company during their voyages from Madras to Rangoon, Calcutta to Rangoon, etc., have been continued.

21. The thanks of the Department are due to the tea and indigo-planters, to the Moravian Missionaries at Pedong, and to Mr. Montgomery of Yatung (in Tibet), who have kindly sent rainfall returns during the past year, also to the Surveyor-General, Ceylon, for sending meteorological observations taken at Colombo and Trincomalee for the daily weather report, and to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, for allowing the Commanders of their vessels to telegraph the summary of the weather experienced during their voyages.

22. Warnings of expected rainfall were sent to—

The Traffic Manager, East Coast Railway.
The Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway.
The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, Cuttack.
The Executive Engineer, Jajpur Division, Akhoyapada.
Ditto, Balasore Division, Balasore.
The Proof Officer, Balasore.
The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division.

23. Information of the occurrence of heavy rainfall at certain stations in Bengal was sent by telegram to the District Engineer, Roopnarain district, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Kola, and to the Sub-Engineer, Dehri Workshops.

24. *Storm Signals.*—The revised scheme of storm signals for general use, except on the river Hooghly, which was brought into operation from 1st April 1898, and under which arrangement the ports at Puri, False Point, and Chittagong were provided with the larger set of signals, and those at Narayanganj, Balasore, and Chandbali with the smaller set of signals, worked satisfactorily.

25. The dates of the principal storms and barometric depressions occurring during the past year are given in the first of the two following tables, and

the action taken in the matter of issuing storm warnings and hoisting storm signals is indicated in the second of these tables:—

Table giving a brief statement of the storms which affected the Bay of Bengal Coasts during the year 1899-1900.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1	2	3	4
1	May 1st to 4th ...	There were signs of disturbance in the Andaman Sea during the last days of April, and on the 1st of May the centre of a small cyclonic storm of some severity was near Diamond Island, moving northwards. The total area affected by the storm was small, but within that area the gradient was steep, and there were strong winds with rough sea.	Burma and Arakan coasts.
2	August 10th and 11th ...	Barometric depression, which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week of August, and moved in an almost due westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, and before crossing the coast became fairly well defined with a rather steep gradient towards the south and east.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
3	September 21st to 24th ...	Cyclonic storm of moderate severity, which began about the 18th, probably in the south of the Bay, and moving northwards crossed the coast into Bengal near Saugor Island. The most noteworthy feature of the disturbance was connected with the rainfall in its being unusually heavy in parts of the track of the central area.	Ditto.
4	October 14th to 16th ...	Barometric depression, which appeared off the coast of the Circars on the 14th, and moving almost parallel to the coast line was in the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 15th, and in East Bengal on the 16th, after which it rapidly filled up.	Circars and Orissa coasts.
5	October 23rd to 27th ...	This depression began in the extreme south-west of the Bay on the 22nd. The main feature of the disturbance, while it was in the neighbourhood of the Madras coast, was the heavy rainfall, especially at Negapatam, which received about 25 inches; and it is possible that this remained the most important feature throughout its movement northwards. But the strong winds at Diamond Island between the 26th and 30th show that squally or stormy weather probably prevailed for some days in the south and south-east of the Bay. Only a shallow depression reached the north of the Bay, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Chittagong on the 27th.	Coromandel and Circars coasts.
6	November 12th ...	A cyclonic storm of small extent, but of great severity crossed the Madras Coast near Negapatam in the early part of the day. The part of the coast affected by the storm extended about ten miles on either side of that port; and the time during which hurricane winds lasted was about three hours.	

Table showing the action taken by the Bengal Meteorological Office in warning the coasts affected by the storms enumerated in the previous table.

Storm number.	HOISTING OF STORM SIGNALS.			WARNING OF PORTS BY CAUTIONARY TELEGRAMS.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Calcutta	Noon of 4th May ...	11-35 A.M. of 5th May.	Calcutta* ...	10-55 A.M. of 4th May.
	Budge-Budge ...	11-30 A.M. of 4th May ...	Noon of ditto.	False Point ...	10-30 A.M. of ditto.
	Mud Point ...	12-10 P.M. of ditto ...	11-30 A.M. of ditto.	Chandbali ...	10-35 A.M. of ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	12-5 P.M. of ditto ...	11-?5 A.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	Noon of ditto ...	Ditto of ditto.	Puri	10-30 A.M. of ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 10-30 A.M. of 4th and to lower at 10-22 A.M. of 5th May.		Chittagong ...	9-50 A.M. of 3rd; 10-30 A.M. of 4th May.
				Bassein ...	10-20 A.M. of 2nd; 9-50 A.M. of 3rd May.
	Chandbali ...	11 A.M. of 4th May ...	11 A.M. of 5th May.	Rangoon ...	Ditto ditto.
	Balasore ...	1-15 P.M. of ditto ...	2 P.M. of ditto.	Moulmein ...	Ditto ditto.
	Puri	Noon of ditto ...	12-40 P.M. of ditto.	Tavoy ...	10-22 A.M. of 2nd; 10 A.M. of 3rd May.
	Chittagong ...	12-40 P.M. of ditto ...	11-55 A.M. of ditto.	Akyab ...	10-37 A.M. of 2nd; 9-50 A.M. of 3rd; 10-40 A.M. of 4th May.

* In column 5 of the above table "Calcutta", indicates both the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Storm number.	Hoisting of storm signals.			Warning of ports by cautionary telegrams.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Calcutta	11-35 A.M. of 10th August	11 P.M. of 10th August.	Calcutta* ...	10-27 A.M. of 10th August.
	Budge-Budge ...	11-20 A.M. of ditto ...	5-15 A.M. of 11th August.	False Point ...	6-15 A.M. of ditto.
	Mud Point ...	Ditto of ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	Chandbali ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	11-30 A.M. of ditto ...	6 A.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	11-10 A.M. of ditto ...	5-30 A.M. of ditto.	Puri	Ditto of ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 9-55 A.M. and to lower at 5-35 P.M. of 10th August.		Gopalpur ...	6-15 A.M., 10-20 A.M., and 8-45 P.M. of 10th August.
	Chandbali ..	No record kept.		Bimlipatam ...	10-20 A.M., and 8-45 P.M. of 10th August.
	Balasore	1 P.M. of 10th August	8 A.M. of 11th August.	Vizagapatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Puri	11-27 A.M. of ditto ...	8-25 A.M. of ditto.	Coconada ...	Ditto ditto.
3	Calcutta ...	8-10 A. M. of 22nd Sept. ...	3-45 P.M. of 23rd Sept.	Calcutta* ...	6-15 A.M. of 22nd September.
	Budge-Budge ...	6-47 A. M. of ditto ..	3-40 P.M. of ditto.	False Point ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6-5 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Mud Point ...	7-20 A. M. of ditto ...	3-42 P.M. of ditto.	Chandbali ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Diamond Harbour	6-40 A. M. of ditto ...	3-45 P.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	7-15 A. M. of ditto ...	3-40 P.M. of ditto.	Puri ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6-5 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 6 A.M. of 22nd and to lower at 2-27 P.M. of 23rd September.		Gopalpur ...	10-35 A.M. of 21st; 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Chandbali ...	6-26 A. M. of 22nd Sept. ...	No record kept.	Chittagong ...	Ditto ditto.
	Balasore ...	2 P. M. of ditto ...	5-45 P.M. of 23rd Sept.		
	Puri ...	8-0 A. M. of ditto ..	4-40 P.M. of ditto.		
4	Calcutta ...	5-45 A. M. of 15th October	6-30 A. M. of 16th October.	Calcutta* ...	8-30 A.M. of 15th and 5-35 A.M. of 16th October.
	Budge-Budge ...	4-15 A. M. of ditto ...	4-30 A. M. of ditto.	Gopalpur ...	9-45 A. M. of 14th and 10-18 A.M. of 15th October.
	Mud Point ..	4-25 A. M. of ditto ...	4-45 A. M. of ditto.	Bimlipatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	5 A. M. of ditto ...	4-30 A. M. of ditto.	Vizagapatam ..	Ditto ditto.
	Saugor Island .	4-5 A. M. of ditto ...	4-35 A. M. of ditto.	Coconada ...	Ditto ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 3-15 A.M. of 15th and to lower at 3-27 A.M. of 16th October.		Musulipatam ..	Ditto ditto.
	Chandbali ...	6-15 A. M. of 15th October	6-55 A. M. of 16th October.		
	Balasore ...	6 A. M. of ditto ...	6 A. M. of ditto.		
	Puri ...	7-43 A. M. of ditto ...	7-40 P. M. of ditto.		
5	Calcutta	10-30 A.M. of 27th October.	10-45 A.M. of 28th October.	Calcutta ...	10-55 and 11 A.M. (a) of 27th; 9-57 A.M. (b) of 28th October.
	Budge-Budge	11-50 A.M. of ditto .	10-30 A.M. of ditto.	False Point ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Mud Point ...	10-35 A.M of ditto ...	10-38 A.M. of ditto.	Chandbah ...	9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Diamond Harbour	10-30 A.M. of ditto ..	10-15 A.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	10-21 A.M. of ditto ..	10-23 A.M. of ditto.	Puri ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 9-40 A.M. of 27th and to lower at 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.		Akyab ...	10-27 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Chandbali ...	10-50 A.M. of 27th October	11 A.M. of 28th October.	Chittagong ...	9.40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Balasore ..	2 P.M. of ditto ...	2 P.M. of ditto.	Gopalpur ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Puri ...	1-20 P.M. of 26th October	Noon of ditto.	Bimlipatam ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Chittagong ...	11-20 A.M. of 27th ditto	11-20 A.M. of ditto.	Vizagapatam ...	Ditto ditto.
				Coconada ...	11-10 A.M. of 25th; 10-20 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
				Masulipatam ...	Ditto ditto.
				Madras ...	11-10 A.M. of 25th; 10-25 A.M. of 26th October.
				Negapatam ..	12-50 P.M. of 23rd; 10-25 A.M. of 24th; 11-5 A.M. of 25th; 10-20 A.M. of 26th October.
				Tuticorin ...	Ditto ditto.
				Pamban ...	Ditto ditto.
6	.. ..	.	....	No warnings issued.	

* In column 5 of the above table "Calcutta" indicates both the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

(a) To Deputy Port Conservator, Calcutta.

(b) To ditto ditto, and to Port Officer, Calcutta, and Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Kidderpore.

Office accommodation and office establishment.

By order of Government, my office was removed from 5, Russell Street to 4, Camac Street on the 1st October 1899.

As in past years, I have to report that all members of my office staff have worked satisfactorily.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
BENGAL ;
The 31st May 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING OF THE EDEN SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 21st June 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 1030T.—M.

READ—

The report on the working of the Eden Sanitarium and Hospital for the year 1899.

Read also—

The report for the year 1898 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

The title of the Institution was during the year changed from Eden Sanitarium to Eden Sanitarium and Hospital—a name which shows more clearly the present object of the Institution. A hospital block is under construction, and a part of the present buildings has been set aside for hospital cases and is kept open all the year round. This alteration in character accounts for the increase in the death-rate from ·60 to 2·8. The number of operations was only 84, but when the new operating rooms are completed there will no doubt be an increase in the number of important cases sent here for operation.

Though the buildings escaped unhurt from the cyclone of September last, considerable damage was done to the grounds. The total admissions were larger than last year, and would no doubt have been still higher but for the interruption of communication and the feeling of insecurity caused by the storm.

The total number of admissions during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

ADMISSIONS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patients	316	356	370	328	314	347	362	356	376	352
Relatives and attendants ...	86	151	44	31	35	73	102	57	40	76
Total ...	402	507	414	359	349	420	464	413	416	428

The number of residents in each class during the past four years is shown in the statement below:—

CLASS.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
First class ...	47	37	62	68
Intermediate class ...	82	95	72	56
Second class ...	152	146	163	145
Third class ...	183	135	119	159
Total ...	464	413	416	428

There were 296 adult persons treated and 58 children, or a decrease of 24 compared with the total number of the preceding year. The daily average number of patients was 38·64 against 42·62 in the previous year. Debility and malarial fever were the most common complaints, and accounted for 70 and 66 admissions respectively.

Seven free beds were maintained during the year, four of which were for the benefit of patients sent up from the Calcutta hospitals and were paid for by the Institution. The other three are supported by memorial funds and are specially reserved for children. In addition, the Superintendent has Rs. 500 placed at his disposal for this purpose. There is still, however, plenty of room for public charity to supplement and extend this most useful form of help.

The total income of the Institution amounted to Rs. 36,800 against Rs. 37,882 in 1898. The expenses decreased from Rs. 36,774 to Rs. 34,898, thus leaving a larger profit than last year. In spite of heavy expenditure necessitated by the landslip, the financial condition of the Institution is promising. The average daily cost per patient declined from Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-6, owing no doubt to the larger number of third class patients, for whose comfort many improvements have been made.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the superior establishment of the Institution performed their duties satisfactorily. His acknowledgments are due to the Superintendent and to the Committee of Management for the efficient working of the Sanitarium and Hospital during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·78, Kalna 1·12, Katwa ·62, Raniganj ·03. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13 0	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	12-13	
Katwa	...	...	...	13 0	
Raniganj	...	...	...	13 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Rampur Hât 1·38. Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and sowing going on. Rinderpest continues in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·57, Vishnupur nil. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aus* has commenced. More rain wanted. Sugarcane thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14 seers and at Vishnupur 13¾ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Contai 1·17, Tamluk 0·51, Ghatal 1·14. Weather seasonable at Sadar and very hot in Contai, Ghatal, and Tamluk. No cattle-disease reported. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	14	
Tamluk	...	...	...	11	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·16, Serampore ·37, Arambagh 0·60. *Aus*, jute, and sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from thana Hooghly. Common rice sells at 12 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·45, Uluberia 2·81. Weather cloudy with occasional showers almost every day. Sowing of *aman* still going on. Prospects of *aus*, sugarcane, and jute good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Barasat ·38, Basirhat ·73, Diamond Harbour 2·99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing for *aman* crops in progress. Weeding is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	13	
Basirhat	...	...	...	13 9/16	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Kushtia 0·29, Meherpur 0·44, Chuadanga 0·25, Ranaghat 0·08. Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·45, Jangipur 0·39, Kandi 1·06, Lalbagh 0·1. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* still going on. *Bhadoi* plants thriving. Prospects of *til*, jute, mulberry, and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12½	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	12½	
Kandi	...	...	...	13	
Lalbagh	...	...	...	12½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·32, Jhenida 0·82, Magura 0·07, Narail nil, Bangaon 1·53. Weather hot, close, muggy, followed by heavy showers, thunder and lightning last night (24th). Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospect of crops good. Sowing of *aman* paddy continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	13⅓	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	15	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Bagerhat 0·70, Satkhira 0·16. Weather cloudy. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13⅛	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·4, Nator ·2, Naogaon ·3. Crops fail. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·26. Weather of ordinary monsoon character. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·43, Alipore-Duars 2·48. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Sowing of *haimanti* paddy going on. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 3·18, Kurseong 12·65, Siliguri 4·82. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* progressing. *Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being planted. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	11	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 9 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·21, Gaibanda 2·47, Kurigram 2·77, Nilphamari 0·30. Weather cloudy. *Aus* is being harvested. Jute progressing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Gaibanda	16	
Kurigram	17	
Nilphamari	18	

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·71. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. More rain is needed. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·04, Sirajganj 0·02. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73, Manikganj 1·68, Munshiganj 1·77, Naraingani 1·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Jamalpur 4·20, Kishoreganj 2·04, Netrokona 5·81, Tangail 6·41. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted for sowing *aman*. Prospects of *aus* and jute good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishoreganj	15	
Jamalpur	14⅓	
Netrokona	15 7/16	
Tangail	13	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·52, Goalundo 0·76, Madaripur 1·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops very good. Common rice sells at 14⅓ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·68. Weather showery. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 2·84, Brahmanbaria 4·94, Chandpur 1·89. Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·60, Feni 2·63. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70, Cox's Bazar 6·59. *Aus* cultivation in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Bihar 0·18, Barh 4·66, Dinapore ·28. Land much benefited by rain, and is being prepared for *bhadoi* and paddy. Transplantation of *marua* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Aurangabad 2·50. Transplantation of *marua* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·01, Sasaram 0·20. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Sewan 0·96, Gopalganj 1·8. Weather cloudy with east wind. Rain has done much good to standing crops. *Bhadoi* sowing in full swing. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice 11 seers 9 chitaks and of *makai* 11 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·68, Bettiah ·67, Bagaha 1·59, Barharwa ·71, Ramnagar 2·61. Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* going on. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 10¼ and 14 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·36, Hajipur ·10, Sitamarhi 6·96. Rainfall of the present and of the last week has been beneficial to the sowing of *bhadoi* and also of *dhan* on high land. Transplanting of paddy in low lands commenced. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, *makai* 13 seers, gram 13 seers 8 chitaks, and *arhar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·9, Somastipur 1·44, Madhubani 2·14. Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Modhepur. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Somastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·07, Begusarai 6·02, Jamui 3·75. Weather hot and cloudy, occasionally drizzling. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops continue. Sugarcane promising well. Cattle-pox reported from Begusarai thana. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	10 5/16	per rupee.
Begusarai	10½	
Jamui	12½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·12, Banka 4·90, Madhipura 5·09, Supaul 5·92. Weather hot; sky cloudy, sometimes raining. The rains, though partial, have facilitated the sowing and transplantation of *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Sugarcane growing well. Prices rising a little. Fodder and water ample.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Kishanganj 3·81, Araria 2·46. Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding of *bhadoi* and jute going on briskly. Ploughing of land for *aghani* crops continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chanchal ·15, Gajole ·75, Shibganj—not received. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. *Bhadoi* and jute plants are thriving. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·27. Weather hot and sultry. *Dhan* seedlings, maize, and sugarcane doing well. Sowing and ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 3 chitaks and of maize 8 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·80, Jajpur 2·24, Kendrapara 2·33, Banki 1·66. Weather seasonable. *Beali* being harrowed; *sarad* growing. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease is reported from places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17. Paddy sowing and cotton gathering continues. Paddy seedlings are out at places and are growing well. Sugarcane and jute doing well. Rice sells at 15$\frac{5}{16}$, 13, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak, respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·10, Bisipara 3·65. Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing operations in progress. Private labour available. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee in the interior of Angul, 9 seers at Angul station and Pikerpara, and 7¾ seers at Bisipara.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·74, Khurda 4·87. Weather cloudy. Sowing of *sarad* and *beali* nearly over. Sugarcane and *beali* growing well in places. Cotton being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·67, Giridi 0·78. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Fields being prepared for paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells both at Sadar and at Giridih 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing continues. The average price of common rice is 9½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Number at work during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd instant, is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	1,303	770	447	2,520
Relief-works ...	2,735	1,883	1,241	5,859
Gratuitous relief	226	533	3,439	4,198

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·29. Weather cloudy. *Bhadoi* sowing going on. Sugarcane and early sown *bhadoi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 9 seers, barley 12 seers 15 chitaks, gram 10 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, and *mahua* 14 seers. Average daily attendance on—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Relief-works ...	114	90	4
Test-works ...	142	153	66
Convalescent gang ...	35	85	12
Gratuitous relief ...	4	6	15

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·53, Gobindpur ·05. Weather very hot. Paddy seedlings are growing. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jhalda, Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·07. Raining lightly since last evening. Almost all the land sown. Young rice plants doing well. Common rice sells at 10 seers 9 chitaks in the district.

General Summary.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week. More rain is, however, wanted in Bankura, Mymensingh, and Shahabad. In Bihar the rainfall, though light, has proved beneficial to the sowing of *bhadoi* crops. The sowing of *aman* and the weeding of *aus* and jute is still going on briskly. Prospects of crops are reported to be good everywhere except in Rajshahi. Transplantation of *marua* is going on in Patna and Gaya. In Balasore and Puri cotton is being gathered. Fodder and water are generally sufficient—the former is, however, said to be insufficient in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. Cattle-disease is still reported from a few districts. The price of common rice has risen in 22 districts, fallen in 5, and is stationary in the rest. In Ranchi the number on test-works, relief-works, and in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd instant, is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	1,303	770	447	2,520
Relief-works ...	2,735	1,883	1,241	5,859
Gratuitous relief ...	226	533	3,439	4,198

The daily average attendance in Palamau on—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	142	153	66	361
Relief-works ...	114	90	4	208
Gratuitous relief ...	4	6	15	25
Convalescent gang ...	35	85	12	132

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th June, 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. June	17th	133·9	Nil	29·461	89·4	95·2	11·8	83·4	85·5	1·175	84·2	86	SW and W by N	86	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, hazy.
,,	18th	146·4	6·5	·503	90·0	99·3	15·1	84·2	84·6	1·117	82·6	80	S and variable ...	144	,,	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	19th	141·3	5·8	·543	85·5	94·4	20·5	73·9	81·7	1·086	80·3	85	SSW and variable	104	1·01	Partially cloudy, o, p.
,,	20th	140·9	4·5	·575	88·1	94·4	13·0	81·4	82·7	1·046	80·6	80	SSE and S by E...	86	Nil	Partially cloudy, hazy.
,,	21st	143·4	1·2	·600	87·0	92·6	11·4	81·2	82·0	1·027	80·0	81	SSE and E ...	93	,,	Chiefly cloudy, t.
,,	22nd	151·9	7·3	·565	86·3	93·9	12·9	81·0	81·8	1·026	80·0	82	SE and E by N ...	121	0·07	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	23rd	142·4	2·5	·499	83·9	89·4	9·0	80·4	80·9	1·017	79·7	87	ESE and E ...	112	0·47	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·535
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·524
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	27 8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·2
The extreme variation of temperature	25·4
The maximum temperature	99 3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	%
The mean relative humidity	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd June 1900	1·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyer-General's Office	3·39
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd June 1900	14·96
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	18·71

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Alipore (Calcutta), the 25th June 1900.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for [illegible]

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,632	33·00	522	4·44	24	·12	2,251	19·32	81	·60	22	·12	734	6·24	3,634	31·32	4,030	34·68	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,636	39·60	19	·24	2	·02	1,585	23·76	3	·03	12	·12	372	5·52	1,993	29·88	2,317	34·80	
	Bankura	1,064,968	3,487	39·00	150	1·68	23	·24	1,491	16·68	32	·24	23	·24	695	7·68	2,414	27·00	2,776	31·08	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,674	39·48	508	2·28	94	·36	4,161	18·96	137	·60	60	·24	1,098	4·92	6,056	27·60	6,355	28·92	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,677	30·96	560	6·48	27	·24	2,106	24·36	123	1·32	37	·36	419	4·80	3,272	37·92	3,234	37·44	
	Howrah	763,625	2,369	37·20	486	7·56	71	1·08	1,166	18·24	273	4·20	41	·60	506	7·92	2,543	39·96	2,117	33·24	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,378	34·08	634	3·96	114	·72	2,737	17·28	163	·96	61	·36	461	2·88	4,170	26·40	4,530	28·68	
	Calcutta	681,560	826	14·52	475	8·28	171	3·00	466	8·16	327	5·64	34	·48	2,682	47·16	4,155	73·08	2,532	44·52	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,587	40·80	706	5·04	9	·06	4,303	31·32	14	·09	69	·48	532	3·84	5,633	41·04	5,546	40·08	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,936	37·68	545	5·16	3	·02	3,323	31·80	10	·08	38	·36	418	3·96	4,337	41·52	3,647	34·92	
	Jessore	1,888,527	6,263	39·72	1,029	6·48	3	·01	4,073	29·64	18	·10	55	·36	464	2·88	6,245	39·60	6,567	41·64	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,076	41·52	783	7·92	1	·009	1,980	20·16	28	·24	49	·48	697	7·08	3,536	36·02	3,292	33·36	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,219	43·56	1,001	8·28	2	·01	4,553	37·92	1	·007	39	·24	262	2·16	5,858	48·84	5,040	42·00	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	7,113	57·48	1,270	10·20	6	·04	5,408	44·16	20	·12	22	·12	279	2·16	7,065	57·12	4,078	37·80	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,318	40·80	509	8·88	34	·60	2,558	45·00	49	·84	13	·12	90	1·56	3,257	57·36	2,192	38·64	
	Darjeeling	223,314	796	42·72	81	4·32	5	·24	703	40·92	122	6·48	15	·72	145	7·68	1,131	60·72	788	42·24	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	8,582	49·80	701	4·08	2	·01	5,857	33·96	60	·24	25	·12	478	2·76	7,123	41·28	6,050	35·04	
	Bogra	766,635	3,028	47·28	116	1·80	7	·10	1,728	27·00	6	·08	20	·24	195	3·00	2,072	32·40	1,931	30·00	
	Pabna	1,361,223	4,240	37·32	244	2·04	6	·04	39,82	35·04	36	·24	21	·12	114	·96	4,403	38·76	5,380	47·40	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	9,137	45·72	3,412	17·04	12	·09	4,950	24·72	234	1·08	43	·12	[illegible]	7·20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36·96	
	Mymensingh	[illegible]	[illegible]	47·04	[illegible]	7·88	[illegible]	·07	[illegible]	25·88	[illegible]	·50	75	·24	1,202	4·08	10,038	34·68	8,276	28·56	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	[illegible]	37·52	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	·03	6,848	45·00	71	·36	37	·24	840	5·52	9,212	60·60	8,063	53·04	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	8,496	47·28	1,788	9·96	5	·02	4,172	23·16	41	·12	86	·36	2,150	12·12	8,272	46·08	7,530	42·00	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	7,251	48·72	472	3·12	...	...	2,886	19·32	92	·60	58	·36	897	6·00	4,405	29·64	4,957	33·32	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	4,358	51·72	340	3·96	...	...	2,801	33·24	12	·12	43	·48	385	4·56	3,581	42·48	3,063	36·36	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,646	43·20	181	1·68	...	...	2,829	26·28	14	·12	39	·36	118	1·08	3,191	29·64	3,213	29·88	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration.
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	4,755	32·16	239	1·56	148	·96	3,986	26·88	867	5·76	72	·48	3,095	20·88	8,397	56·76	3,890	26·28	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,689	37·44	114	·60	194	1·08	4,170	23·40	53	·24	79	·36	956	5·28	5,566	31·20	3,705	20·76	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,648	32·88	273	1·56	20	·10	3,914	22·68	25	·12	41	·12	621	3·60	4,894	28·44	3,304	22·68	
	Saran	2,466,065	8,731	42·48	241	1·08	79	·36	2,780	13·44	408	1·92	113	·48	3,773	18·24	7,393	35·88	5,215	25·32	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,030	32·40	11	·06	75	·48	3,140	20·28	14	·08	56	·36	916	5·88	4,218	27·12	4,065	26·16	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	8,820	39·00	247	1·08	26	·10	4,556	20·04	113	·48	70	·24	1,164	5·04	6,176	27·24	6,343	28·20	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,500	36·36	136	·48	13	·04	5,[illegible]	21·84	172	·72	51	·12	1,091	4·56	6,585	28·20	6,799	29·04	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	6,924	40·80	589	3·36	62	·36	4,008	23·52	83	·48	73	·36	877	5·16	5,692	33·48	4,488	26·40	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,460	32·16	2,592	15·24	149	·84	4,661	27·48	72	·36	30	·12	669	3·84	8,179	48·24	5,420	31·92	
	Purnea	1,944,058	5,614	34·56	28,925	178·44	3	·01	5,875	36·24	16	·09	20	·12	157	·96	34,936	215·88	5,968	36·72	
	Malda	814,919	2,844	42·00	120	1·68	1	·01	2,546	37·44	9	·12	10	·12	93	1·32	2,779	40·92	2,155	31·68	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	5,201	35·52	331	2·16	11	·07	3,163	21·60	25	·12	27	·12	228	2·16	3,885	26·52	2,926	19·92	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	7,872	48·72	1,484	9·12	890	5·40	2,658	16·44	480	2·88	98	·60	1,641	10·08	7,247	44·88	4,873	30·12	
	Balasore	994,675	4,235	50·88	646	7·68	56	·60	1,172	14·04	160	1·92	33	·36	922	11·04	2,953	35·88	2,696	32·52	
	Puri	944,936	3,664	46·44	327	4·08	279	3·48	666	8·40	320	3·96	43	·48	1,238	15·72	2,873	36·48	2,204	27·96	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,040	51·84	103	·96	25	·24	2,170	22·32	64	·60	28	·24	670	6·84	3,060	31·44	2,561	26·28	
	Ranchi	1,128,585	4,452	47·28	5	·04	100	1·08	1,492	15·84	184	1·92	18	·12	1,078	11·40	2,886	30·60	2,216	23·52	
	Palamau	596,770	2,229	45·00	...	...	73	1·44	1,373	27·48	11	·12	31	·60	242	4·80	1,729	34·68	1,236	24·84	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,697	47·16	177	1·68	12	·12	1,814	18·24	33	·24	18	·12	618	6·12	2,672	26·76	2,739	27·48	
	Singhbhum	545,488	2,077	45·60	174	3·72	1	·01	973	21·36	23	·48	21	·36	150	3·24	1,342	29·52	1,056	23·16	
	Total ...	71,069,617	242,908	40·99	56,393	9·48	2,874	·48	146,797	24·72	5,208	·84	1,976	·24	37,999	6·36	251,247	42·36	189,664	31·92	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	......	215,126	36·24	25,614	4·32	2,321	·36	130,463	21·96	3,560	·60	1,933	·24	25,773	4·32	189,684	31·92	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	......	+27,782	+4·68	+30,779	+5·16	+553	+·12	+16,334	+2·76	+1,648	+·24	+43	Equal.	+12,226	+2·04	+61,563	+10·44	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 23rd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of April 1900.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	50	*17·40*	16	*5·52*	...	...	75	*26·04*	10	*3·48*	4	*1·32*	10	*3·48*	115	*39·96*	80	*27·84*	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	33,264	75	*27·84*	10	*3·60*	5	*1·80*	57	*21·12*	10	*3·60*	...	...	19	*6·96*	101	*37·56*	96	*35·64*	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	66	*23·88*	148	*53·64*	...	...	45	*16·32*	9	*3·24*	1	*·36*	19	*6·84*	222	*80·52*	103	*37·32*	
	4. Serampore	35,952	86	*28·68*	74	*24·60*	...	...	89	*29·64*	23	*7·56*	2	*·60*	18	*6·00*	206	*68·64*	144	*48·00*	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	285	*27·24*	146	*15·00*	60	*6·12*	278	*28·08*	106	*10·80*	7	*·72*	175	*18·24*	770	*79·20*	414	*42·60*	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	22	*8·40*	13	*4·92*	1	*·36*	35	*13·32*	4	*1·44*	2	*·72*	6	*2·28*	61	*23·28*	51	*19·44*	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	29	*10·56*	6	*2·16*	3	*1·08*	29	*10·56*	...	...	...	...	7	*2·52*	45	*16·56*	52	*18·96*	
	8. Barnagore	23,028	22	*11·40*	80	*41·64*	1	*·48*	45	*23·40*	6	*3·12*	...	...	8	*4·08*	140	*72·84*	153	*79·68*	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	52	*14·88*	12	*3·36*	8	*2·28*	58	*16·68*	8	*2·28*	...	...	9	*2·52*	95	*27·24*	140	*40·20*	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	28	*12·00*	23	*9·84*	1	*·36*	52	*22·32*	2	*·84*	...	...	1	*·36*	79	*33·84*	Data not available		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	51	*17·16*	8	*2·64*	1	*·24*	73	*24·48*	18	*6·00*	3	*·96*	5	*1·68*	108	*36·24*	106	*35·64*	
	12. Nalhati	20,040	45	*26·88*	22	*13·08*	...	...	31	*18·48*	4	*2·28*	...	...	5	*2·88*	62	*37·08*	104	*62·16*	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	826	*14·52*	475	*8·28*	171	*3·00*	466	*8·16*	327	*5·64*	34	*·48*	2,682	*47·16*	4,155	*73·08*	2,532	*44·52*	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	66	*30·96*	1	*·36*	1	*·36*	40	*18·72*	...	...	2	*·84*	2	*·84*	46	*21·60*	89	*41·88*	
	15. Santipur	30,437	55	*17·64*	8	*3·12*	...	...	38	*14·88*	3	*1·08*	1	*·36*	25	*9·84*	75	*29·52*	68	*26·76*	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	42	*21·36*	2	*·96*	...	...	42	*21·36*	...	...	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	46	*23·40*	77	*39·24*	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	34	*18·96*	1	*·48*	...	...	42	*23·52*	...	...	...	...	1	*·48*	44	*24·60*	64	*35·76*	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	55	*28·32*	1	*·48*	...	...	43	*22·08*	22	*11·28*	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	68	*35·04*	53	*27·24*	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	212	*30·72*	13	*1·80*	...	...	116	*16·80*	21	*3·00*	2	*·24*	75	*10·80*	227	*33·00*	310	*45·00*	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,109	27	*13·44*	2	*·96*	...	...	48	*23·88*	2	*·96*	1	*·48*	3	*1·44*	56	*27·84*	45	*22·32*	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	327	*23·64*	185	*13·32*	55	*3·96*	362	*26·28*	217	*15·72*	23	*1·56*	273	*19·80*	1,115	*80·88*	613	*44·52*	
	22. Bihar	47,723	96	*24·12*	...	...	7	*1·68*	17	*4·20*	2	*·48*	3	*·72*	100	*25·08*	129	*32·40*	95	*23·88*	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	63	*16·92*	...	...	2	*·48*	283	*76·44*	5	*1·32*	1	*·24*	45	*12·12*	336	*90·72*	88	*23·76*	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	144	*21·48*	20	*2·88*	52	*7·68*	184	*27·36*	10	*1·44*	2	*·24*	46	*6·84*	314	*46·80*	226	*33·72*	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	43	*10·92*	4	*·96*	...	...	65	*16·56*	2	*·48*	1	*·24*	6	*1·44*	78	*19·92*	75	*19·08*	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	61	*32·16*	1	*·48*	...	...	47	*24·72*	1	*·48*	2	*·96*	5	*2·64*	56	*29·52*	53	*27·96*	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	132	*27·60*	2	*·36*	12	*2·40*	84	*17·52*	14	*2·88*	3	*·60*	197	*41·16*	312	*65·28*	80	*16·68*	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	58	*30·48*	1	*·48*	...	...	48	*25·20*	5	*2·52*	...	...	21	*11·04*	75	*39·48*	71	*37·32*	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	114	*27·72*	...	...	...	...	56	*13·56*	3	*·72*	2	*·48*	30	*7·32*	91	*22·08*	137	*33·36*	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	63	*35·16*	1	*·48*	...	...	17	*9·48*	6	*3·24*	1	*·48*	34	*18·96*	59	*32·88*	61	*33·96*	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	190	*30·96*	1	*·12*	6	*·96*	75	*12·12*	7	*1·08*	2	*·24*	89	*14·40*	180	*29·28*	289	*47·04*	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	135	*28·32*	14	*2·88*	1	*·12*	79	*16·56*	7	*1·44*	1	*·12*	131	*27·48*	233	*48·96*	173	*36·36*	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	152	*26·28*	1	*·12*	7	*1·20*	73	*12·60*	23	*3·96*	1	*·12*	38	*6·48*	143	*24·72*	168	*29·04*	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	121	*30·72*	4	*·96*	1	*·24*	44	*11·16*	12	*3·00*	6	*1·44*	32	*8·04*	99	*25·08*	97	*24·60*	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	55	*31·68*	2	*1·08*	...	...	11	*6·24*	5	*2·88*	3	*1·68*	13	*7·44*	34	*19·56*	52	*30·00*	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	27	*11·16*	37	*15·36*	7	*2·88*	31	*12·84*	12	*4·92*	2	*·72*	46	*19·08*	135	*56·16*	63	*26·16*	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	51	*30·12*	...	...	20	*11·76*	28	*16·44*	4	*2·28*	...	...	17	*9·96*	69	*40·68*	45	*26·52*	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,252,233	3,940	*20·88*	1,334	*7·08*	422	*2·16*	3,201	*17·04*	910	*4·80*	114	*·60*	4,198	*22·32*	10,179	*54·12*	7,067	*37·56*	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,148	*22·08*	1,421	*7·56*	232	*1·08*	3,052	*16·20*	600	*3·12*	93	*·48*	1,679	*8·88*	7,067	*37·56*			
	Difference + or −		−208	*−1·20*	−87	*−·48*	+200	*+1·08*	+149	*+·84*	+310	*+1·68*	+21	*+·12*	+2,519	*+13·44*	+3,112	*+16·56*			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 23rd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1900

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1900-1901. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	138	......	......	...	15,171	......	......	......	......	......	......	15,171	......	......	7·35	7·35	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd "	506	138																
		Machgaon	776	......	......	......	......	34,830	2,091	......	......	......	......	2,091	36,921	0·25 0·30	0·25 0·30	3·00 3·30	3·00 3·30	Balia. Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	......	......	......	......	39,946	......	......	......	......	......	......	39,946	0·60 0·00	0·60 0·00	6·85 7·68	6·85 7·68	Kendupatna. Marsaghai.
		Gobri	373	......	......	......	......	3,744	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,744	0·68	0·65	5·97	5·97	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	......	......	......	......	3,458	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,458	1·24	1·24	3·81	3·81	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	......	......	......	......	13,801	......	......	......	......	......	......	13,801	0·53	0·53	4·86	4·86	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I	608	42	4	18	11	22,561	......	......	2	......	10	12	22,573	2·98	2·98	3·46	3·46	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	......	......	......	......	2,991	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,991	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal, including Dudhai Canal	700	35	30	1	16	9,104	......	......	13		13	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	1·30	1·30	1·62	1·62	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......	180	......	280	460	30,916	1·28	1·28	2·46	2·46	Akhoyapada.
		Total	......	......	......	651	562	176,362	2,091	......	225	......	303	2,619	178,981	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	169,421	80	113	228	......	345	766	170,187	......	......	......	......	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	56·40	......	......	......	52,714	......	......	......	......	......	......	52,714	1·89	1·89	1·99	1·99	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	82·75	......	......	......	3,708	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,708	2·57	2·57	2·20	2·20	24 "
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	......	......	1,383	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,383	......	......	......	......	
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	57,805	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,805	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	67,444	......	......	......	......	......	......	67,444	......	......	......	......	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	569	123	31	211	11,105	......	......	......	......	285	285	11,390	0·04	0·04	0·34	0·34	
		Buxar	1,236	65	58	297	3,064	60,425	......	......	......	......	2,034	2,034	62,459					
		Arrah	2,000	413	387	8,559	3,488	124,944	......	......	......	......	8,559	8,559	133,503	0·00	0·00	1·98	1·98	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	55	35	1,081	8	1,928	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,928	0·00	0·00	1·03	1·03	
		Patna					274	58,347	......	......	......	......	1,444	1,444	59,791					
		Total	......	......	......	9,968	7,045	256,749	......	......	......	......	12,322	12,322	269,071	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	243,145	......	......	......	......	16,166	16,166	259,311	......	......	......	......	
		GRAND TOTAL	......	......	......	10,619	7,067	490,916	2,091	......	225	......	12,625	14,941	505,857	......	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	480,010	80	113	228	......	16,511	16,932	496,942	......	......	......	......	

CALCUTTA;
The 26th June 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of April 1900, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges. Mirzapur. From Allahabad ... 86		Benares. From Allahabad ... 134; From Mirzapur ... 48		Buxar. From Benares 90		Dinapore. From Benares 177; From Buxar 87		Monghyr. From Benares 287; From Dinapore 110		Sahibganj. From Benares 381; From Monghyr 94		Rampur Boalia. From Benares 471; From Sahibganj ... 90		Goalundo. From Benares 591; From Rampur Boalia 120		River Bhagirathi. Berhampore.		River Jalangi. Sarupganj.		River Brahmaputra. Gauhati.	
	Highest Gauge Reading.	26th August 1889. 253·47		26th August 1889. 241·46		31st August 1898. 200·63		14th August 1879. 160·35		24th August 1894. 125·43		23rd August 1873. 98·25		25th August 1879. 63·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 38·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.						Below zero.		Below zero.									
1st ...	...	2·75	203·47	1·50	195·30	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·33	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·60	41·40	6·58	15·52	1·95	35·69	4·00	8·30	6·00	154·76
2nd ...	...	2·75	203·47	1·50	195·30	3·92	165·13	4·20	138·43	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·67	41·33	7·08	16·02	1·93	35·67	4·15	8·45	5·50	154·26
3rd ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·54	195·26	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·43	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·71	41·29	7·08	16·02	1·93	35·67	5·10	9·40	5·20	153·96
4th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·56	195·24	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·33	0·50	102·35	3·02	65·02	0·75	41·25	7·08	16·02	1·90	35·64	4·95	9·25	5·00	153·76
5th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·58	195·22	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·33	0·50	102·35	3·02	65·02	0·77	41·23	6·92	15·86	1·90	35·65	4·65	8·95	4·95	153·71
6th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·60	195·20	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·50	102·35	3·22	65·82	0·80	41·21	6·58	15·52	1·87	35·63	4·40	8·70	4·90	153·66
7th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·83	65·83	0·85	41·17	6·08	15·02	1·59	35·63	4·00	8·30	5·10	153·86
8th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·83	65·83	0·85	41·15	5·67	14·61	1·59	35·63	3·95	8·25	5·80	154·56
9th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·75	65·75	0·87	41·13	5·33	14·27	1·57	35·61	3·00	7·30	8·40	157·16
10th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·00	165·05	4·10	138·33	0·53	102·38	3·75	65·75	0·90	41·10	5·17	14·11	1·57	35·61	2·70	7·00	9·05	157·81
11th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·08	164·97	4·10	138·33	0·42	102·27	3·75	65·75	0·95	41·05	5·08	14·08	1·57	35·61	2·95	7·25	8·30	157·06
12th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·08	164·97	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	0·97	41·03	5·25	14·19	1·57	35·61	3·75	8·05	7·50	156·26
13th ...	...	3·08	203·14	1·52	195·28	4·08	164·97	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·00	41·00	5·75	14·69	1·57	35·61	2·40	6·70	7·00	155·76
14th ...	...	3·08	203·14	1·54	195·26	4·08	164·97	4·10	138·33	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·02	40·98	6·33	15·27	1·57	35·61	2·30	6·60	7·00	155·76
15th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·56	195·24	4·08	164·97	4·20	138·43	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·04	40·95	6·75	15·69	1·57	35·61	3·40	7·70	7·50	156·26
										Below zero.													
16th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·58	195·22	4·08	164·97	4·30	138·53	0·42	101·43	3·58	65·58	1·08	40·92	7·00	15·94	1·87	35·61	3·50	7·80	8·15	156·91
17th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·60	195·20	4·17	164·88	4·20	138·43	0·42	101·43	3·58	65·58	1·10	40·90	7·33	16·27	1·85	35·59	3·50	8·10	7·90	156·66
18th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·20	138·43	0·50	101·35	3·58	65·58	1·14	40·84	7·42	16·36	1·85	35·59	3·80	8·10	7·30	156·06
19th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·40	138·63	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·17	40·83	7·33	16·27	1·85	35·59	4·70	9·00	6·75	155·51
20th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·60	138·83	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·21	40·79	7·42	16·36	1·85	35·59	4·70	9·00	6·90	155·66
21st ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·65	195·15	4·17	164·88	4·80	139·03	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·23	40·77	7·50	16·44	1·85	35·59	2·10	6·40	8·80	157·56
22nd ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·67	195·13	4·17	164·88	4·90	139·13	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·25	40·75	7·50	16·44	1·85	35·59	3·30	6·60	11·60	160·36
23rd ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·69	195·11	4·17	164·88	5·00	139·23	0·50	101·35	3·42	65·42	1·25	40·75	7·25	16·19	1·85	35·59	3·30	7·60	12·00	160·76
24th ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·71	195·09	4·17	164·88	5·00	139·23	0·58	101·27	3·42	65·42	1·27	40·73	7·00	15·94	1·85	35·59	2·10	6·40	11·50	160·26
25th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·73	195·07	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·50	101·35	3·58	65·58	1·23	40·77	7·17	16·11	1·89	35·63	2·60	6·90	11·10	159·86
										Above zero.													
26th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·75	195·05	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·25	102·10	3·67	65·67	1·31	40·69	7·75	16·69	1·96	35·70	2·80	7·10	10·90	159·66
27th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·79	195·01	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·25	102·10	3·67	65·67	1·33	40·67	8·25	17·19	1·92	35·66	2·80	7·10	11·10	159·86
28th ...	...	3·50	202·72	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·75	102·60	3·75	65·75	1·33	40·67	8·58	17·52	1·92	35·66	3·80	8·10	11·50	160·26
29th ...	...	3·50	202·72	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·92	102·77	3·75	65·75	1·35	40·65	8·92	17·86	1·89	35·63	4·60	8·90	13·30	162·06
30th ...	...	3·58	202·64	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·92	102·77	3·75	65·75	1·35	40·65	9·17	18·11	1·89	35·63	4·80	9·10	14·90	163·66

CALCUTTA,
The 25th June 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of April 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1900-1901.						Tollage, 1899-1900.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	4,466	7	7	4,466	7	7	...			...		
Kendrapara ditto	—11	10	11	—11	10	11	6,271	8	10	6,271	8	10
High Level, Range I	1,437	6	0	1,437	6	0	1,350	8	0	1,350	8	0
Ditto „ II	361	10	3	361	10	3	328	14	0	328	14	0
Ditto „ III	109	2	6	109	2	6	57	7	0	57	7	0
Jajpur Canal ...	48	10	0	48	10	0	77	3	6	77	3	6
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,411	9	5	6,411	9	5	8,085	9	4	8,085	9	4
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	7,538	3	6	7,538	3	6	9,275	10	0	9,275	10	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,191	12	6	5,191	12	6	5,897	12	6	5,897	12	6
Total South-Western Circle	12,730	0	0	12,730	0	0	15,173	6	6	15,173	6	6
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,692	8	9	1,692	8	9	4,875	9	3	4,875	9	3
Arrah ditto ...	1,904	12	3	1,904	12	3	4,499	14	6	4,499	14	6
Buxar ditto ...	980	9	0	980	9	0	1,711	5	3	1,711	5	3
Total Sone Circle ...	4,577	14	0	4,577	14	0	11,086	13	0	11,086	13	0
Grand Total ...	23,719	7	5	23,719	7	5	34,345	12	10	34,345	12	10

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1900-1901.						Tollage, 1899-1900.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9
Total Orissa Circle	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9

* Not shown as the service has been withdrawn.

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1900-1901.						Earnings, 1899-1900.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	6,411	9	5	6,411	9	5	9,518	13	1	9,518	13	1
Midnapore Canal ...	7,538	3	6	7,538	3	6	9,275	10	0	9,275	10	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,191	12	6	5,191	12	6	5,897	12	6	5,897	12	6
Sone Canals ...	4,577	14	0	4,577	14	0	11,086	13	0	11,086	13	0
Total ...	19,141	9	5	19,141	9	5	35,779	0	7	35,779	0	7

CALCUTTA,
The 26th June 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of April 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1900-1901.		Tollage, 1899-1900.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	20,216 5 0	20,216 5 0	19,922 0 3	19,922 0 3
Tolly's Nala ...	5,700 13 9	5,700 13 9	6,054 5 6	6,054 5 6
Total ...	25,917 2 9	25,917 2 9	25,976 5 9	25,976 5 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,083 4 0	4,083 4 0	4,217 4 6	4,217 4 6
Nadia Rivers ...	4,123 2 0	4,123 2 0	4,070 12 0	4,070 12 0
Grand Total ...	34,123 8 9	34,123 8 9	34,264 6 3	34,264 6 3

Calcutta,
The 26th June 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	547	1,11,880	1,830	334	59,100	940
Jute	3	2,750	31	13	10,650	135
Firewood	34	11,700	175	83	76,135	1,139
Other articles	689	2,31,465	2,785	767	2,43,172	3,277
Total ...	1,273	3,57,795	4,821	1,197	3,89,057	5,491

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of January 1900, compared with the corresponding period in 1899.

Description of Goods.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	......	......	11	107	11	107	......	......	
II.—Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,333	4,892	3,480	6,439	147	1,547	......	......	
III.—Cotton—									
1. Raw	121	1,320	41	339	......	......	80	981	
2. Manufactured—									
a Twist and yarn. European	4	35	17	148	13	113	......	......	
b Twist and yarn. Indian ..	456	4,508	331	2,595	......	......	125	1,913	
c Piece-goods European	1,047	9,005	2,097	10,857	1,050	1,852	......	......	More demand.
d Piece-goods Indian ...	292	1,859	259	1,466	......	......	33	393	
e Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
IV.—Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
V.—Drugs—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	6	56	1	7	......	......	5	40	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
a Medicinal preparations.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Others	126	1,030	107	1,270	......	240	19	......	
VI.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Al (Morinda citrifolia)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Alizarine and aniline dyes.	8	49	3	30	......	......	5	19	
3. Cutch	12	170	3	17	......	......	9	153	
4. Indigo	446	3,888	333	2,451	......	......	113	1,437	
5. Myrabolams	1	3	1	8	......	5	......	......	
6. Tanning barks	......	......	29	91	29	91	......	......	
7. Turmeric	192	701	189	1,728	......	1,027	3	......	
8. Others	38	174	23	144	......	......	15	30	
VII.—Fodder—									
1. Oil-cake	......	......	298	1,445	298	1,445	......	......	
2. Hay, straw and grass...	......	......	84	265	84	265	......	......	
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	......	......	345	611	345	611	......	......	
IX.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Gram and pulse ...	3,420	14,031	3,482	13,766	62	......	......	865	Demand for famine districts.
2. Jawar and bajra ...	88	143	208	348	120	205	......	......	
3. Rice in the husk ...	3,905	13,279	6,574	12,319	2,669	......	......	960	
4. Rice not in the husk	15,048	55,570	14,928	74,080	......	18,510	120	......	
5. Wheat	2,442	14,548	1,817	5,924	......	......	625	8,624	
6. Wheat-flour	......	......	35	227	35	227	......	......	
7. Makai	6,025	22,304	2,488	9,722	......	......	3,537	12,582	
8. Others	3,160	11,367	13,850	52,055	10,690	40,688	......	......	
X.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
a Dressed or tanned	......	......	4	10	4	10	......	......	
b Raw	994	4,739	534	2,678	......	......	460	2,061	
2. Skins of sheep and other animals—									
a Dressed or tanned	1	12	2	10	1	......	......	2	
b Raw	149	830	112	735	......	......	37	95	
XI.—Horns	3	17	3	41	......	24	......	......	
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	......	......	1	4	1	4	......	......	
XIII.—Jute—									
1. Raw	115	591	108	535	......	......	7	56	
2. Gunny-bags and cloth...	948	5,267	1,113	6,082	165	815	......	......	
XIV.—Lac	91	358	88	347	......	......	3	11	
XV.—Leather—									
1. Unwrought	......	......	1	4	1	4	......	......	
2. Wrought, excepting boots and shoes.	39	272	19	147	......	......	20	125	
XVI.—Liquors—									
1. Ale and Beer	9	54	17	88	8	34	......	......	
2. Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Wine	16	178	17	188	1	10	......	......	
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other ale and beer.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XVII.—Metals—									
1. Brass unwrought ...	35	127	15	109	......	......	20	18	
2. ,, wrought ...	64	447	93	532	29	105	......	......	
3. Copper, unwrought ...	1	5	1	5	......	......	......	......	
4. ,, wrought... ...	4	31	33	119	29	88	......	......	
5. Iron and steel—									
a Cast	......	......	22	113	......	......	......	......	
b Unwrought	740	3,076	14	21	......	......	185	427	
c Wrought	......	......	401	1,740	......	......	......	......	
d Manufactures ...	......	......	124	775	......	......	......	......	
6. Others	149	849	144	937	......	88	5	......	
XVIII.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	1,083	3,671	521	2,721	......	......	562	950	More demand previous months.
2. Castor	8	59	7	43	......	......	1	16	
3. Cocoanut	8	46	7	47	......	1	1	......	
4. Mustard and rape ...	......	......	3	31	3	31	......	......	
5. Others	18	129	51	574	33	445	......	......	

Description of Goods.	1899. Tons.	1899. Rs.	1900. Tons.	1900. Rs.	Increase. Tons.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Tons.	Decrease. Rs.	Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
XIX.—Oilseeds—									
1. Castor	155	125	126	258	......	133	20	......	
2. Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Linseed	1,924	7,270	75	872	......	......	1,849	6,398	Due to stocks being exhausted early in the year.
4. Poppy	68	223	15	22	......	......	53	245	
5. Rape and mustard ...	1,076	4,618	933	4,454	......	......	143	159	
6. Til or jinjili	138	369	41	174	......	......	97	195	
7. Others	1,399	5,490	479	1,710	......	......	920	3,786	
XX.—Opium	......	......	21	158	21	158	......	......	
XXI.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	8	56	11	81	3	28	......	......	
XXII.—Provisions—									
1. Dried fruits and nuts ...	40	481	79	719	30	238	......	......	
2. Ghee	256	2,613	238	2,583	......	......	18	30	
3. Others	1,284	3,440	702	2,333	......	......	582	1,107	
XXIII.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3. Materials—									
a Steel rails and fishplates.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	58	245	......	......	......	......	58	245	
c Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXIV.—Salt	[illegible]127	15,634	4,544	15,286	......	......	583	348	Decrease due to very large imports during previous month.
XXV.—Saltpetre and other saline substances—									
1. Saltpetre	859	2,752	788	2,501	......	......	71	251	
2. Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXVI.—Silk—									
1. Raw—									
a Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Indian	1	14	2	12	1	......	......	2	
2. Piece-goods—									
a Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXVII.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	110	886	200	1,840	99	954	......	......	
2. Cardamoms	2	41	7	61	5	20	......	......	
3. Chillies	45	370	25	167	......	......	20	209	
4. Ginger	57	511	23	194	......	......	34	317	
5. Pepper	27	236	49	369	22	133	......	......	
6. Others	152	1,265	169	1,406	17	141	......	......	
XXVIII.—Stone and lime	367	537	420	967	53	430	......	......	
XXIX.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	965	5,338	746	2,156	......	......	219	3,182	
2. Unrefined—									
a Sugar	2,672	11,420	370	2,013	......	......	2,302	9,407	Less demand.
b Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other saccharine produce.	......	......	2,161	11,211	2,161	11,211	......	......	
XXX.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Indian	1	11	24	162	23	151	......	......	
XXXI.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	575	3,069	746	5,684	171	2,615	......	......	
2. Manufactured—									
a Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Other sorts ...	58	540	26	127	......	......	32	423	
XXXII.—Wood—									
1. Timber, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
2. Logs	444	1,041	1,172	2,061	728	1,020	......	......	
3. Poles	184	375	93	280	......	......	41	95	
4. Manufactures	......	......	159	757	159	757	......	......	
XXXIII.—Wool—									
1. Raw	5	30	7	49	2	19	......	......	
2. Manufactured—									
a Carpets and rugs ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
b Piece-goods { European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
c Piece-goods { Indian...	5	41	3	29	......	......	2	12	
d Other sorts of manufactures.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
XXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	2,388	10,940	1,579	10,019	......	......	809	921	
2. Firewood	2,629	3,839	3,199	3,947	570	108	......	......	
3. Others not specified above.	3,244	13,023	2,478	14,088	......	1,065	766	......	
Animals	......	......	......	254	......	254	......	......	
Total ...	70,924	2,77,149	76,208	3,06,087	19,902	88,036	14,618	59,098	

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 23rd May 1900.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 419,732	(a) 3,71,979 6 0	53,91,116 20	(b) 9,85,864 4 0	25,012 0 0	13,83,455 10 0	99,994	198,450	298,444
Or per mile of railway ...	......	202 9 5	......	536 14 8	13 15 2	753 7 3	......	......	......
For previous 21⅘ weeks of half-year	7,866,764*	79,13,938 14 0*	11,59,02,815 0†	2,27,18,645 0 0	5,79,802 0 0‡	3,12,12,385 14 0	2,198,980§	4,335,477§	6,534,457
Total for 22⅘ weeks ...	8,286,496	82,85,918 4 0	12,12,93,931 20	2,37,04,509 4 0	6,05,414 0 0	3,25,95,841 8 0	2,298,974	4,533,927	6,832,901
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	360,910½	3,39,075 14 11	41,00,912 20	8,07,655 8 9	23,044 10 4	11,69,776 2 0	94,526½	176,573½	271,100
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	197 14 8	......	471 0 10	13 7 3	682 12 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year ...	7,914,549	81,38,104 2 3	10,58,51,745 20	2,01,21,800 11 9	5,39,446 0 4	2,87,99,350 14 4	2,200,918½	3,939,433	6,140,351½

(a) The increase is due to the "Dushahara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.
(b) The increase is chiefly in wheat and seed traffic to Howrah, and in food-grains from stations in the Dinapore and Gaya districts, as also in coal traffic from almost all the colliery stations.

* Added No. of passengers 16,800 and Rs. 5,356 }
† Deducted Mds. 1,11,312 " " 20,736 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.
‡ Added " 1,611 }
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,611	6,65,105	87,39,374	18,36,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,400	534,807	4 12 4
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11 7
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th " ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	369,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 13 8
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th " ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,03,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th " ...	396,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 15 6
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th " ...	359,041	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,05,072	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th " ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,817	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,053	4 11 3
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th " ...	327,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495	4 6 10
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th " ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,407	14,04,504	765	294,234	4 12 5
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st " ...	333,647	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	293,144	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,649	3,85,364	49,46,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	4 11 8
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th " ...	352,032	3,08,385	51,59,797	9,75,583	24,037	13,08,005	712	293,270	4 7 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 21st " ...	359,707	3,51,240	55,83,566	9,65,155	20,239	13,36,634	728	295,822	4 8 4
*1,836·15	Ditto 28th " ...	371,016	3,45,482	52,96,876	9,96,742	29,275	13,71,499	747	297,703	4 9 9
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,091	10,61,931	25,822	14,33,597	781	293,035	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 12th " ...	390,165	3,29,732	55,43,223	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 12 7
1,836·15	Ditto 19th " ...	389,986	3,32,395	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,850	14,69,709	800	299,337	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 26th " ..	371,687	3,27,782	55,38,197	10,72,278	25,751	14,25,811	777	305,012	4 10 10
1,836·15	Ditto 2nd June ...	377,977	3,42,828	54,30,291	10,27,661	25,764	13,96,253	760	295,967	4 11 6
1,836·15	Ditto 9th " ...	419,732	3,71,979	53,91,117	9,85,864	25,012	13,83,455	753	298,444	4 10 2
	Totals up to date ...	8,286,496	82,85,918	12,12,93,932	2,37,04,509	6,05,414	3,25,95,841	707	6,832,901	4 12 4

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. **1899.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,519	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,40,373	39,57,906	8,24,795	20,734	11,84,903	698	252,791	4 11 8
1,712·22	Ditto 28th " ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,40,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,946	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th " ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,00,483	21,076	12,00,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th " ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 15 6
1,712·22	Ditto 25th " ...	393,614	4,08,280	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 13 7
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th " ...	407,918	4,11,861	47,04,794	8,04,959	21,951	12,08,271	758	271,277	4 13 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th " ...	340,314	3,07,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th " ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,692	42,13,980	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	260,212	4 6 8
1,713·21	Ditto 8th " ...	328,652	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,80,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,206	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th " ...	350,080	3,26,984	40,95,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd " ...	348,504	3,31,692	44,40,638	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	266,855	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th " ...	303,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,588	4 13 6
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,40,529	44,41,715	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 9 2
1,713·21	Ditto 13th " ...	382,212	3,22,380	44,35,826	8,82,128	28,372	12,02,886	717	252,643	4 13 9
1,713·21	Ditto 20th " ...	329,002	3,34,165	47,27,180	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	4 11 11
1,713·21	Ditto 27th " ..	360,528	3,08,330	45,47,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	276,616	4 3 5
1,713·21	Ditto 3rd June ...	352,470	3,15,741	44,04,349	8,49,794	24,422	11,89,957	695	277,674	4 4 7
1,713·21	Ditto 10th " ...	360,910	3,39,076	41,00,913	8,07,656	23,044	11,69,776	683	271,100	4 5 0
	Totals up to date ...	7,914,549	81,38,104	10,58,51,746	2,01,21,801	5,39,446	2,87,99,351	781	6,140,351	4 11 5

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th June 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)24,620	(a)6,130 7 0	33,039 10	819 10 0	8 0 0	6,958 1 0	1,056	132	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	275 12 5	......	36 13 11	0 5 9	313 0 1	......	......	......
For previous 21¾ weeks of half-year	540,601*	1,36,052 5 0*	8,35,333 10†	22,211 13 0†	216 0 0‡	1,58,480 2 0	23,266§	5,152§	28,418
Total for 22¾ weeks ...	565,221	1,42,182 12 0	8,08,372 20	23,031 7 0	224 0 0	1,65,438 3 0	24,322	5,284	29,606
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,025	4,781 8 5	15,917 0	647 10 0	6 5 9	5,435 8 2	1,049	139	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	215 1 6	......	29 2 1	0 4 7	244 8 2	.....	......	.....
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year ...	559,198¼	1,40,982 9 3	3,95,779 30	14,856 5 0	225 2 3	1,56,064 0 6	24,967	3,015	27,982

(a) The increase is due to the "Dusohara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.
* Added number of passengers 2,116 and Rs. 184 }
† Added Mds. 26,570 ,, ,, 131 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.
‡ Added ,, 5 }
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	598	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
*22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,707	306	1,188	5 11 6
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,932	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	30,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14 9
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	63,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
*22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
*22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,231	8,024	24,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 6 6
*22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	54,190	16,303	21,117	788	17	17,108	772	1,728	9 15 2*
*22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	22,392	5,578	60,934	1,090	9	6,677	300	1,424	4 11 0
*22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	20,973	5,129	61,305	1,149	13	6,291	283	1,188	3 4 9
22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
22·23	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
22·23	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	20,046	4,901	37,852	1,034	9	5,944	267	1 188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 2nd June ...	20,238	4,738	34,174	808	8	5,644	254	1,188	4 12 0
22 23	,, ,, 9th ,, ...	24,620	6,131	33,039	819	8	6,958	313	1,188	5 13 9
	Totals up to date ...	565,221	1,42,183	8,68,372	23,031	224	1,65,438	326	29,606	5 9 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,370	4 6 1
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,763	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,831	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	236	1,235	4 12 8
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,232	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 0 1
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
22·23	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	737	6	11,368	512	1,386	8 3 5
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	786	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,064	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	28,200	5,920	17,778	703	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,018	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,432	9 11 3
22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,346	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
22·23	,, ,, 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	13,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
22·23	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,400	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 5
22·23	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
22·23	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	21,842	5,128	11,856	520	7	5 655	254	1,188	4 12 2
22·23	,, ,, 3rd June ...	20,411	4,868	17,792	636	14	5,518	248	1,188	4 10 4
22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	20,025	4,762	15,917	648	6	5,436	245	1,188	4 9 3
	Totals up to date ...	559,199	1,40,983	3,95,780	14,856	225	1,56,064	305	27,982	5 9 3

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 20,832	(a) 16,484 0 0	1,24,150 10	14,260 10 0	65 0 0	30,810 3 0	7,343	2,916	10,25[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	......	101 9 9	......	87 14 4	0 6 5	189 14 6	......	......	......
For previous $21\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	385,201*	3,57,290 15 0*	21,21,287 10†	2,45,416 11 0†	1,525 0 0‡	6,04,232 10 0	167,240§	65,146§	232,38[illegible]
Total for $22\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ..	406,033	3,73,775 8 0	22,45,437 20	2,59,677 5 0	1,590 0 0	6,35,042 13 0	174,583	68,062	242,64[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,981	14,032 0 5	69,823 20	10,041 14 0	68 0 0	24,141 14 5	6,833½	3,028½	9,86[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	86 7 10	......	61 14 4	0 6 8	148 12 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year	446,549	3,83,728 0 10	19,91,827 20	2,42,174 12 9	1,680 12 0	6,27,583 9 7	164,333	80,328	244,661

(a) The increase is due to the "Dassohara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.
* Added number of passengers 634 and Rs. 202 }
† Do. Mds. 4,181 and „ 1,204 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.
‡ Deducted „ 3 }
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

1900 *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,072	2 6 3
*162·24	„ 27th „ ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,656	2 2 3
*162·24	„ 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
*162·24	„ 10th „ ..	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,308	42	25,507	158	10,939	2 5 5
*162·24	„ 17th „ ..	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	16,091	13,017	78,848	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	2 7 4
*162·24	„ 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
*162·24	„ 10th „ ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	2 9 10
*162·24	„ 17th „ ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,389	2 6 6
*162·24	„ 24th „ ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
*162·24	„ 31st „ ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,473	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,096	3 8 7
*162·24	„ 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,684	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	3 4 9
*162·24	„ 14th „ ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,959	2 8 7
*162·24	„ 21st „ ...	18,986	17,072	70,414	9,339	58	26,469	163	10,506	2 8 4
*162·24	„ 28th „ ..	18,628	17,769	66,455	10,807	61	28,637	177	10,556	2 11 5
162·24	„ 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
162·24	„ 12th „ ..	17,097	17,392	88,155	9,545	63	27,000	166	10,807	2 9 7
162·24	„ 19th „ ...	18,728	17,809	1,03,670	12,162	65	30,036	185	10,432	2 14 1
162·24	„ 26th „	18,002	15,748	99,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,156	2 9 11
162·24	„ 2nd June ...	18,905	15,150	1,22,637	14,167	65	30,382	181	11,073	2 10 5
162·24	„ 9th „ ...	20,832	16,485	1,24,150	14,261	65	30,811	190	10,259	3 0 1
	Totals up to date ...	406,033	3,73,775	22,45,437	2,59,678	1,590	6,35,043	171	242,645	2 9 10

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	20,209	1,83,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	[illegible]	[illegible]
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,913	12,425	76,366	9,814	82	22,351	138	10,968	2 0 6
162·24	„ 28th „ ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
162·24	„ 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,505	10,571	42	22,763	140	[illegible]	2 4 4
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	16,321	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	8,877	2 1 11
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	18,035	14,872	69,069	9,803	79	24,754	149	9,955	2 7 0
162·24	„ 25th „ .	19,741	15,729	85,465	10,850	39	26,618	164	[illegible]	2 10 6
162·24	„ 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	[illegible]	2 5 6
162·24	„ 11th „ ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,991	2 14 4
162·24	„ 18th „ ...	21,330	20,109	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	2 15 3
162·24	„ 25th „ ...	20,010	21,305	1,31,502	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	3 1 4
162·24	„ 1st April	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
162·24	„ 8th „ ...	24,390	21,510	1,12,947	12,799	89	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
162·24	„ 15th „ ...	20,553	18,164	1,34,221	9,710	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
162·24	„ 22nd „ ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,379	2 10 2
162·24	„ 29th „ ..	21,344	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	2 10 6
162·24	„ 6th May ..	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,840	2 8 4
162·24	„ 13th „ ...	20,140	17,069	65,172	8,059	71	26,099	161	10,525	2 7 [illegible]
162·24	„ 20th „ ...	17,979	19,362	88,031	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,597	2 15 6
162·24	„ 27th „ ...	19,425	15,308	80,318	8,741	45	24,094	149	9,970	2 6 8
162·24	„ 3rd June ..	19,951	15,061	93,929	11,615	61	26,737	165	10,553	2 8 6
162·24	„ 10th „ ...	18,981	14,032	69,824	10,042	68	24,142	149	9,862	2 7 2
	Totals up to date ...	446,549	3,83,728	19,91,828	2,42,175	1,681	6,27,584	168	244,661	2 9 1

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,038	6,114 9 0	60,336 10	3,993 8 0	42 0 0	10,150 1 0	1,513	1,007	2,520
Or per mile of railway ...	......	77 10 2	......	50 11 3	0 8 7	128 14 0	......	......	......
For previous 21⅝ weeks of half-year	266,871*	1,33,188 5 0*	13,08,566 20†	90,933 12 0†	655 0 0‡	2,24,777 1 0	33,324§	19,526§	52,850
Total for 22⅝ weeks	279,909	1,39,302 14 0	13,68,902 30	94,927 4 0	697 0 0	2,34,927 2 0	34,837	20,533	55,370
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Deducted No. of passengers 42 and Rs. 736 }
† Ditto Mds. 3,032 and ,, 365 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.
‡ Added ,, 12 }
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other. earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	10,310	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
* 78·83	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
* 78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
* 78·76	,, ,, 3rd Mar. ...	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,880	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
* 78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
* 78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0 10
* 78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	14,366	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 6 11
* 78·76	,, ,, 31st ,, ...	13,194	6,782	58,004	3,902	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
* 78·76	,, ,, 7th April ...	13,068	6,991	68,231	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
* 78·76	,, ,, 14th ,, ...	11,932	5,589	58,663	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 8
* 78·76	,, ,, 21st ,, ...	13,017	6,380	62,555	3,710	47	10,137	129	2,756	3 10 10
* 78·76	,, ,, 28th ,, ...	11,992	5,448	62,093	4,336	31	9,815	125	2,520	3 14 4
78·76	,, ,, 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
78·76	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,078	4 2 7
78·76	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7 4
78·76	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,365	39	10,651	135	2,599	4 1 7
78·76	,, ,, 2nd June ...	13,217	6,277	60,907	3,927	41	10,245	130	2,993	3 6 9
78·76	,, ,, 9th ,, ...	13,038	6,115	60,330	3,993	42	10,150	129	2,520	4 0 5
	Totals up to date ...	279,909	1,39,308	13,68,903	94,927	697	2,34,927	130	55,370	4 3 11

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	208,750	1,03,620 0 0	6,77,220 0	1,06,890 0 0	6,590 0 0	2,17,100 0 0	35,456	35,164	70,620
Or per mile of railway	248	123 0 0	804 0	127 0 0	1 0 0	251 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year†	5,061,294	24,97,081 0 0	2,30,39,624 0	32,20,788 0 0	4,37,555 0 0	61,55,424 0 0	822,085	8,76,042	1,698,127
Total for 24 weeks ...	5,270,044	26,00,791 0 0	2,37,16,844 0	33,27,678 0 0	4,44,145 0 0	63,72,524 0 0	857,541	911,206	1,768,747
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	229,760	1,09,417 0 0	7,40,178 0	1,03,302 0 0	7,342 0 0	2,20,121 0 0	35,237	33,109	68,346
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	131 0 0	888 0	124 0 0	1 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,100,140	23,05,327 0 0	2,25,52,000 0	30,08,265 0 0	4,10,034 0 0	58,13,626 0 0	842,212	843,648	1,685,860

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 21st April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,150	7,590 0 0	11,210 0	1,130 0 0	100 0 0	8,820 0 0	2,525	1,627	4,152
Or per mile of railway	258	89 0 0	130 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	562,940	1,75,950 0 0	5,48,686 0	49,011 0 0	9,880 0 0	2,34,850 0 0	54,220	34,997	89,217
Total for 24 weeks ...	585,120	1,83,549 0 0	5,59,896 0	50,141 0 0	9,980 0 0	2,43,670 0 0	56,745	36,624	93,369
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,403	7,120 0 0	18,667 0	1,138 0 0	38 0 0	8,296 0 0	2,522	1,398	3,920
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	83 0 0	217 0	13 0 0	.....	96 0 0	...	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	579,348	1,77,578 0 0	8,27,610 0	68,822 0 0	13,349 0 0	2,59,749 0 0	59,380	41,454	100,834

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,910	1,050 0 0	3,700 0	460 0 0	50 0 0	1,560 0 0	420	650	1,070†
Or per mile of railway	58	32 0 0	112 0	14 0 0	......	50 0 0‡	......	......	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	48,502	20,595 0 0	1,70,166 0	16,377 0 0	3,489 0 0	40,461 0 0	6,065	20,073	26,138
Total for 24 weeks ...	50,412	21,645 0 0	1,73,866 0	16,837 0 0	3,539 0 0	42,021 0 0	6,485	20,723	27,206
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,060	652 0 0	6,703 0	752 0 0	111 0 0	1,515 0 0	354	916	1,270
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61	20 0 0	199 0	22 0 0	......	42 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,514	14,296 0 0	1,67,282 0	15,196 0 0	3,411 0 0	32,008 0 0	5,309	17,367	[illegible]

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.
† Includes ballast train-miles 410.
‡ Excluding coaching ferry.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,080	2,130 0 0	5,020 0	780 0 0	10 0 0	2,920 0 0	1,140	344	1,484
Or per mile of railway	151	40 0 0	95 0	15 0 0	... ..	55 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	200,558	50,612 0 0	3,15,185 0	19,193 0 0	281 0 0	70,086 0 0	25,177	15,382	40,559
Total for 24 weeks ...	208,638	52,742 0 0	3,20,205 0	19,973 0 0	291 0 0	73,006 0 0	26,317	15,726	42,043
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,330	743 0 0	1,424 0	81 0 0	1 0 0	825 0 0	355	670	1,025
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	101	23 0 0	43 0	2 0 0	......	25 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,801	22,002 0 0	1,45,725 0	5,504 0 0	72 0 0	27,638 0 0	6,826	13,542	20,368

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,910	1,050 0 0	6,740 0	370 0 0	50 0 0	1,470 0 0	535	901	1,436†
Or per mile of railway	83	22 0 0	143 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	31 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	69,240	19,686 0 0	4,76,993 0	17,257 0 0	603 0 0	37,546 0 0	9,906	22,001	31,907
Total for 24 weeks ...	73,150	20,736 0 0	4,83,733 0	17,627 0 0	653 0 0	39,016 0 0	10,441	22,902	33,343
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,969	566 0 0	6,150 0	289 0 0	9 0 0	864 0 0	209	481	690
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	80	23 0 0	249 0	12 0 0	......	35 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,239	5,554 0 0	69,058 0	3,493 0 0	85 0 0	9,132 0 0	1,838	6,472	8,304

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.
† Include ballast train-miles 428.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	50,575	26,601 0 0	87,593 0	7,718 0 0	203 0 0	34,522 0 0	5,138	3,480	8,618
Or per mile of railway	389	205 0 0†	630 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	262 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	746,392	2,89,913 0 0	19,59,505 0	1,52,458 0 0	63,129 0 0	5,05,500 0 0	1,01,916	65,254	167,170
Total for 23 weeks ...	796,967	3,16,514 0 0	20,47,098 0	1,60,176 0 0	63,332 0 0	5,40,022 0 0	1,07,054	68,734	175,788
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,747	12,265 0 0	51,620 0	4,568 0 0	218 0 0	17,051 0 0	5,313	2,313	7,626
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	318	98 0 0	418 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	136 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	785,211	2,96,646 0 0	15,16,527 0	1,04,963 0 0	64,352 0 0	4,65,961 0 0	117,291	53,448	170,739

* Audited up to week ending 28th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		* Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,640	14,606 0 0	72,228	5,439 0 0	352 0 0	20,787 0 0	4,611	2,708	7,31[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	259	115 0 0†	520	39 0 0	3 0 0	157 0 0	...	.....	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	802,977	3,16,524 0 0	20,39,873	1,59,9[illegible] 0 0	63,266 0 0	5,39,709 0 0	107,203	68,585	175,78[illegible]
Total for 24 weeks ...	836,617	3,31,520 0 0	21,12,101	1,65,358 0 0	63,618 0 0	5,60,496 0 0	111,814	71,293	183,10[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,780	15,481 0 0	18,100	3,750 0 0	278 0 0	19,509 0 0	5,202	2,418	7,62[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	278	124 0 0	385	30 0 0	9 0 0	156 0 0	...	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	819,990	3,12,128 0 0	15,61,627	1,08,712 0 0	61,630 0 0	4,85,470 0 0	122,493	55,866	178,35[illegible]

* Audited up to week ending 5th May 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	173,470	(b)71,090	7,07,640	(c)93,039	(e)17,230	(e)1,81,370	26,566	(d)31,573	58,1[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (e) ..	153·65	62·96	613·67	81·46	15·09	159·51	...	......	.....
For previous 22⅔ weeks of half-year (f)	3,468,879	14,43,106	1,78,34,527	23,78,318	4,23,157	42,44,581	622,357	762,601	1,384,[illegible]
Total for 23⅔ weeks ..	3,642,349	15,14,196	1,85,42,167	24,71,318	4,40,387	44,25,931	648,923	794,174	1,443,[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	165,427	60,669	7,85,485	1,04,527	20,689	1,85,885	28,363	(g)35,339	63,7[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	152·89	56·07	725·96	96·61	19·12	171·80	...	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,303,777	13,08,777	1,65,40,505	21,59,618	4,33,445	39,01,840	579,724	744,251	1,323,9[illegible]

(a) Hajipur to Buchwara 44·11 miles and Sahibpur-Kamal Junction to Tiama-Bihpur 10 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions closed for traffic from 12 June 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Decrease due to less traffic carried.
(d) Includes 2,958 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the average mileage opened for coaching (1,129 miles) and goods (1,142 miles) traffic respectively, and for other earnings average goods mileage has been taken.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 28th April 1900.
(g) ,, 4,620 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 16th June 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	906	145	18,939	(a)597	10	(a)752	125	127	2[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	50·33	8·06	1,052·17	33·17	0·55	41·78	......	......	...
For previous 22⅔ weeks of half-year (b)	29,719	5,404	2,61,723	8,604	391	14,399	3,672	2,178	5,8[illegible]
Total for 23⅔ weeks .	30,625	5,549	2,80,662	9,201	401	15,151	3,797	2,305	6,1[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	994	196	7,389	226	2	424	309	135	4[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	55·22	10·92	410·50	12·54	0·10	23·56	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,309	3,677	1,41,282	3,969	83	7,729	5,811	2,773	8,5[illegible]

(a) Increase due to development of goods traffic.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 28th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 28th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles.	
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,620	242 14 0	10,014	25[illegible] 10 0	15 10 0	513 2 0	166	86
Or per mile of railway	90·00	13 7 11	558·00	14 2 4	0 13 10	28 8 1	....	......
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	21,330	3,887 8 9	1,56,656	4,663 5 0	290 3 0	8,841 0 9	2,605	1,481
Total for 16½ weeks ...	22,950	4,130 6 9	1,66,700	4,917 15 0	305 13 0	9,354 2 9	2,771	1,567
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	1,219	253 15 0	12,637	2[illegible] 1 0	5 8 0	538 11 6	566	144
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	67·72	14 1 9	702·06	15 8 3	0 4 10	29 14 10	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,064	2,074 0 8	76,307	2,305 15 0	45 1 0	4,425 0 8	3,467	1,925

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T[illegible]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,179	18,605 0 0	1,[illegible],899 0	11,[illegible] 0 0	522 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	3,[illegible]	7,812	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ..	78·73	46·98	325·40	[illegible]	1·19	7[illegible]·10	8·67	17·88	
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	693,152	4,30,880 0 0	11,60,286 0	2,74,[illegible] 0 0	22,821 0 0	7,[illegible] 0 0	77,821	172,559	25[illegible]
Total for 23 weeks* ...	724,331	4,49,485 0 0	13,16,185 0	2,86,[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible],343 0 0	7,53,661 0 0	81,255	180,371	2[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	25,326	14,592 0 0	2,[illegible],213 0	[illegible] 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	26,037 0 0	4,111	6,[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	64·95	36·85	543·53	22·[illegible]	[illegible]	65·28	10·48	15·56	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	718,587	4,06,879 0 0	69,75,679 0	2,52,4[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	7[illegible] 0 0	88,427	196,845	[illegible]

* Includes audited figures for week ending 21st April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th June 1900.			Receipts for week ending 10th June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 9th June 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 10th June 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	To[tal] decrease [in] 190[0].
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
437	31,028	75·40	433	26,037	63·28	437	3,09,21[illegible]	...	433	2[illegible],691	.....	17,522	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th June 1900	22,004	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	12,911	0	0
Increase	9,093	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th June 1900	431	7	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	253	2	6
Increase	178	4	9
Receipts from 1st January to 16th June 1900	3,81,567	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,40,151	0	0
Increase	41,416	0	0

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